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TO THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH, AND ALL THOSE WHO LIVE BY INDUSTRY ON THE LAND.

MY FRIENDS,—There is nothing that happens, though ever so wonderful or unusual, which is unnatural. The moment an event takes place it is natural, yet nothing can be more out of the common course of nature, than that a man with money should have unlimited power over the life, the liberty, and comforts of a large portion of his fellowmen; yet so it is in this our country, in those our days of civilization and improvement.

A master cannot with impunity take the life of his workman, it is true; neither can he, without some assigned cause, consign him to a prison; but he can say, thou shalt not labour for me, nor yet *for any of my order*, and you shall die of want, or go to gaol for thieving.

Now, throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts of England, sad reality has taught this lesson to those who live by labour, and who are liable to be discharged upon a moment's notice, and against whose further employment the fiat of the destroyer goes forth with all the force of an edict.

If you love your position and are satisfied with your condition, throw down my letter with disgust, but if you are weary of your fate, and are really desirous of a better, read on, and say whether the measures I propose for your release from bondage and servile dependency, are wise, and good, and feasible.

Remember, above all else, that I am in nowise to be a participator in any benefit which may arise from the success of my plan; it is no more than an experiment. I see well-made mechanics either sweeping the streets, or parading them in groups, as singers; or skulking into shades from shame of poverty; or flying to a pest-house—*a Bastile*, for succour.—I see the best employed paralized by the precariousness of their tenure. To-day at work, to-morrow unhired and pauperised, without any fault of their own. I see the poor street-sweeper looking with dismay at the newly-invented street-sweeper and envying the horse that has deposed him. I look to further improvements, and in each and all I recognize a lash added to the whip by which the labourer is punished.

Believe it, then, or not, my heart sickens at such sights, and my understanding tells me, that I am bound, and every man is called upon to risk life and personal comforts, and submit to odium, and taunt, and persecution, to destroy the growing monster.

The general distress of the working classes is admitted upon all hands, while each has his peculiar nostrum for their relief. MINE IS THE LAND. I am aware that to talk about pigs, and potatoes, and cabbages, to men earning 7s. or 8s. or 10s. a-day, would be a rudeness, while they could buy them out of the proceeds of their labour, and what more had they to do with them! But now the time has arrived when to have them you must grow them by your labour for yourselves. Remember that a potato is milk, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, eggs, lamb, poultry, wool, and fine cloth; because from the rude potato, each and every one of those things can be produced in a single season. Therefore, while you would attach all importance to money, which you cannot get to purchase them, do not despise even the potato, which you can grow, and by which you preserve them.

Always bear in mind that the great complaint of your masters is, that the artificial labour market is over-stocked, and that politicians look to your expatriation as a remedy. This furnishes me with an irresistible argument in favour of my plan, because they both join in recommending the application of English labour to the land of foreign countries. Why not then apply it to the land at home? More especially when all the expence of transportation would be thereby saved, and which, if applied to home colonization, would be more than ample, while the anticipated benefit from an increased consumption of manufactured articles would be rarely exceeded. I will tell you the reason—*Because free labour, would very speedily look for its just share in the government of the country.*

In some previous letter on the subject of spade cultivation I placed before you a table, showing the profits from one man's labour upon ten acres of ground. It may be you have forgotten it, nor shall I tire you with repetition just here. I feel that many who never saw a green field may say, "What do I know about farming?" To those I would say, "What did you know about spinning, or shoe-making, or cabinet making, or coat making, until you had paid a premium, and spent seven years in learning the art, while the art of farming can be learned from your neighbour, and may be practised for yourself without premium, or a seven years' servitude?"

But I go further; I say that I don't require any man who is ignorant of the blessings of a home, and free air, to leave the cellar and the fog—I merely want to open the wide door for all who desire to enter; and, by taking off the surplus, to remove the overstock from the cellar to a good home, when his labour shall have been rendered more valuable by less competition. Now, that is my desire.

Four acres being the amount which I propose assigning to each labourer, I shall now proceed to show its capabilities; not in the most beneficial way, but from practice and experiment. Hereafter I shall exhibit its real value when cultivated to the greatest advantage.

Mr. Linton, of Selby, in Yorkshire, a large iron founder, and a person most anxious in his desire to better the condition of the working classes, has made a practical experiment, of which the following may be taken as an outline. He rents three roods, or three quarters of an acre of ground, for which he pays £4, or at the rate of £5 6s. 8d. per acre. He has kept a correct account of the profits, which I would thank him to submit to you through the columns of the *Star*, while I give just enough this week to show the value of labour when applied to land. When Mr. Linton commenced his operations, the soil had not more than two inches of surface; he paid the enormous rent in consequence of its value from its being what is called town land, or convenient for a householder. Its value as land in the country would not be more than fifteen shillings an acre, if so much. By the application of labour, he has given this heretofore barren soil a surface of *eighteen inches.* And now for the result of his experiment. Upon this three-quarters of an acre he, last year, fed two cows and eight pigs, besides a quantity of poultry, and had vegetables for his table. We will suppose the eight pigs to consume as much as two cows, in order that we may come to something like a calculation of value. To do this he has not cultivated anything near the entire of the three-quarters of an acre, and he gives his labourer three shillings a-day for every day's work. There is no great art in growing cabbages, turnips, and potatoes, nor is there much in throwing them to a cow, or in milking her, selling her milk, or churning, or making cheese. Leaving out everything, then, but the four cows, see what the profit of nineteen days' labour leaves, for that is, I understand, the number of days' work required for all Mr. Linton's operations up to the present time.

If an operative can now sell his labour for 15s. a week, he considers himself a happy man; and let us see by this scale what it would be worth. We must not suppose that Mr. Linton's bad ground possesses any charm beyond that which labour can communicate, and the following is the result upon three quarters of an acre. He feeds, or could feed, four cows. Suppose each cow to give six quarts of milk at a meal for the six summer months, at two-pence per quart, each cow produces £18 4s.'s worth of milk, and, to be under, take £3 4s. from the produce of each, it leaves profit upon the four cows. £60 for thirty days' labour, and 15s. rent; for his land is not worth more than £1 the acre, or 15s. for three quarters of an acre. Now, four acres cultivated in the same way, would leave, after deducting £3 4s. from the above moderate rate of production and price, the sum of £300 per annum, out of which £4 rent should be paid.

The sceptic may say, "O, we are not all milk-sops; how could we all find a market for milk, butter, or cheese?" So I say, but I have selected almost the least profitable of all produce, as an example of what labour, when applied to land, is worth. The land may be made to produce other things equally valuable, and all that can be required for the comfort of man.

My immediate intention in making the experiment just now, is for the purpose of meeting, combatting, and defeating the unholy project of transporting the "*surplus poor*" to foreign regions, in order that they may become consumers of English mechanical productions abroad. If the project of Mr. Charles Buller and the Malthusians shall once receive the countenance of Government, and backed, as it would assuredly be, by capitalists and owners of machinery, then would commence a new and vigourous reign of terror; then would the Poor Law system be presented in its true colours; then would the prison become a place of refuge for the destitute; and then would all and every means be used for the purpose of inducing, provoking, compelling, and forcing the industrious classes to transport themselves. It is with a view of meeting those new crusades that I have undertaken to present to your minds, your own land in the shape, the form, and loveliness your own industry could confer upon it. It is in order to induce you to shake off the bugs, instead of abandoning the bed to them, that I thus lay myself open at once to the assaults of the landed proprietary of the country, and to employers who would still keep you in bondage, that they may buy your labour in the cheapest market and sell its produce in the dearest.

In thus propounding the scheme for your consideration, however, you are not for one moment to suppose that in my most sanguine moments I anticipate from it more than the means of making your teeth water for *your Charter*. No, for if to-morrow, by chance, or otherwise, you achieved the possession of 4 000,000 acres of land whereon to locate 1,000,000 heads of families, or 5,000,000 persons at five to a family, without the power of the Charter to preserve it, tyranny would watch the first fitting opportunity to dispossess you.

To show you that I am not extravagant in my notions, I may here explain the extent to which I hope to succeed. I hope by a great exertion to see you possessed of say 20,000 acres of land, or four acres each for 5,000 heads of families, making in the aggregate 25,000 dispersed over the face of the country, say in forty divisions, large and small, according to the size of the counties, and when the Great National Charter Association is re-organised, (as I hope very shortly to see,) I hope to be able to say to the tamely starving operatives of Manchester, Oldham, Leeds, or Huddersfield, go and see the free labour market, and ask what they can get for their labour in it, and then ask how you are to do likewise, and the answer will be, THE CHARTER; and then, but not till then, will there be a cordial, a united, a powerful, an irresistible "STRUGGLE" for the achievement of the "PEOPLE'S CHARTER."

As long as land bears the franchise, so long will its owner keep it out of the retail market; once stop it of that property and then the plan, which I never hope to see more than experimental, will become general; then that which should else be done by societies, and which, after all, can be but sectional, will become national from very necessity.

Crammed as the public mind has been to surfeiting, with the fallacies of free trade and the anticipations from transportation, we, as a grand national movement party, must now be prepared with our means of relief, and our arguments in their favour. Unless we can show the good and industrious why they should remain at home, they will be driven to savage climes, to contend against the same savage system under which they have been destroyed; but if we can convince them that *system is the bug*, and that to make home what home ought to be, is in their power, then will all "*unite*" "*conspire*" and "*combine*" to destroy or to muzzle the vermin.

The body, the only body by which the agitation for such a purpose can be, or ought to be carried out, is the Chartist body under the name and designation of the National Chartist Association; and for that reason and for that purpose, I am more than ever anxious that each locality should be now thinking of the best means of giving effect to my plan, or such other plan as shall be submitted to the body when digested in Conference, so that on the whole it may be recommended, not as the plan of Feargus O'Connor, but as the plan founded upon the best suggestions of all, who may be selected for this undertaking. It is to the producers of wealth alone that we must look for the means of making the experiment, and the experiment as the means of wedding the public mind more dearly to the Charter, as a further means of making it national.

Now, to show that I am not extravagant in my notions, and to prove that the plan is easy of accomplishment, let us see how far it can be carried out. Suppose 20,000 acres of land at £1 per acre, that would be £20,000 a year rent, on lease, say of ninety-nine years. We could, on payment of £100,000 fine down the rent to £15,000 or 15s. per acre; 100,000 subscribers at 6d. per week would, in one year, pay over £125,000, leaving, after payment of £100,000, a surplus of more than £25,000, and upon payment of £100,000 fine, £100,000 more may be raised; thus, at once, there would be a capital of £125,000 to set the thing in operation. Indeed a very few benefit or trade societies could at once start it and insure five per cent. for their capital, while the other funds might be appropriated to starting the colonists so as to give immediate effect to their undertaking. But of this, more in my next, in which I hope to be able to lay before you the whole machinery for working a district comprising 1000 acres occupied by 250 labourers and their families, and what applies to one district will, of course, apply to all.

I have received a number of letters upon the subject all highly approving of the project, and from which I select the following for publication:—

"DEAR SIR,—The joy, the pleasure, and the delight that I have felt this evening by reading in the *Northern Star* the means you propose for the deliverance not only of the white slaves in this, but of all the countries in the world, is such that I cannot get words to express what I feel. May God Almighty spare your life and make you the happy instrument of being the liberator and saviour of the human race, which I believe the plan you mean to propose, if followed up, will assuredly effect.

"Until this evening, I had no hope that the productive classes would ever get their freedom, politically or morally, but by violence.

"I will take in hand, or do the best I can to get 500 subscribers of sixpence and upwards per week, for the purpose of making the working classes proprietors of the land.

"Wishing you every success,
"I am, dear Sir,
"Yours sincerely,
"JOHN HENRY.

"7, Cherry Garden-street, Bermondsey,
15th April, 1843

"F. O'Connor, Esq., Hammersmith."

Now, if a few others were to look as cheeringly upon the project as the writer of the above, the work would be speedily completed.

There is only one concluding observation which I deem necessary to make here; it is this:—In the consideration of the subject let it be borne in mind, that Land is the only raw material to which individual labour can be successfully applied. That the single husbandman stands in no danger from competition, combination, or centralization. That come what will, be his produce cheap or dear, he cannot starve, nor will he depend for existence, comfort, or labour on the whim or the caprice of another.

I am, your faithful Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

UPPER WARLEY.—Mr. Butterley, of Halifax, will deliver a lecture at this place, on Sunday, (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Butterley, will also deliver a lecture in Swan Coppice, at six o'clock in the evening.

MANCHESTER.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of this Borough was held in the Carpenter's Hall, on Friday last, to take into consideration the conduct of Mr. Baron Gurney, one of Her Majesty's Judges, during the trial of Wm. Jones, at Leicester Assizes, for sedition.

The meeting was called for one o'clock in the afternoon.

On the motion of Mr. D. Donavan, Mr. John Nuttall was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business by reading the placard calling the meeting, after which he made a few appropriate remarks upon the circumstances which had called them together to perform a great public duty, and concluded by calling upon Mr. Wm. Dixon, to move the first resolution.

Mr. DIXON, on coming forward, was loudly cheered. He said, Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Townsmen,—You are called upon this day to perform a duty which you owe to yourselves and the public. He would much rather that the resolution which he had been called upon to move had been entrusted to the care of some person more capable of doing justice to it than himself. It was a resolution in which he fully concurred, and in order that they might judge of its merits or demerits, he would read it before he made any comment.

Resolved, "That we the people of Manchester, in public meeting assembled, do tender our best thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., James Leach, Christopher Doyle, and the other brave patriots who so nobly defended themselves and the cause of Chartism, during the recent trials at Lancaster, and we hereby express our unabated confidence in them all, and our determination to co-operate with them in obtaining a redress of the many grievances under which we are suffering, and securing a full measure of justice through the enactment of the People's Charter as the law of our country."

He (Mr. Dixon) was confident that the resolution would meet with a hearty response from every lover of freedom. No man could be ignorant of the fact that the cause of universal liberty had received an impetus unknown in the history of Chartism, by the conduct and general deportment of the defendants at Lancaster. He (Mr. Dixon) had had the honour of witnessing their conduct in Lancaster, and also the mighty change that took place in the public mind in Lancaster, concerning the Charter and the Chartists. Mr. D. then related several anecdotes relative to the various conversations which he had heard upon their first going to Lancaster, as to what the Chartists ought to be done with, and also the mighty change which took place in their opinion before the close of trials.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. MARSDEN, during whose speech, the Rev. Wm. Hill entered the hall, when the entire audience rose simultaneously, turned round in their seats, and continued cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and manifesting every possible symptom of delight until the Rev. Gentleman had made his way to the platform, and for several minutes afterwards. The speaker briefly concluded by seconding the resolution, which, on being put from the chair, was carried by acclamation, and repeated rounds of applause.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the Rev. W. V. Jackson to move the next resolution.

Mr. JACKSON on rising, was greeted with rapturous applause. After the cheering had subsided, the Rev. Gentleman spoke to the following effect. The resolution which he held in his hand was one with which he agreed with his whole heart and soul. He (Mr. Jackson) considered that the conduct of Baron Gurney was not only highly improper, but unconstitutional in the extreme, during the trial of Mr. W. Jones at Leicester, and deserved the censure of every honest man. Of what was Wm. Jones charged? Why, sedition!—the nature of which was the calling of the police unboiled, or raw lobsters. Perhaps he (Mr. Jackson) had better beware what he said about the police, for when he was tried it was for endeavouring to bring the police force into disrepute. He did not call them on this occasion the unboiled. But, nevertheless, he believed them to be just what Wm. Jones had called them. He considered that Baron Gurney had acted unfairly to Mr. Jones, by his frequent interruptions both during the cross-examination of the witnesses, and also when making his defence. Mr. Jones was sent six months to the felons' cell for speaking disrespectfully of the police, whilst both Whigs and Tories were allowed to make use of language a thousand times stronger, not only against the police when it suited their purpose, but also against the bishops, magistrates, her Majesty's ministers, and against the Queen herself, and no notice was taken of them. The praying, canting Bailey might suggest the propriety of casting lots who should shoot Sir R. Peel, and go scot free, whilst poor Jones, because he called the police by their proper name, must be treated in an unlawful manner by the Judge who tried him; and, after suffering every indignity and insult at the hands of the modern Jeffries, must suffer six months imprisonment into the bargain. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by reading the resolution—

"That this meeting declares its entire and unqualified abhorrence of the conduct of Baron Gurney, upon the trial of William Jones at Leicester, believing it to be unconstitutional; and that a memorial be presented to her Majesty, signed by the Chairman, embodying the opinions of this meeting upon the above subject."

Mr. C. DOYLE rose, for the purpose of seconding the resolution, and was received with cheers. Mr. Doyle commenced by saying—Mr. Chairman, and, he might say, Brother Chartists, he felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution which had been so ably moved by the Rev. Gentleman who had just sat down. They all knew that he (Mr. Doyle) was a particular friend of those scamps that dare not show their faces in day light, dressed in their own garb. He had the most profound respect for them! In fact, his (Mr. Doyle's) respect for them was so great, that if he had the power, he would make them all honest men, by making them work for their living, instead of being, as they were at present, a burthen upon the public; and if this was not respect for them, he did not know what was. It was always an act of kindness to make a rogue into an honest man. William Jones was an honest and industrious Chartist, and an intelligent one, too—one that was endeavouring to make mankind better in their social, and political, and domestic condition; and, not like the scamps and vagabonds of policemen, who appeared against him on his trial, who live but to produce misery and wretchedness amongst a starving and oppressed people. He (Mr. Doyle) had told the judge and the jury at Lancaster that he did not hold a very good opinion of those gentlemen in blue; that he believed them to be unprincipled vagabonds, that would say or swear anything. In fact they were ready, at all times, to take oaths by the hundred, and would swear that black was white, and that blue was no colour. Why, the fact was just this, that *Little-Finality Jack*, backed by the Tories, found that there were a great many thieves in the country, and fearing that they would be falling foul of their property, thought it best to make a provision for them by gathering them together all over the country, and instead of calling them by their proper names, they gave them the cognomen of—What? Why, the *Rural Police Force*. But notwithstanding his (Mr. Doyle's) abhorrence of the unboiled, as Mr. Jones called them—but he would not for the world call them such ugly names—his disgust at the conduct of Mr. Baron Gurney was two-fold more strong, for this reason, his standing in society led us to expect from him a different line of conduct than that manifested on the trial of Jones. His (Mr. Doyle's) opinion of his conduct was this, that he had disgraced the sacred office that he had been appointed to fill with justice and equity, and ought, therefore, never again be allowed to contaminate the judicial bench with his polluted person. And if the country did their duty they would send him after his twin brother, Judge Abinger, for in his (Mr. Doyle's) opinion they were as near twins in iniquity as possible. He was sure that if there was anything wanting before, to convince the people that they would never have justice done to them until they had the power of appointing all public officers, and holding them responsible to the people for the manner in which they did their duty, the conduct of Judge Abinger at Chester and Liverpool, and now that of Gurney at Leicester, was sufficient to convince them of the necessity of uniting to obtain a full measure of justice for the whole people. When they could see every day that one party could say what they pleased, aye, and rob when they thought proper, and no notice was taken of it: but if a Chartist even said anything that offended a poltroon of a policeman whom he was compelled to maintain, he must have all the powers of a corrupt Government hounded upon him, and a partizan Judge to annoy, and in an unjustifiable manner to interrupt him in defending himself, because chance had not given him the means of employing counsel. He (Mr. Doyle) agreed with every word of the resolution; its language was just what it ought to be; it was right the people should express their unqualified disgust at the conduct of any Judge that could so far forget his duty as to oppress a man like Wm. Jones, because he was a poor man. If (said Mr. Doyle) it had been Mr. Gisborne, or Finality Jack that had been on their trial, how different would have been the conduct of Baron Gurney. Would he have interrupted them? No; his language would have been,—"Oh yes, you can set up what line of defence you think proper; you have a perfect right; chose your own line of defending your own case." Mr. Doyle concluded by a few more very pithy remarks, in which the Corn Law Repealers came in for their full share of the benefit, and sat down by seconding the motion.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried without a dissentient.

MR. DIXON rose for the purpose of moving a memorial to her Majesty; and in doing so, he would not occupy any great length of their time, as there was a gentleman or two who had yet to address them. He would content himself with reading the memorial:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Manchester, in public meeting assembled, on Friday the 14th of April, 1843,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That William Jones, cordwainer, was arrested on a charge of using seditious language, at Leicester, on the 29th of August, 1842, and, after an examination before the Magistrates of Leicester, was held to bail, to appear and take his trial at the ensuing assizes held at Leicester.

That on Friday, March 24th, 1843, the aforesaid William Jones did so appear, and was arraigned before Mr. Baron Gurney, one of your Majesty's Judges, and pleaded not guilty, and, was consequently put upon his trial.

That the said William Jones, being undefended by Council, was necessitated to conduct his own defence.

That during the cross-examinations by the said Wm. Jones, of the witnesses brought forward to substantiate the charge against him, he was repeatedly and shamefully interrupted by Mr. Baron Gurney, with a view, as your Memorialists firmly believe, of preventing the said William Jones from eliciting facts connected with the case, that would have a tendency to remove any pre-conceived prejudice existing in the minds of the jury against the said William Jones. And your Memorialists further believe, that by these unjustifiable interruptions on the part of Baron Gurney, the said Wm. Jones was materially injured, by being prevented from shewing to the satisfaction of the jury that those portions of the speech for which he was arraigned at the bar, were garbled and mutilated so as to serve the purpose of the Council for the prosecution.

That during the time the said Wm Jones was addressing the Jury in his defence he was frequently interrupted by Mr. Baron Gurney in an insulting, savage, and dictatorial tone, which was anything but creditable to the Learned Baron, and totally at variance with the true administration of justice and the spirit of the British Constitution.

That your memorialists are of opinion that such unjust conduct as that evinced by Mr. Baron Gurney is pre-eminently calculated to bring the judicial functions and the proceedings of what ought to be courts of justice and equity into disrepute, and ultimately into contempt.

That your memorialists are convinced that the said Wm. Jones has not had a fair and impartial trial, owing to his not being allowed to cross-examine the witnesses against him or follow that line of defence, he thought best calculated to disprove the crime of which he stood charged, and upon these grounds your memorialists believe that the verdict of Guilty returned against him by the Jury and the consigning him to prison for six months by the Judge, are both cruel and unjust.

Your memorialists, therefore, beseech your Majesty to exercise your royal prerogative, and give orders for the immediate liberation of the said William Jones; and also that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to inflict such mark of your displeasure upon Mr. Baron Gurney, as will have a tendency to prevent him and others of your Majesty's Judges from making the Courts of Justice into mere perversions of that sacred name.

And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

MR. DIXON said he quite agreed with the memorial which he had read to them; and, therefore, begged leave to move it.

MR. J. LANE seconded the memorial in a neat speech.

The Rev. Mr. HILL was then introduced to support the memorial, when the immense audience again continued cheering in like style with that which greeted him on his first entrance, for some minutes. Mr. Hill spoke strongly in support of the memorial, denounced the conduct of Baron Gurney as un-English, unjust, and unconstitutional—as taking a mean advantage of the position he occupied for party purposes, instead of being, as he ought to be, the undefended prisoner's counsel.

MR. LEACH also spoke in support of the memorial, adducing several instances of petty local tyranny equally disgusting in character with the atrocity referred to by the memorial as evidence that the whole system of class domination generated a oneness of practice among all its minions, which left no hope to the people but from its utter extinction. Mr. Leach was rapturously applauded on his appearance, and at the conclusion of his speech.

On the memorial being put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

MR. D. DONAVAN, in an able and talented speech, moved the following resolution—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Wm. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, for the obliging manner in which he complied with the invitation to visit Manchester, at great inconvenience to himself. And we hereby express our entire confidence in him as a talented and able advocate of those sacred principles which, as Chartists, we believe can alone secure the happiness and prosperity of all classes of the community."

MR. LANE briefly, but ably and cordially, seconded the motion, which on being put to the meeting, was carried with an enthusiasm which makes all effort at description vain.

Order being restored, Mr. Hill returned them his thanks for the compliment which the men of Manchester had that day given him, and he hoped that he would ever deserve their confidence, by steering a straightforward course of principle. He would give them the same advice concerning himself that he always had given them of others—that the moment they found him squinting across the path of principle, that they would send him to the right about. The Rev. Gentleman then addressed them for some time on their duties as Chartists, and sat down amid thundering rounds of applause.

On the motion of Mr. Dixon, the thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated to make preparations for the tea party that was to take place in the Hall in the evening.

GRAND TEA PARTY AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

A Chartist tea party was held in the Carpenters' Hall, Garret Road, Manchester, on Friday evening. The Chartists of Manchester, ever willing to provide for the recreation and amusement of those parties who attend their Hall, knowing that Good Friday was a holiday, determined to give them a treat. They, therefore, announced by placard that they would have a tea party on that day. The announcement was responded to by the public in that spirited manner which is always the case when the committee call upon their fellow townsmen for their assistance and support.

The placards announcing the meeting stated that tea would be on the table at half-past six o'clock; and in a few minutes after that time, upwards of five hundred persons sat down to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" by partaking together of the cup which cheers but will not inebriate.

A few minutes before seven o'clock, the Rev. Wm. Hill, editor of the *Northern Star*, accompanied by Mr. Hargraves, entered the Hall. The people, notwithstanding they were discussing the good things of this life at the time, all rose up from the tables, and greeted him with every mark of esteem and regard. Cheering, clapping of hands waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every demonstration of joy, which lasted for several minutes after Mr. Hill had mounted the platform,—the splendid brass band playing

"See the conquering hero comes."

The tea being over, and the tables removed, Mr. Dixon was called upon to preside.

The Chairman then gave out a Chartist hymn, which was sung by the whole company, accompanied by the band,—at the conclusion of which,

The CHAIRMAN said, that they had finished the first part of the business for which they had assembled in a manner which did them credit. He was very proud to see so great a number of persons congregated together conduct themselves in so orderly and respectable a manner. They had been engaged for the last hour in supplying the body with those things without which it could not exist. But it was equally important that they should supply the mind with that intellectual food without which it would be a sterile and barren waste. He hoped, therefore, that they would attend to what each of the speakers had to say, which would address them in the course of the evening. The first toast for the evening was:—

"The people, the only legitimate source of all power. May that power speedily be recognised by the abolition of class-legislation, and the adoption of the People's Charter as a legislative enactment."

Air,—"Scots wha hae."

The sentiment was responded to by Mr. Doyle in an efficient and talented manner.

The CHAIRMAN then said the next toast is one in which he felt confident that they, along with himself, would most cordially agree. It was:—

"Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., may their disinterested exertions in the cause of suffering humanity be duly appreciated by a grateful people."

Band—Aar—"With Henry Hunt."

MR. RANKIN responded to the toast in a short and neat speech.

The CHAIRMAN, with a few prefatory remarks, introduced the next sentiment, which was:—

"Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis; may the people's efforts for their restoration be speedily crowned with success."

Responded to by the whole audience, singing:—

"God save the patriot Frost,"

accompanied by the band, which had a most solemn and imposing effect.

The CHAIRMAN then gave—"James Leach, Christopher Doyle, and our other persecuted friends, may the sympathy of the people, for whom they are suffering, and the consciousness of the justice of those principles they have so fearlessly advocated, console them amidst their unmerited persecutions, and may the efforts about to be made in their behalf be the means of restoring them unscathed to their familes and friends."

Band—Air, "Nature's Gay Day."

MR. D. DONAVAN responded to the toast in a speech replete with impassioned eloquence.

The CHAIRMAN then rose for the purpose of giving the fifth and last toast for the evening,—"The *Northern Star*, and its Editor, may the sacred principles promulgated by that luminary irradiate the minds of the whole people, till, like a refulgent beacon towering above the sable clouds of despotism, it shall remove the mists of ignorance from our political hemisphere and finally conduct the world to freedom."

Band—Air "Bonnie Breast Knots."

At this part of the proceedings the Rev. W. V. Jackson, accompanied by his good lady, entered the hall and was hailed with every mark of friendship and esteem by the whole assembly.

The CHAIRMAN had great pleasure in introducing the Rev. Mr. Jackson to respond to the sentiment—(hear, hear, and cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. JACKSON said it was with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that he responded to the sentiment just read by the Chairman. He had long ago formed his opinion of the Editor of the *Star*, and also of the *Star* itself. In his, Mr. Jackson's opinion, it would have been difficult, nay, he believed impossible to have found a man so pre-eminently calculated to fill the office of conducting a really democratic newspaper. The Rev. Mr. Hill was not only a man of talent, but also was in possession of a great amount of shrewdness and forethought, that seldom if ever was found combined in one and the same individual. He had conducted the *Star* in a manner which did him credit, and at the same time ably and fearlessly exposed the tricks and intrigues of the factions to lead the people astray by false promises and pledges, made but to be broken and deceive their confiding dupes. And it was to him we might attribute the present position of the Chartist movement. It is the *Star* and the point of Mr. Hill's pen that is dispelling that gloom and ignorance that blackened and darkened our political hemisphere. It was with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that he (Mr. Jackson) called their attention to what had been accomplished by the *Star* since it began to shine in our political firmament, its rays had penetrated and established the principles of democracy in every part of this country, and he might say every part of the world; and might the gracious truth which it promulgated be sounded from every hill top, and through every valley, and continue its onward course from river to river, from shore to shore, until finally its refulgent rays should light the world to freedom—(loud and long continued cheers). It had required no ordinary degree of watchfulness on the part of its Editor to keep it still shining. They and he (Mr. Jackson) were not ignorant of the various means that had been employed to destroy Mr. Hill, Mr. O'Connor, and the *Star*; in fact they were not ignorant of the means that were in operation in this town at the present moment for that purpose. But all their puny efforts would not prevail, so long as the Editor and Proprietor maintained that unpurchaseable adherence to principle that had marked their conduct up to the present. Many papers had sprung up professing to advocate the people's rights and for some time continued to do so, but no longer than it was necessary (as they thought) to get hold of public favour, and then came out their real object—they began to fire from their masked batteries at the *Star*, its Editor, and Proprietor, and finally the mask was pulled off the pretended friends, and then their papers sunk; and whilst they were sinking, the *Star* was rising and shining brighter and brighter. There was one other remark which he (Mr. Jackson) had to make concerning Mr. Hill, and that was with respect to the independent and straightforward manner in which he had conducted the *Northern Star*, not regarding the proprietor nor the people; but speaking his mind fearlessly and in a straightforward and manly manner. He might be called an O'Connorite; but he was neither an O'Connorite, nor an Hillite, nor any other ite, but he was a Chartist, and he did not blush to own it; he was wedded to the principles of the Charter, and so long as the *Star*, with its Editor, and Mr. O'Connor, stood by those principles he would stand by them, but not a moment longer. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. WM. HILL then came forward amid the most vociferous cheers. He said his friends, he was sure, would not expect him so far to outrage good taste as to inflict "a speech" upon them under present circumstances. Should he even be ill-advised enough to attempt it, it would be impossible for him to find words in which to convey to them his feelings. He would merely thank them for the kind reception the people of Manchester had given him, and hoped that his future conduct would be such as always to secure him the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen. So far as the *Star* was concerned; all that he could say was, that so long as he had anything to do with its management, it should vigorously and manfully advocate the principles of universal liberty. So much as it regarded himself. But in reference to the glorious truths which they were engaged in promulgating, here was a subject that the tongue of eloquence might rest upon for ever. These were principles which, as a Christian minister, he was bound to support; and, not only so, but he was wedded to them, and nothing could withdraw him from their advocacy. No pecuniary reward that it was possible to give him would induce him to write or speak for any other principles than those which was laid down by the founder of the Christian religion, who said "*One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren.*" He believed in the universality of the Christian religion, and also in the catholicity of the principles of democracy and truth. He stood before them as one connected with the truth, and he blushed not for that avowal. The Rev. Gentleman returned his thanks to the audience for the kind manner they had received him, and, in a most impressive manner, urged upon them the necessity of perseverance and energy in the great work of a nation's freedom, and sat down amid repeated rounds of applause.

The Rev. MR. HILL then administered the solemn rite of baptism to the undermentioned infants, viz.:—

Feargus Thomas Clegg, infant son of William and Mary Clegg.

Mary Ann Frost Stainfield, daughter of William Stainfield.

James Feargus Bennet, infant son of Thomas and Sarah Bennet, of Pendleton.

After twelve o'clock, the young people were allowed to commence dancing, which was kept up with great spirit, and the greatest harmony, until five o'clock on Saturday morning.

CARPENTER'S HALL.—On Sunday, the Rev. Wm. Hill preached the anniversary sermons of the opening of the above Hall for Chartist purposes. The afternoon discourse was founded upon that beautiful portion of holy writ found in the 15th verse of the 13th chapter of St. John's Gospel, "For I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done." The audience, which was numerous and respectable, were delighted with the manner in which the Rev. Gentlemen elucidated his subject, by contrasting the conduct of professed Christians with the example of him they call their Master. They Rev. Gentleman having occupied a short time upon this portion of his subject, proceeded to show the absurdity of the charge of infidelity being attributed to the advocates of Chartism; and after a masterly refutation of the base calumnies of its enemies and a triumphant defence of its principles, he concluded by making an appeal to his audience to contribute according to their means towards meeting the expenditure which must be very considerable for such a splendid hall as this for the working men to meet in. This appeal was very liberally responded to, and a very handsome collection was made.—In the evening, the Hall was literally crammed in every part. There could be no less than from four to five thousand persons assembled, and numbers had to go away who could not procure admission. The Rev. Gentleman's subject in the evening was, the Chartism of the Old Testament; and was a masterly exposition of various texts of Scripture bearing upon the principles of Chartism. The discourse, which occupied nearly an hour and a half in the delivery, was listened to throughout with the most serious attention. Notwithstanding the crowded state of the Hall, and the almost intolerable heat arising therefrom, the collection was again very good. After the service was concluded, the Rev. Mr. Hill adjourned to one of the anti-rooms in connexion with the Hall, and baptised eight infants and an adult person.

THE CHARTIST PAINTERS of this town provided a good substantial dinner of good old English fare in honour of Mr. J. Leach, Christopher Doyle, and Thomas Railton. The dinner was on the table at eight o'clock in the evening, when between forty and fifty of the Chartist Painters, with the above-named individuals, sat down. After the cloth was removed, one of their own men was called to the chair, who said that they had opened that room for a two-fold purpose, namely, to endeavour to create a better feeling amongst the painters generally; and, in the second place, to promulgate the glorious principles contained in that document, called the People's Charter. He hoped, therefore, that they would listen with attention to the gentlemen that he should call upon in the course of the evening to address them. The first toast for the evening was "The people, the source of all legitimate power." Mr. Cooper responded to the sentiment in a neat and appropriate speech. The chairman then gave "The People's Charter, and may it soon become the law of the land." Mr. James Leach, on rising to respond to this toast, was loudly applauded. Mr. Leach's speech did honour to the working classes of this country, and was a clear and concise exposition of that document, which, if made into a legislative enactment, would place in the hands of the people the power of amending their social and political condition. The chairman then gave the "*Northern Star*, and the whole of the democratic press." Mr. Dixon responded. The chairman then gave "The health of the painters' friend, Mr. White," of the Railway Inn, which was drunk with the usual honours, and was responded to by Dr. Hulley. The chairman then said there was another gentleman that they ought not to overlook, although he was not present. He then gave "The health of Mr. Christopher Doyle." The toast was drunk with every mark of respect to their absent friend with loud applause. Mr. Dixon responded. Other toasts were given, and the company separated at a late hour.

HALSHAW MOOR.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Dixon, from Manchester, delivered a lecture in the National Charter Association Room in this place, being the first there has been here since the strike. After the lecture, several questions were asked, which Mr. Dixon answered to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

MONTROSE.—Mr. Peddie, of Edinburgh, entertained the lads of this place, with the history of his prison adventures on Good Friday.

GLASGOW.—At a meeting of the committee appointed by the directory of the Glasgow Chartist Association, to take measures for the liquidation of the debt due to Mr. George Ross, as General Treasurer of the Chartists of Scotland, it was unanimously resolved to engage a talented company now in Glasgow to visit the most populous and patriotic districts throughout the country, and give a correct representation of the trial of that distinguished gentleman, Robert Emmett, Esq., on a charge of high treason, at Dublin, in the year 1803, the whole proceeds, after defraying expences, to be devoted to the above purpose. The committee would most earnestly solicit the co-operation of the various Associations in this undertaking, by giving their countenance and support to the company on their arrival in each locality. The debt now sought to be cleared off, by this representation, is not that of Glasgow alone, but Scotland generally, through the delegates assembled in Glasgow on three several occasions, and the generous individual who so kindly opened his private purse in support of our holy cause, has every claim, in point of right and justice, on all true lovers of democracy, when the treacherous Whigs siezed the defenders of the poor, and crowded the dungeons of England with her best and bravest sons, when the peaceable, legal, and constitutional meetings of the people were dispersed at the point of the bayonet—when our exchequer was low, and to be a Chartist was the well known signal for the ribaldry, tyranny, and persecution of all the imbecile factions, who live and fatten on our industry, George Ross was at his post, presiding over the assembled thousands of his fellow citizens upon all occasions when called on—giving his money to the Central Committee, and for the support of our newspapers and periodicals. The following are the towns proposed to be visited, before which an official letter, signed by our chairman, Mr. Thomas Ancott, and our Secretary, Mr. Wm. Brown, will be transmitted to the respective committees:—Hamilton, Airdie, Campsie, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Falkirk, Sterling, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Coalsnaughton, Alloa, Tillicoultry, Arbroath, Kilmarnock, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Barhead, Strathaven, and Perth, Irvine.—P.S.—All other towns omitted in this list, by forwarding a letter to Mr. G. Ross, 83, Trongate, will receive attention. N.B.—The gentleman who acts as manager for the company, and takes charge of the constitution of the court will also be furnished with an official letter from the Committee.

ABERDEEN.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. R. Peddie, of Edinburgh, lately released from his three years confinement and torture in Beverley Hell, lectured in the Chartist Hall, to a respectable and crowded audience. The lecturer gave a very distinct account of the manner in which he was ensnared by the hired spies of Bradford, as also of his trial and condemnation by the foulest perjury which was ever committed in any court of justice, and proved to the entire satisfaction of every one, by the written declarations in his possession, that the Whig authorities then in Bradford did not give him any opportunity of bringing forward that evidence which would at once have detected the cursed plot aimed at his life or liberty. Had Mr. Peddie been tried in Scotland, we know the result would have been quite different, for with us there is something in the shape of fair dealing; whereas in England, if we take Mr. Peddie's case as a sample, as well as many more of the Chartists, which have come under our notice, the English Courts of Law appear to be a mere mockery of justice, calculated to impress upon every intelligent, thinking, and unprejudiced mind, the absolute necessity of the people being awakened to a lively sense of their danger, in tamely submitting their lives and property, and every thing that is virtuous, noble, and patriotic, to be sacrificed at the unholy shrine of aristocratic ignorance and wealth.—Mr. Peddie lectured also on Sunday evening, on Priestcraft; and the way in which his subject has been appreciated, evinces in a very striking point of view, that the community at large are rapidly unfettering their minds from the thraldom of superstition, and approaching that standard of rational and philosophic judgment which is so devoutly to be wished.

COVENTRY.—Mr. Brown delivered an address in the Charter Association Room, on the causes of the present distress, showing to the satisfaction of an attentive audience that there is no remedy except in the People's Charter.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. Jeremiah Lane, of Manchester, delivered an able lecture on Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Room, Charlestown, Ashton.

A public ball and concert was held on Monday night last. About 400 persons attended, and after enjoying a good evening's amusement, separated about twelve o'clock.

VERBATIM REPORT OF THE CHARTIST TRIALS AT LANCASTER.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, No. 4, OF
A VERBATIM REPORT OF THE RECENT TRIALS OF
FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND 58 OTHERS,
AT LANCASTER,
FOR RIOT, SEDITION, TUMULT, AND CONSPIRACY.

THE above Work will be Published in Weekly Numbers of 64 Pages of Royal Octavo, Edited by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and to which will be added

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LAST,

With Notes upon the Trial; also a Dedication to Baron ROLFE.

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF THE JUST JUDGE WHO PRESIDED,
WILL BE PRESENTED WITH THE LAST NUMBER (GRATIS)
To those who have been Subscribers to the Work.

The Portrait will be Executed with a view to its being placed as a Frontispiece, and when completed, which will be in about four Numbers; the whole will make a valuable work. Price 7d. a Number, in a wrapper. The Portrait gratis.

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Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—METROPOLIS DELEGATE MEETING.—After the transaction of other business, Messrs. Wheeler and Simpson reported from the meeting got up for Thomas Duncombe, Esq., and read the Balance Sheet of the same. Credentials were received from Mr. Riley, from the Star, Golden-lane. Reports were received from Somerstown, Tower Hamlets, &c. Messrs Humphreys and Ritchie were appointed a deputation to Marylebone. Mr. O'Connor's plan of Organisation was then taken into consideration, and Mr. Skelton in a long and eloquent address, advocated the necessity and practicability of taking immediate steps to gain possession of the land. After an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Wheeler, Page, and others took part, Mr. Wheeler moved "that the delegate meeting co-operate with the friends in Surrey, in calling a meeting of the whole council, resident in London, to consider the plan of Organization." Mr. Skelton seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, and deputations appointed to carry it into effect. Mr. Skelton moved the following resolution, "that we the delegates of the metropolis now assembled do declare it as our opinion that as unity of purpose is the one thing called for by the advanced position of society, it is requisite that the right of freedom of opinion be acknowledged by all who are engaged in the task of promoting the happiness and advancing the great cause of political and social equality to the world." The motion, after considerable discussion, was agreed to with one dissentient, on the ground of its being uncalled for; after other business the sum of two shillings was received from Bloomsbury, and the meeting adjourned.

1, TURNAGAIN-LANE.—Mr. Wheeler delivered a second lecture in the Political and Scientific Institution here, on Sunday evening, and was greeted with considerable approbation.

A MEETING of the Council of City of London Locality was held on Sunday morning, when it was decided that a meeting of the whole of the members of the locality should be called by circulars to take into consideration the best means of re-organizing the body, procuring a place of meeting, &c.

1, TURNAGAIN-LANE.—A discussion took place in the Political and Scientific Institute, on Friday evening, in which Mr. Rathbone, (chairman), and Messrs. Cowan, Cameron, Sherrard, and others took part.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL residing in Surrey, met as usual, at the Rotunda, on Sunday last, Mr. Maynard in the chair. A deputation was received from the Metropolitan delegates, requesting the co-operation and general attendance of the council on this side of the water, at Turnagain-lane, at three o'clock on Sunday next. A resolution was agreed to, approving of the meeting, which is to take into consideration Mr. O'Connor's plan, and promising attendance. A favourable report was received respecting the intended New Hall. It was also agreed that the council should visit the following localities, for the purpose of discussion on the subject of the land, viz. Monday, April 24th, Ship Tavern, Long-lane; Wednesday, 26th, hatters, Brown Bear, Southwark. The secretary was also requested to write to the various localities, informing them of the same, in order to obtain as numerous an attendance as possible. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned until Sunday next, at eight o'clock.

KELSO.—Mr. Thomas Dickinson, of Manchester, explained the principles of the People's Charter to a numerous meeting, at this place, on Good Friday.

ARBROAH.—On the 11th inst., Mr. Robert Peddie, of Edinburgh, delivered his second lecture here, in the Operative Union Hall, John-street.

STOCKPORT.—GRAND SOIREE AT THE CHARTIST-YOUTHS' INSTITUTE.—On Good Friday evening, about one hundred persons partook of the good things of this life at the above place. The large and commodious room was beautifully and tastefully decorated with the splendid portraits of the patriots living and dead, present and banished. An able and efficient band was in attendance. At tea, all was order and regularity and too much praise cannot be given to those young men who had the management and getting up of this affair. Mr. Hubbert was called to the chair, after the discussion of the good things of this life, and gave as the first toast, the People's Charter. Mr. J. Carter responded to the toast in an efficient and telling manner. Several other sentiments and addresses followed, and the remainder of the evening was spent in reciting, singing, and other innocent amusements.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, Mr. Crowder, of Oldham, lectured in an able manner on the land.

SHEFFIELD.—FREE TRADE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Gill read Mr. O'Connor's letter on the land, and afterwards the report of the meeting held in London to present an address to Mr. Duncombe. Mr. O'Connor's letter and Mr. Duncombe's speech were received with warm applause. Mr. Harney then delivered his announced lecture on Free Trade, and shewed by facts and figures the folly of expecting relief from the nostrums of the "cheap bread" men. At great length Mr. Harney shewed up the fallacies of the freebooters, and promised to return to the question on a future occasion. The audience appeared to be deeply interested and well pleased with the observations of the speaker.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

HULL.

Mr. Allen, tailor, Church-lane.
Mr. G. Barnett, tailor, Cookman's Buildings.
Mr. J. Seward, shoemaker, Garton's Court.
Mr. J. West, news-agent, 8, Vicar-lane.
Mr. William Westerby, plane maker, Chariot-st.
Mr. Henry Jackson, painter, Bishop-lane.
Mr. T. Rippon, shoe maker, Garden-lane.
Mr. A. Hamblyn, shoemaker, English-street.
Mr. Edward Cohill, shoe maker, 3, Hanover-street.
Mr. Geo. Pulford, tailor, Salthouse-lane.
Mr. Luke Smallwood, Sewer-lane, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Smith, 8, Vicar-lane, sub-Secretary.

MR. MACKELCAN, civil engineer, has published a pamphlet, entitled "Suggestions to the ironmasters on increasing the demand for iron; also to the iron-masters of Staffordshire and Shropshire competing with those of Scotland and Wales." Mr. Mackelcan states that the demand may be increased in two ways. First, by making known to the world. all the uses to which iron is now applied; and, second, by showing to what new uses it may be applied with advantage. He recommends that premiums should be offered for works on the use of cast and wrought iron in bridges, ship building, architectural buildings, machinery, and agricultural implements of all descriptions.

THE TELEGRAPH conveyed news to Paris on Saturday, that the belfry tower of Valenciennes had fallen down and killed eight persons. It appears that the structure, for the repair of which 80,000 francs had recently been noted, suddenly sunk down about two hours after the labourers who had been working at it, alarmed by the falling of some loose stones, had quitted their dangerous position. Most of the persons occupying the houses at its base also quitted the scene of destruction in time to save their lives; but this was not the case with all. The wife of an officer of the garrison was killed, and the man posted on the top of the tower came down with the ruins, and was taken out dead. The occurrence excited a good deal of alarm in the town, and the more so as a fire broke out among the ruins immediately after the fall.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 17.—During the past week the arrivals of each article of the trade have been on a moderate scale. We have still experienced a limited demand generally, but holders of Wheat, influenced by accounts of a little amendment in other leading markets, have shown rather increased firmness, and on Tuesday last, an advance of 1d. to 2d. per 70lbs. was realised on that grain. This improvement has since been fully sustained. We have also to quote flour 6d. to 1s. per sack dealer. There has not been much passing in Oats; best mealing parcels have sold at 2s 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per 45lbs. Oatmeal has met more inquiry, and choice brands have gone off in small lots at 20s. 3d.; 20s. per 240lbs. has been refused for quantity. No change as regards Barley, Beans or Peas.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 17.—The show of Wheat at Mark Lane was moderate this morning from Essex, and small from Kent and Suffolk; the trade, nevertheless, opened languidly; many of our principal millers having during the past week received rather liberal supplies direct from Lincolnshire. Really fine thrashed qualities could scarcely have been bought below the rates of this day se'nnight; but to make any progress in the disposal of the ordinary runs, a decline of at least 1s. per quarter had to be acceded to. Holders of free Foreign generally remained firm, and prices can hardly be quoted lower than on Monday last; the operations were, however, on a strictly retail scale. During the past week a couple of cargoes (one from Danzig and one from Rostock) have arrived; these will probably have to be landed under lock, as to sell from on board at present prices would be attended with loss. There was very little passing in Flour, but quotations underwent no material change. The quantity of Barley on sale was small; and though the enquiry for this grain was far from active, previous terms were tolerably well supported. The transactions in Malt were likewise restricted, but prices underwent no change requiring notice. We had a very liberal supply of Oat samples; factors nevertheless remained firm, and needy buyers had to pay fully the currency of Monday for sweet heavy corn. There was a slightly improved inquiry for new Beans, and the value of the article had an upward tendency. Peas were also worth quite as much money. In Bonded grain there was little passing. A few parcels of Oats were sold, we believe, for shipment, at about our quotations.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 17.—The numbers of Beasts exhibited for sale in our market to day were, the time of year considered, only moderate, there being a decided falling off, compared with those brought forward on this day se'nnight; yet they were fully adequate to meet the wants of the butchers, the attendance of whom, both as regards those living in London and distant parts of the country, was scanty. Although there were a few very superior Short-horns—especially those received by railway from Warwickshire—Devons, Runts, Scots, &c., on offer, the Beasts mostly came to hand beneath the middle quality, and not a few of them were suffering from the effects of the epidemic. Notwithstanding the receipts of slaughtered meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall markets, from Scotland and different parts of England, have been on a comparatively limited scale, the Beef trade here, throughout the day, was in a very sluggish state. However, in most transactions, the primest descriptions, from their scarcity, sold at last week's quotations, the highest ruling at 4s per 8lbs, but those of all other kinds of Beef had a downward tendency, say 2d per 8lbs, and about 300 left the market unsold. There were about 200 store Cows, Heifers, &c., on offer, but they were a mere drug, and might have been purchased on very low terms. From Norfolk there came to hand 1,600 Scots and Homebreds, including a few runts; from Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 200 Scots, runts, and Devons; from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, 200 short-horns, runts, &c.; from the western and midland districts, 250 Devons, Durhams, runts, Herefords, &c., principally by railway; from other parts of England 180 of various breeds; from Scotland, by steamers, 130 horned and polled Scots; and from Ireland, by way of Liverpool, 30 Irish Beasts. At least four-fifths of the sheep were shorn; but numbers were, on the whole, good. Prime old Downs well supported their previous value, but in all other kinds a limited amount of business was doing, and the currencies were with difficulty maintained. The former breeds, in the wool, sold at from 4s to 4s 2d; those shorn 3s 6d to 3s 8d; half-breds 3s 4d to 3s 6d; and Kents and Leicesters 3s 2d to 3s 4d per 8 lbs. and a fair clearance was effected by the salesmen. This description of stock was in fair condition. A considerable decrease has taken place in the receipts of Lambs from the Isle of Wight, from which place only 45 came to hand by the Southampton Railway. There was an evident improvement in the inquiry for all qualities, particularly for those received from Essex, and last Monday's currencies were steadily supported—they ranging from 5s. to 6s. per 8lbs. The number of Calves were small, yet the inquiry for them was inanimate, and previous rates were barely maintained. Nearly 200 Pigs were received from Ireland, and we had a fair number of English on offer. Prime porkers sold freely; other kinds slowly, at late rates. Not a single head of Foreign stock was brought forward, and no imports have taken place during the past week.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 15.—Throughout the week a steady consumptive demand has continued to take off all arrivals of fresh manufactured Flour as they have come forward, at very full prices; and the supplies are not equal to the wants of the trade. Oatmeal likewise met a better sale at previous rates. At Liverpool and Runcorn the imports from Ireland are very moderate indeed. Coastwise they continue very small; and the only arrival from abroad consists of 300 qrs. Wheat. The attendance at our market this morning was limited, and only a moderate business was done in Wheat, for which, however, the previous currency was realised. Prime qualities of Flour, being scarce, were readily disposed of; and in Oatmeal a fair inquiry was experienced, at full rates. On Oats we note an advance of 1d. per 45lbs.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY APRIL 17.—The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been much the same as last week, with little or no variation in price. Beef 4½d to 5½d, Mutton 5½d. to 6d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market—Beasts 939, Sheep 2692.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

THE following testimonials from respectable persons, in addition to many hundreds of DECIDED CURES—particulars of which have been already published—established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as *the Best Medicine in the World*:—

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Gentlemen,—This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health), have done for me.

First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the third night I took them I slept comfortably.

Secondly.—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years.

Thirdly.—Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground.

Fourthly.—Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years.

Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 44 years, having been lame with it, several times' for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present, I have not a sore spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative health and soundness of body. I am not like the same person as I was a year ago being so much altered for the better.

All these cures have been effected in me, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

And lastly.—I believe them to be, a safe preventative of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them; she having frequently had it previous.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster.

Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January 30th, 1843.

WITNESS.—R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above, for more than 22 years.

NOTE.—You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto.

R. W. R.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, &c., &c.:—

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842.

"MY DEAR FRIEND

"I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recommendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you please.

"I am, my dear friend,
"Yours, very truly,
"DAVID HARRISON."

From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle.

Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842.

Gentlemen

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated, by Mrs. Moxon, of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which 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 her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life Pills.

Communicated by Mr. Bawden.

Gentlemen,—At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I have been your agent, I have received numerous testimonials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have conferred upon the afflicted.

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully,
H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist,
Fowley, Cornwall.

Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I have not had a return of it since; I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
THOMAS BARRET,
Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843.

Gentlemen,—The wonderful effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes in the parish of Cirencester. Scarcely a family but what has taken them, one and all declare the wonderful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it is gratifying to me to say to the Proprietors of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 boxes.

Yours,
W. WHITE.
Agent for Cirencester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals without honesty, are offering a dangerous subsitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue, to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the side of each box, in WHITE *letters on a* RED *ground*. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, 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 Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds, and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Case from Luton, Bedfordshire, communicated by Mr. Phillips, Chemist and Druggist, to Mr. T. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

Luton, Bedfordshire, Oct. 19, 1841.

SIR,—I feel desirous of expressing to you the great benefit which I have received from the use of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. I have for several years been afflicted with Rheumatism and Gout, the attacks of which were excessively severe. During one of these painful visitations a kind friend presented me with a box of Blair's Pills, from the use of which I found immediate relief and very soon entirely recovered. At a subsequent period I was so severely attacked that he thought it would be unwise to delay placing myself under medical care. I did so; but not finding the relief which I expected, I again became my own physician. At this time my legs and thighs were swelled to a very great extent. I immediately procured a box of Blair's Pills from Mr. W. Phillips, your agent in this town, and after taking two doses I was free from pain, and the swelling subsided. I now never fail to use them whenever I am attacked by this painful malady, and they invariably give me relief after one or two doses. Several of my acquaintances use them, and experience the same benefit. I trust you will insert this among your list of cases, as I am anxious to bear witness to the efficacy of this excellent medicine.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully.
RICHARD STONE.

Sugar Loaf, London Road, Luton.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this decease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of its benign influence.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, 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, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

READ AND JUDGE!

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		£	s.	d.
In Sickness	per Week	0	18	0
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Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee		10	0	0
Wife's Lying-in		2	0	0
Loss by Fire		15	0	0
Substitute for Militia		5	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum,)	per Week	10	6	0
Imprisoned for Debt		0	5	0

SECOND CLASS—Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.; Earnings 20s. per week.

In Sickness ... ... (per week)	0	15	0
Member's Funeral	16	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee ...	8	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	15	0
Loss by Fire	15	0	0
Substitute for Militia	5	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	0	5	0
Imprisoned for Debt	0	5	0

THIRD CLASS—Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d.; Earnings 15s. per week.

In Sickness ... ... (per week)	0	11	0
Member's Funeral	12	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ...	6	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	10	0
Loss by Fire	15	0	0
Substitute for Militia	5	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	0	4	0
Imprisonment for Debt...	0	5	0

FOURTH CLASS—Entrance 2s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d.; Earnings 10s. per week.

In Sickness ... ... (per week)	0	9	0
Member's Funeral	10	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ...	5	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	0	0
Loss by Fire	10	0	0
Substitute for Militia	3	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	0	4	0
Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ...	0	4	0

Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members can enroll their Names at the Society House any day, and at any time.

Blank Forms, &c. and every information, for the Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter (post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House, 59, Tottenham Court-road.

Persons residing in the Country are eligible to become members, on transmitting a Medical Certificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary.

No Fines for Stewards.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY.

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THE Proprietor of DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate good properties of this Medicine, must by the recommendations of those who experience its benign efficacy, (in many instances after all other means had failed) do more to bring it into notice, than anything else, has abstained from publishing cases of cure, and the more so, as he well knows the frauds that are constantly practised upon the public by fictitious or manufactured cases, which causes little faith to be attached to such statements. But how different is it with those persons who are eye witnesses of the curative powers of a Medicine in their own immediate neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to the convictions of every one under whose notice they happen to fall. The entire columns of a newspaper would be totally inadequate to contain a fiftieth part of the details of previous suffering, and the joyous expression of gratitude in the numerous letters he has received. But he disdains to agitate the public mind with them, knowing full well, that the Medicine having gained a footing, alike in the mansions of the peer and the cottages of the peasant, nothing can stay its course, nor is there a civilized portion of the globe where it will not ultimately be known and prized as the great restorer of health.

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All diseases incident to the human frame very successfully treated.—Advice gratis.

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"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

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A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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BY R. and L. PERRY, and Co.,

CONSULTING SURGEONS, London and Birmingham.

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Poetry.

THE PATRIOT'S PRAYER.

God of heaven and of earth,
God of all that breathes and lives,
Thou who gave creation birth,
Whose goodness every blessing gives,
God eternal! source from whence
All motion is that filleth space,
Fountain of Omnipotence,
Father of the human race,
Lord, we beseech thee, lend thine ear,
Hearken to our fervent prayers,
Come to aid us, come to cheer,
And to free us from our cares.
Crush the oppressor in thy wrath,
And in thy mercy free the slave,
Turn thou the tyrant from his path,
And stretch thy strong right arm to save
The suffering poor from grief and woe,
From wasting want and torturing toil,—
Thou surely can and will o'erthrow
Injustice cloak'd in treacherous guile.
Let not the widow's burning tears
Gush from her sorrowing soul in vain;
In pity hush the orphan's fears,
In justice burst the bondsman's chains;
Succour the captive, whose desire
Was that his fellow-man should be
In social virtue raised higher.
In purpose pure, in action free,
Is it a sin in man to say
That tyranny is foul and base?
Is it a sin in man to pray
For freedom to the human race?
Shall iron fetters bind him down
Who dares to tell men of their rights?
Shall cruelty those feelings drown
In which the free-born soul delights?
Perish the mortal that would dare
Reason to blind or thought uproot,
Driving thine image to despair,
Degrading man to senseless brute!
All-seeing God, vouchsafe to hear
The pinion'd patriots' gracious moan,
To whom this glorious truth is dear—
That thou art God, and God alone.

BENJAMIN STOTT.

Manchester.

AN ODE.

Oh, shame to the land of the free,
Whose children submit to be slaves,
Who basely to tyranny bend the vile knee,
Or sink to their ignoble graves.
The scorn of the just and the good
Shall for ever cling to thy isle;
The cry of the widow and orphan for food
Shall greet thee, instead of their smile;
And thy glory and greatness descend to the tomb,
Unmourn'd and forgot in futurity's gloom.

Ah! where is the spirit of old,
That burnt in the breasts of your sires,
When, with giant might, and with freedom bold,
They cherish'd pure liberty's fires?
When freedom's flag floated on high,
And justice and truth were unfurl'd.
Liberty or death was their battle cry,
'Midst the cheers and praise of the world;
And their falchions flash'd fire, and the steel clank'd loud,
And the crimson-tide stain'd the false foeman's shroud.

Awake! arouse from thy slumbers,
Throw aside delusion's dark veil,
Join the ranks of the brave in your numbers,
And the "good old cause" shall prevail.
Hurl tyranny down from its throne,
Raise Liberty up in its stead;
And your sons with pride will their fathers own,
And their mem'ries bless when dead.
Then hail the bright banner of sweet Liberty!
All hail to the Charter, the right of the free!

EDWIN GILL.

Sheffield.

HYMN TO SPRING.

Thou bringer of new life,
Welcome thou hither!
Though with thee comes the strife
Of changeful weather.
Oh! young and coldly fair,
Come with thy storm-blown hair,
Down casting snow-pearls fair,
For earth to gather!

Approachest thou in shower?
Mist hath enroll'd thee,
Till, changed by viewless power,
Bright we behold thee!
Whilst chilling gales do fly,
Thou wanderest meekly by
Green holm and mountain high,
Till shades unfold thee.

By dusky woodland side,
Silent thou rovest;
Where lonely rindles glide,
Unheard thou movest;
Wide-strewing buds and flowers,
By fields, and dells, and bowers,
'Mid-winds and sunny showers,
Bounteous thou provest.

Though ever changeful, still
Ever bestowing;
The earth receives her fill
Of thy good sowing;
And lo! a spangled sheen
Of herbs and flowers between,
Blent with the pasture green,
All beauteous growing!

Now comes the driven hail,
Rattling and bounding;
A shower doth next prevail,
Thunder astounding!
Until the glorious sun
Looks through the storm-cloud dun—
And, as the light doth run,
Glad tones are sounding.

The throstle tunes his throat,
On tall bough sitting;
The ouzle's wizard's note
By dingle flitting;
The lov'd one, too, is there,
Above his snow-plash'd lair—
He sings, in sun-bright air,
Carol befitting.

Come every tone of joy!
Add to the pleasure;
Sweet Robin's melody
Joins in the measure:
And echoes wake and sing,
And fairy-bells do ring,
Where silver bubbles fling
Their sparkling treasure.

The haz'le bloom is hung
Where beams are shining;
The honey-bine hath clung,
Garlands entwining,
For one who wanders lone
Unto that bower unknown,
And finds a world, his own,
Pure joys combining.

Then, bringer of new life,
Welcome thou hither;
And welcome, too, the strife
Of changeful weather!
Oh! ever young and fair,
Cast from thy storm-blown hair
Bright drops, and snow-pearls fair,
For earth to gather!

SAMUEL BAMFORD.

Local and General Intelligence.

DEATH FROM STABBING IN LEEDS.

On Wednesday morning, an inquest was held at the Leeds Court House, before E. C. Hopps, Esq., deputy coroner, to inquire concerning the death of James Firth, who died at the General Infirmary on Tuesday morning. The deceased came to his death by the hand of his sister, who stabbed him with a knife on Good Friday afternoon. The circumstances were of a painful nature, and will be found fully detailed in the evidence adduced at the inquest, a full report of which we have given below. Previous to the jury proceeding to view the body, Mr. Hopps addressed them, and explained the nature of the law as it bore on the case, and the difference between murder, manslaughter, and homicide by misadventure.

Mary Ann Firth, who had been in custody from Tuesday morning, was in the room in custody during the inquest.

The following witnesses were examined:—

George Lancaster—I reside in Zion-street, at the Bank; and am a mechanic by trade. I live with my father. I knew the deceased, James Firth; he lived at No. 2, Zion-street, with his father. He was in our house on Good Friday last; at about a quarter to three in the afternoon. His sister, Mary Ann Firth, was there at that time; she had been there all day; she assists in my father's house. There were in the house besides, at the time James came, my father and myself; we were all in the same room, but I believe my father was just going up stairs when he came in. I believe Mary Ann was getting some water when James came in. My father went up stairs, and left me, James, and Mary Ann Firth, in the room below. When James came in he sat down by my side; we had some conversation, about what I was doing—I was fastening my shoe sole with a wax-end, and took out my pocket-knife for the purpose of cutting the end off. Mary Ann then came up, and they both stood watching me. When I had done with my knife I put it down, and Mary Ann Firth took it, saying "I would not have such an old knife as this, I would have a new one." I said it would last while it was done, and I then went on mending my shoe. The brother and sister then began playing together; she said it was a bad knife and he said it was a good one. They were in play, and not quarrelling. I had not heard that they had had any words previously. They then got to scuffling, but I took no more notice. He was a very queer chap, and had fearful queer sort of speeches. I took no further notice of them until he sat himself down, when I looked at him, and saw that he looked very white, and held his head down. He made no scream or cry. He said, "She has cut me." I asked him where, and after some persuasion he showed me. I saw a cut in his body, on the left side. He loosed the waistband of his trowsers to let me see. I told him he had better go home, and he got up and walked to his father's house. I followed him there, and then left him. There was not much blood—next to nothing. I did not look at Mary Ann Firth, until I had returned from her father's house. I can't say whether she had a knife in her hand or not when I first saw James looking pale. She was somewhere behind me when I looked at him. They were standing up on the floor playing with each other before he sat him down. My father came down stairs just as James Firth was sitting down in the chair. He remained in the room until the deceased went home. I heard some words pass between deceased and his sister, but I took no notice of what they were. They were not quarrelsome words, nor did I hear any blows struck. When the deceased said, "She has cut me," Mary Ann did not make any remark. She got him some water. They had not had any conversation previous to beginning to play as I have described.

By a Juror—They had not been playing for more than a minute before James sat him down.

Mr. John Allanson—I am house surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary; the deceased was brought to the Infirmary about half-past ten on Good Friday night. I examined him, and found a small wound rather less than a quarter of an inch in length, in the lower part of the abdomen to the left side, penetrating the cavity of the abdomen. I considered it a dangerous wound. There were no signs of the bowels being wounded. He died yesterday (Tuesday) morning about three o'clock. Death was caused by inflammation arising from the wound. The wound seemed likely to have been inflicted by a stab with a sharp instrument. On a *post mortem* examination I found that the wound was a little longer internally than externally, though there was very little difference; it had been done almost by a direct stab. The clasp knife now produced would cause the wound. The point of the knife had not penetrated much more than half an inch at the very deepest. The knife is very sharp, and a very slight degree of force would be required to produce the wound.

Matthew Lancaster.—I live in Zion-street, Bank, and am a linen weaver. The deceased was at my house on Good Friday last, in the afternoon. There were myself, my son George, and Mary Ann Firth, in the house when he came in. I went up stairs when he came in. I staid there about a quarter of an hour. I heard no noise while I was up stairs—no quarrelling—no blows. When I came down the deceased was sitting down on a chair. I saw something was amiss with him and enquired what was the matter with him. I received no answer, and then I asked him again, when he said, "She has cut me." He afterwards said he was sick, and his sister gave him some water. I looked for the place in his trousers and found it. The trousers now produced are the same that the deceased had on. I afterwards saw the wound on his body, which corresponded with the cut in his trousers. The deceased then went home.

Hannah Firth.—I am mother to the deceased. We live in Zion-street. The deceased was eighteen years of age in December last. I visited my son after his removal to the infirmary; he did not tell me any particulars as to how the wound had been inflicted; he never gave me any account of it. I had heard from others how it had been done, and that was my reason for not asking him.

Joseph Craven.—I am a serjeant in the Leeds Police. I went to the house where Mary Ann Firth lives yesterday morning; and took her into custody. I got a clasp knife from George Lancaster. That knife I produce; he said it was the knife the deceased had been cut with, and it was his knife. I got the trousers of the deceased from the Infirmary, and his shirt at his own house. The shirt and trousers are both cut through on the left side. Mary Ann Firth cried, when I charged her with having cut her brother; she said it was true, and that she did it because he had "burst her mouth." I then told her she had better not say any more about it.

This being all the evidence, the Coroner told Mary Ann Firth that she was then at liberty to make any statement; but that it would be taken down, and might be used against her if the verdict of the Jury rendered it necessary.

The girl, who wept bitterly, sat for some time unable to speak. At length she said she could not tell what her brother and her were talking about, but she had the knife in her hand, and he hit her over the mouth, so she hit him with the knife. They were not quarrelling; but she could not tell what they were talking about. The blow he struck her made her mouth bleed. She had no intention whatever of stabbing him.

The Coroner then addressed the jury. He said there could be no doubt on their minds that the deceased, James Firth, had come to his death from a stab by a knife, given by his sister, Mary Ann Firth. There was no evidence before them to show that any previous intention existed or that the parties had had any previous quarrel; indeed if they believed the evidence of George Lancaster, the parties were playing together when the unfortunate accident occurred. The only question for them to consider, therefore, was whether their verdict should be one of manslaughter or homicide by misadventure.—[He then read over the whole of the evidence which had been given, and afterwards proceeded to lay down the law of the case.]—The simple question, he said, was whether the wound was given by Mary Ann Firth to the deceased accidentally or by intention. If it was their impression from the evidence they had heard, that the wound had been inflicted unintentionally while the parties were struggling or playing together, then their verdict would be one of homicide by misadventure; but if they were of opinion that the wound had been inflicted in return for a blow, and whilst suffering under the provocation which such blow would awaken, no matter whether the intention was to stab or not, then the verdict must be one of manslaughter; for, in pity to human frailties, the law mercifully reduced the crime from murder to manslaughter, in cases where sufficient provocation had immediately preceded the blow which caused death.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of about five minutes, returned with a verdict of Homicide by Misadventure.

OFFENSIVE CONDUCT.—On Monday last, a fellow named Thomas Blakelock was charged with being drunk, on Sunday, at midday, and with indecently exposing his person. He was fined 20s and costs, or in default of payment sent to Wakefield for a month. —Wm. Gilbert, for a similar offence, was subjected to the same punishment.

HULL.—BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.—On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting was held in the Market Place, to petition Parliament to investigate the conduct of Baron Gurney at Leicester in reference to William Jones. The meeting was a numerous one, and remarkably peaceable. Mr. West rose to propose the adoption of a petition, and had spoken about half an hour, when a large body of the police, in rank and file, headed by Superintendant M'Manus, made their appearance. M'Manus approached West, and told him he must come down. West asked by what authority? and the constable told him he was sent—that he did not wish to do any harm—that they might retire to their private rooms, and no one would interfere with them. West remonstrated, but in vain. Meantime the work of dispersion was going on, and, had not the people been peaceably disposed, no doubt there would have been a riot. In the morning, Mr. West waited on the magistrates, to have their opinion on the subject. He detailed the facts as they occurred, and asked whether it was the intention of the magistrates to prevent the peaceable meetings of the people. The magistrates said they knew nothing about it; but they considered the police justified in removing any obstruction in the Market Place—it being a thoroughfare. Mr. West said he could bring hundreds to prove there was no obstruction. Magistrate—But there might be. Mr. West said if the people had not peaceably dispersed, no doubt the conduct of the police would have produced a riot. Magistrate—Then that proves the right the police had to interfere. Mr. West expressed his surprise that a magistrate should use such language on the Bench. Sir William Lowthorp wished to know what Mr. West wanted of the magistrates? Mr. West—I want to know before taking further steps in this matter, whether the magistrates sanction or authorise the dispersion of the peaceable meetings of the people, for we have the able opinion of the most able Crown lawyers as well as Judges, that the people have a right to meet when and where they please, to discuss real or imaginary grievances. Sir William Lowthorp—We do not wish to interfere with the meetings of the people in proper times and places. Town Clerk—Yes, your Worship, in their private rooms. Mr. West—No, your Worship, what I contend for is, the right of out-door meeting—the people are too poor to pay for your large rooms, and had they the means, they would not be let to them. The Superintendant here said that he went on his own responsibility, and if they met again he would disperse them. West—Then we will resist you. Magistrate—You know the police must do their duty. West—Yes, and the magistrates must do theirs, and I must do mine, which is to uphold the rights of the people at all hazards. Mr. West then left the office. The conduct of the police has excited universal disgust among all classes.—On Monday evening, a public meeting was held on the Dock Green, and the petition adopted. The meeting was numerous, and great numbers of the "blues" were present in disguise, but no interruption took place. Mr. West also delivered two discourses on Sunday, in the same place, without interruption.—There will be a public meeting on Monday next, in the Freemason's lodge, to adopt a petition to Parliament, praying for an investigation into the conduct of the police. That is the way to beat them.

STOCKPORT.—BRUTAL AND DISGUSTING CONDUCT OF A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.—At the Court House, on Saturday, before John Marsland, Esq., William Andrew, Esq., and Alfred Orrell, Esq., Mayor, sitting Magistrates, Mr. Thomas Clark appeared to make the following charge against P. Potter, one of the Borough police:—Mr. Clarke's statement was as follows:—"On Thursday evening last, about twenty minutes or a quarter to seven o'clock, Policeman Potter opened my door, and entered the house. He proceeded towards the stairs leading up to my bed room; he turned from there, and went to the pantry, opened the door, and shook it almost off its hinges. From there he went to the door leading into the back kitchen, and used it in a similar manner; he then proceeded to open the door opening into the back yard. All this time I stood behind my counter. Seeing that he had gone so far, I followed him into the kitchen, and demanded to know by what authority he entered and conducted himself in such a manner in my house? He answered by telling me to be off! I then opened the back door, and ordered him to go about his business. He would not go. I again ordered him out. He told me he would not go, but that I must put him out. I desired a third time that he would leave the house, when, without the least provocation, he turned round and knocked me down. I then fastened on him and a suffle ensued, which doubtless would have terminated in my being throttled had not a person who is now in Court, and was in the house all the time, come to the rescue, and assisted me in forcibly ejecting him, which we ultimately did with great trouble, but during the scuffle Mrs. Clark, who had been confined only five days before, and who had only just before that got out of bed, for the first time since her accouchement, hearing the disturbance, and not knowing the cause, came running down stairs with a young babe in her arms, and seeing me almost choked by a policeman, fainted in the back yard. It has thrown her into a relapse, and the consequence as far as she is concerned, will, I am afraid, prove serious. This, gentlemen, is the case against policeman Potter.—The Mayor—Have you any witnesses?—Mr. Flinn, of Bradford, was here called and sworn—He stated that on Thursday evening last, passing through the town of Stockport, he had occasion to call on Mr Clark. He had not been in the house more than ten minutes, when the policeman entered, and conducted himself in the manner already described. He (the witness) went to remonstrate with Potter, but before he had time to say a word Potter struck him a severe blow. He then assisted Mr. Clark in turning him out. He was mad drunk, and behaved himself in a most brutal manner. Mr. Clark had exercised the greatest forbearance until he was knocked down. Mrs. Needham was sworn, and corroborated the foregoing statements, adding that she never lived neighbour to a more peaceable or a better disposed person than Mr. Clark. Potter was then called upon for his defence. He stated that about one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, some relations called to see him. He went out with them and had a few glasses to drink. On his way home he met two of the other officers, who were in search of a certain person in the town. After leaving them and going down by the Bull tap, he saw one of the bad women running down the street, and as it was market-day, he thought she had been committing a robbery, followed her, and she ran down an entry, near Clark's house. He wanted to see if she had got into his house, that was the reason why he entered it.—Mr. Clark—He was in a beastly state of intoxication, and since then he has made several overtures to me, through different persons, to compromise the matter. Yesterday his wife waited upon me and offered me two pounds to abandon the case, but thinking I had a duty to perform to myself and the public, I refused to come to any terms, but to lay it at once before the bench.—The Mayor to the superintendant.—What's Potter's general conduct? Superintendent—He has been brought up before. Bowers, another policeman, was sworn, and stated emphatically that Potter was drunk beyond all dispute. The Magistrates consulted for some time, when the Mayor said he did not think they could do anything in the matter, they had not the power. The Clerk pointed out an act or clause of an act which provided for the interference of the Magistrates in such cases. A second consultation was held on the bench, when the Mayor addressed Potter, and said he was very sorry that any officer of that court should conduct himself as it had been proved he had on this occasion done. If he were again brought up, he should discharge him from the force. This time he would inflict the severest penalty the law allowed him. He must pay a fine of forty shillings. Mr. Clark applied for expenses. The Mayor said he had no power to grant them. Mr. Clark—Is there no appeal from this court? Can I not now take the case before the Watch Committee? The Clerk—You can take it before the Watch Committee if you like; but I don't think they will interfere, as they have a resolution that the Magistrates' decision shall be final. Mr. Andrews, who is the chairman of the Watch Committee, and who was on the Bench, said it was so. The case was done with.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—CHANGE RINGING EXTRAORDINARY, FOR UPWARDS OF SIX HOURS.—On Easter-Monday morning, six of the College youths of Ashton-under-Lyne, and four of the members of the society of St. John's, Manchester, ascended the Tower of of St. Michael's, Ashton-under-Lyne, and rung, in a masterly style, a true and complete peal of grandsire cators, consisting of 10,259 changes, which was completed in the short space of six hours and ten minutes, the longest peal ever rung in that method on ten bells, north of the river Trent. The artists were stationed as follow:—treble, John Hobson, Ashton; 2nd, Joe Burgess, ditto; 3rd, Jas. Wood, ditto; 4th, Charles Wood, St. John's; 5th, Robert Howe, ditto; 6th, Samuel Farrand, Ashton; 7th, Joseph Winterbottom, St. John's; 8th, William Rayle, ditto; 9th, George Burgess, Ashton; tenor, Brian Vernon, Ashton, who rung it single handed. Weight of the tenor, 28 cwt; weight of the 9th, 20 cwt. On the same day there was a prize ringing at Rochdale for a very handsome silver cup value £5, for hand-bellringers at tunes, which was won by the Royal Harmonic Victoria band, established at the Horse Jockey, Ashton-under-Lyne, in their usual scientific and masterly style, defeating the following societies: The Independent Youths of Ashton; the Godley Hand-bellringers, and the Oldham Victoria Society.

CARLISLE.—PHRENO-MESMERISM.—On Thursday and Saturday evenings last, two lectures were delivered on this science by a Mr. Adair, of the Sheffield Phrenological Society, at the Athenæum, Lowther-street. Mr. Adair was accompanied by a young girl and a boy, on whom he operated. The girl he had brought from Sheffield, but the boy (a tailor), he had picked up a few days previous, at Skipton, in Yorkshire. He operated on the girl first, and the principal points which struck us as remarkable, were, firstly—the girl keeping her arms rigid and extended at right angles for about five minutes, apparently in a cataleptic state. Secondly, on a medical gentleman forcing open the eyelids of the boy, the eyes were turned up and did not seem susceptible of the influence of light. Mr. Adair then operated on the various organs by pressing them with his finger. On pressing the organ of tune, the girl sung in a lively and animated manner; but on Mr. Adair taking his finger from this organ she instantly ceased to sing, and on his replacing it, she commenced as lively as before, exactly where she had left of. On exciting the organ of imitation, she closely imitated various singular expressions and sounds made by the audience. On exciting the organ of acquisitiveness, she abstracted a number of articles from the pockets of several gentlemen who were placed on the platform; and when conscientiousness was touched restored them again to the owners without making the slightest mistake, strongly resisting the taking away of the property by others to whom it did not belong. Mr. Adair invited the audience to state in writing any organ they wished to have excited, when several slips of paper were handed in and the organs excited accordingly, with a happy and singular effect. On the organ of fear being excited the female rushed from her seat, started back, and exhibiting all the expression of this passion, fell with great force on the platform. On the organs of progenitiveness and tune being excited together, she rocked backwards and forwards in the chair, as if nursing an infant, and on a gentleman's plaid being rolled up and put into her hands, she hugged it to her bosom with an apparent motherly affection. Many other organs were excited with similar accurate results; and if we are to credit the evidence of our senses (providing there is no deception or collusion practised,) we must certainly believe in the truth of phrenology. Mr. Adair was asked if he would mesmerise any one from among the audience; but this he refused to do, alleging as his reason, that this course would be attended with a great loss of time and inconvenience to the public: but if any gentlemen would meet him on the following day, in a private room of the Athenæum, he would endeavour to operate upon them. On Friday, a number of persons assembled to witness the exhibition; but Mr. Adair would not operate until the whole left the room, with the exception of those anxious to be operated upon, and two or three others who might remain to see that no deception was practised. This request was accordingly complied with, and the principal portion of the company retired into the Museum to await the result; as Mr. Adair promised to call them in if he succeeded. After repeated attempts (which lasted for upwards of an hour,) to mesmerise two individuals, Mr. Adair, in a great measure failed, for though he did put one of them into a temporary sleep, it was not lasting. This circumstance increased the doubts already existing in regard to the truth of this singular science, if such it may be called. On Saturday evening, however, these doubts were partially removed, by Mr. Adair effectually operating on a young female in the service of Dr. Thom, a medical gentleman of this city, who came forward, and informed the audience, that Mr. Adair had successfully operated on this young woman, at his house, in the fore-part of the day.

LASSWADE.—A general meeting of the carpet weavers of this place was held on Saturday last, when after transacting some business connected with the strike of the Glasgow carpet weavers, the following resolution was passed *nem dis.* Moved by Mr. William Daniells, seconded by Mr. Charles Buchan, "That a cordial vote of thanks is due, and is hereby given, to Messrs. Crossley of Halifax, and Henderson of Durham, carpet weavers, for their handsome conduct in coming as a deputation to Scotland, for the purpose of endeavouring to heal the differences that existed between the employers and the employed, in Port Eglington Carpet Works, Glasgow, and for using their influence to prevent a reduction of the prices paid for carpet weaving in Scotland. Also we heartily thank our brethren the English carpet weavers, for their spirited conduct in sending the said deputation, and hope a good understanding with a view to each others interests, will ever exist between us. That the Secretary of the work send a copy of the above to each of those gentlemen.

THE FIRST steam frigate for the royal navy to be propelled by the Archimedian screw, named the Rattler, was launched at Sheerness on Thursday.

HEALTH.—"How much is expressed in this short word, and how few set a true value on its enjoyment. How readily would the high and mighty when racked by pain, and approaching a premature dissolution, sacrifice all factitious distinction, and part with all their wealth to add a few more hours to their existence. Ought not this startling fact to induce us to secure by all the means in our power a good constitution? This desirable state can now be secured by a steady course of Parr's invaluable Life Pills."

SICILY, MARCH 28.—Within these few days no less than three murders have been committed in the city of Palermo, whose population does not exceed 160,000. A naval captain, having obtained proof of his wife's infidelity, killed her by stabbing her with a knife. Another man, irritated by the well-grounded reproaches of his wife, whose anger was roused by his bad conduct and love of gaming, cut her throat whilst she was asleep. The third murder was committed on Sunday last, in open daylight, and in the most frequented street of the city, where a man was stabbed with a stiletto by his own relation, to whom he refused to return a certain sum of money, which the murderer alleged he had lent him.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POLYGAMY.—It will be remembered by our readers, that in the month of February last Wigan was visited by a strange young man, who called upon several parties in the town, producing documents and declaring himself to be entitled to property worth £600,000 per annum. The man has been known in different parts of the country, particularly in Birmingham, and Bilston, in Staffordshire, by the name of Robert Taylor, *alias* Lord Kennedy; and has attained considerable notoriety by his extraordinary conduct towards the fair sex. Not content with adhering to the laws of marriage as instituted in this country, his Lordship, though possessing a most repelling countenance and unseemly person, has "*connifogled*" to use his own term) no less than half-a-dozen fair ones in the snare; and the unfortunate damsels who gave credence to his "rich effusions" respecting the handsome dowry he would settle on them have severally had the mortification to discover that the *soi-disant* rich lord was still a coal-getter, and she a *femme sole*. His "lordship" states that his first wife was transported; that he has suffered for having taken to himself four others, by imprisonment; and for one very unjustly, because the marriage was null and void, having been performed after twelve o'clock at noon. The last one he married from this town, after going down from the different factories, and promising to settle £300 a year on his wife immediately after the ceremony. The marriage took place on the 13th of February last, in the parish church, and created a great sensation in the town, as a warm dispute arose in the street between two young women, to both of whom he had offered marriage, he himself appearing quite undecided in the matter. On arriving at the church doors, he, however, made up his mind and took to himself, "for better for worse," Deborah Forster. The adventurer was taken into custody on the 4th instant at St. Helen's by Mr. Storey, the active superintendent of police for that district, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Charles Pigot, solicitor, of this town, the charge of bigamy has been brought against him, and he arrived here on Wednesday last in the custody of Mr. Storey. He was brought before Mr. J. Acton, county magistrate, when Mr. Pigot proved the prisoner's admission that he had a wife living at Todmorden and produced a letter from Littleborough, proving his marriage with a girl named Kershaw, at that place. Mr. Pigot called a witness to prove the prisoner's marriage at Wigan, and he was remanded for a week in order to give Mr. Pigot an opportunity of bringing further evidence against him. His last wife declared she would stick to him, and both were locked up together.—*Manchester Courier.*

INQUEST.—On Saturday, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Plough, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the body of a woman named Eliza Delmer, aged 44. It appeared in evidence, that deceased was a married woman, but many years ago her ill-conduct caused her husband to abandon her for ever. She then cohabited with a noble lord, had children by him, but afterwards she chose a plebeian paramour. With him (a man named Dear), living in a court in Drury-lane, she remained for fifteen years, during which time she abandoned herself to drink and dishonesty, robbing continually the man of her choice, and receiving at his hands continuous and summary punishment. On Wednesday week, she ran away, with what intention the following letter, left behind her, will show:—"Dear,—When you see this I hope I shall be no more in the world. I have been very ill-used by you, and by those belonging to you. I forgive you. I am mad with your unkind treatment, and your beating my face.—ELIZA DELMER." After this, the wretched woman disappeared until Thursday last, when she called on a female named Ewers, in Wych-street, and having drunk some gin with her, afterwards swallowed half an ounce of laudanum, and a very large dose of arsenic. Ewers immediately sent for Doctor Edward Johnson, of Drury-lane, who used the stomach-pump, and, having drawn off as much of the poison as he could, he advised the immediate removal of deceased to King's College Hospital. Though she was able to walk thither, she soon began to sink, and died, Dr. Russell, the resident physician, said, on Friday afternoon, from the effect of the poisons. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We copy the following melancholy account from a letter addressed to Captain Joseph Cooke, Superintendent of Pilots, by Captain Cornish, of the ship Pickwick, dated March 2, in lat. 3 10 N., long. 20 40 W.—"On Sunday, the 19th of February, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, when in lat. 18 20 N., long. 25 10 W., ship going seven knots before the wind, and rolling much with a heavy northerly swell, Mr. Cooke, the chief mate, and Mr. Henry J. T. Browne, a passenger, were skylarking about the decks. I then went on deck, when they gave over, and I thought no more about it. About ten minutes after, as I was standing on the break of the quarter deck, I accidentally turned round, and at that moment saw a leg—I think of poor Cooke—level with the rail. I ran aft, but was too late. I then threw the life-buoy overboard, put the helm down, and brought the ship right aback, cut away the gig with four men, and hoisted a light at the staff end. The gig returned about ten o'clock after pulling about for more than an hour; but, I am sorry to say, brought no tidings of either Mr. Cooke or Mr. Browne. I think they must have been stunned in falling, by striking on the quarter-barge, as they neither spoke nor made any noise whatever; indeed, we should not have known what had become of them, had I not turned my head at the time of the accident. I never saw them afterwards." Mr. Cooke was brother-in-law of Captain Cooke, of the Pilot service of this port. He was a young man of considerable promise, and high in the estimation of the owners and captain of the Pickwick, of which vessel he had been for some time chief mate. He has left a widow to mourn his untimely fate. Mr. Browne, the other unfortunate individual, was a respectable young man, on his way to settle abroad. —*Liverpool Albion.*

NEW LOCOMOTIVE CARRIAGE.—A steam carriage has been invented by a young man lately connected with the firm of Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, extensive ironfounders in this town, which appears to have overcome the obstacles hitherto experienced in getting these machines to act upon the common roads. Several experimental trips have been made with it with complete success, the average rate of speed being fourteen miles per hour. The journey from Reading to a mile beyond Maidenhead was formed in about an hour, but it is possible to greatly accelerate the speed. Our reporter was kindly permitted to inspect the machine, which is about fifteen feet in length by five feet in width, and contains a tank, a steam engine of four horse power, worked with either one or two pistons, a boiler holding two buckets of water, and a convenient place for coke and conveyance of passengers. The consumption of coke is but trifling, from one to two sacks only being required for a trip from Reading to Maidenhead, and we are not aware of any other expense attaching to it after the first outlay. Although not fitted up for the carriage of passengers being only, as it were, in its rough and primitive state, we have been informed that not less than a dozen persons rode on it with perfect ease and safety. It goes upon three wheels, in a somewhat similar manner to a Bath chair, and turns the corners with more facility than might be supposed. The pace up the hills on the Caversham-road, towards Henley was about twelve miles per hour. The principal inconvenience to be apprehended is from the taking fright of the horses at this novel machine. We understand that the ingenious inventor has left this country, and has taken up his permanent abode on the continent, notwithstanding which we hope he will not lose sight of the object we are attempting to describe, but that it may turn out a subject of public utility and private emolument.—*Reading Paper.*

ANOTHER monomaniac has found the way to Buckingham Palace, from a distance. A woman was discovered on Thursday morning, crouched up under a tree, in a wood at Walton upon-Thames, unable to speak a word of English. Taken before the local Magistrates, she proved to be a native of France. She says that she is the wife of a mechanic; and she gives two reasons for coming to England—to see two brothers whom she imagines to hold responsible situations in Buckingham Palace; and to claim the throne of England, which is hers by right. She also calls herself Queen Isabella the Second of Spain. On Friday evening she was brought to Buckingham Palace, to see if her story had any shadow of foundation; which, of course, it had not.

PATRIARCHAL ALMSMEN.—The charity trustees, at their monthly meeting on Wednesday last, elected Joseph Andrews, glover, to the vacant almshouse in Berkeley Hospital. Andrews is one of a venerable trio of brothers whose united ages amount to 250—viz., Moses, 86, an inmate of St. Oswald's Hospital; Samuel, 84; and Joseph, 80. Samuel, as well as Joseph, is now enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of Berkeley's Hospital. We believe them to be the only survivors of a family of 23 children by the same mother; and, singularly enough they were all born in the month of March—viz, Moses on the 6th, Samuel on the 4th, and Joseph on the 10th. The blessing of a tolerably numerous family appears also to have been the heritage of each, having had no less than 40 children between them; of these, however, the largest number fell to the lot of the youngest, Joseph, who had 19; next Samuel, 16; and Moses, the eldest, 5. Considering their advanced age, they enjoy good health, and may be said alike to be worthy and deserving objects of the munificently-endowed charities which have provided a comfortable asylum and shelter for them in their latter days.—*Worcester Herald.*

NORTHLEACH HOUSE OF CORRECTION AGAIN!—Another prisoner is pronounced to have been killed by the rigorous treatment of Northleach House of Correction. An inquest was held at Cheltenham on the body of Richard Jones, who died soon after his discharge, and the inquiry closed on Friday. Jones had been sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment, and to be flogged in the last month: the term expiring on the 1st March last. After his admission to the prison, his health became bad, and he was affected with dropsy; but he died of consumption. John Barton, a fellow-prisoner, said that the soup was so thin, that two sheep-heads served to make it for all the prisoners, forty. Jones was kept on the tread-wheel when he was too weak to stand. The prisoners were removed from the wheel in a state of perspiration and placed in cold damp cells with stone floors. Jones used to walk about the yard, complaining of pain and crying like a child. The Under-Turnkey, Harding, said that he was shamming; and once struck him with a key on the leg, so that he was lame after it. Thomas Lamy, another prisoner, said that Harding gave Jones some extra rounds for complaining: He heard Harding say, when he struck Jones, "I will make you remember Northleach as long as you live." John Ralph Bedwell, the Prison Surgeon, described the state of Jones's health. He suggested that the man should be discharged, as perhaps he might then recover; and the Secretary of State was written to; but he would not consent. The flogging, however, was dispensed with. When he was discharged, Mr. Bedwell advised him to apply for medical assistance as soon as he reached Cheltenham. Richard Townsend, the Governnor, said that he importuned the Visiting Magistrates to obtain his discharge, but without success. They used to give only three shillings a-week for the meat of which they made soup for the prisoners: the gruel diet was thin, but as good as Mr. Townsend dared to make it. There had now been a great alteration in the prison-diet; an order having come down from the Secretary of State on the 16th February. The new allowance, Mr. Townsend thought, was sufficient to support the prisoners in their work. Among the other witnesses, were Elizabeth Jones, the mother of the deceased; Dr. Hartley, Surgeon of the Cheltenham Hospital; and Joseph King, a discharged prisoner, who was himself too weak to give evidence. The Jury returned the following verdict—"That the deceased, Richard Jones, died from the ill-treatment he received while in Northleach House of Correction, from hard labour, want of food, and from no other causes." The Jury also desired the Coronor to record their declaration, that the authorities of Northleach were deserving of censure for their conduct throughout the affair.

SINGULAR AND FATAL CASUALTY.—Mr. Baker, on Saturday last, held an inquest at the Prince of Orange, Philip-street, St. George's-in-the-East, on W. Rogerson, aged three years. It appeared by the evidence of several witnesses, that on Friday afternoon last two little lads, one of whom was named Coates, broke into a cooper's yard, in Sarah-place, in which were several empty sugar hogsheads. Their mischievous design was to upset some of these casks, which were placed end-wise one on the top of the other, in order to see them roll about the yard. They approached three hogsheads, piled in the way described, and, inserting between the top of the lowest and bottom of the second lowest of them a piece of plank as a lever they leant upon it and caused the two upper casks to topple down. They then ran away, unaware that loss of life would be the result of their frolic. Unhappily, deceased was playing on the other side of the hogsheads, and one of them fell upon him in such a way that its edge rested on his neck, covering his body beneath it and leaving his head only exposed. The pressure of the cask was so great, that the child could not cry out for help, and another child, who saw the fatal position in which he was, went and merely said that he was in a tub, so that no notice was taken of that information. The poor deceased child remained unobserved beneath the hogshead for three hours, and when at length extricated, he was of course in a lifeless state. The Coroner severely censured the boy Coates and his companion, telling them they had very narrowly escaped being sent to gaol, on a charge of manslaughter. Verdict—"Accidental death."

MALLOW.—LUXURIES OF THE WORKHOUSE.—At the last meeting of the Guardians for this Union, Mr. Williams asked the Clerk to state the dietary of the Workhouse, as Sir D. Norreys boasted in the House of Commons of the "*luxuries*" of the Workhouse system? Clerk—the dietary consists—for able-bodied men 3½lb potatoes, and one pint of porridge. Women, 3lb potatoes, and one pint of porridge. Children, 2lb do. and half pint do. Mr. Barry—Sir Denham should be made feed on it for a month (loud laughter). Mr. Barry—I propose that the paupers of this Workhouse get a meat dinner on next Easter Sunday, at the cost of the Union. Mr. Williams—I second it. Mr. A Newman—We gave them a meat dinner at Christmas by subscription, and I don't think we can entertain this proposition. Mr. Barry—I am aware such was the case, but I want to establish the spirit of our competency to give meat to the paupers on the two days in the year. Mr. Longfield did not think it could be put from the chair, as fourteen days' notice was necessary. Mr. Haines—We did not give fourteen days notice when changing milk for porridge, and I am certain there is not a Rate payer in the Union would object to it. Mr. Longfield—But that alteration was a *saving* to the Union. Mr. Barry—The expense is swallowed by other parties, and if we cannot order meat to the poor creatures on two days in the year, I don't see what is the use of Guardians at all. The Chairman—Mr. Barry would you alter the resolution so as to request Mr. Voules to order what you require? Mr. Barry—I most respectfully beg to decline doing so, as I want to establish a principle. Mr. Webb Ware—I think you ought to put the resolution. The Chairman then put the resolution which was carried, there being eleven for, and four against it.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—The neighbourhood of Boherburg was greatly excited on Monday evening by the report of a boy having been found, almost lifeless, with his throat cut from ear to ear, in a lonesome piece of ground adjoining the new barracks. On enquiry it was ascertained that the foul deed was perpetrated by a young soldier of the 36th Regiment, named Thomas Rafferty, a native of Galway, who privately induced the little fellow to sell a pair of boots and regimental trousers for him, and at dusk had thrown from his window the boots, and subsequently the trousers; but it appears the boots were taken off by some person who heard them fall, and the young accomplice, not being up to time, found only the trousers. The soldier, exasperated by the loss, knocked the boy down, and with a knife which he drew from his pocket, cut his helpless victim's throat across in a shocking manner. The poor creature was bleeding to death, and was removed to his father's house, where he was promptly attended by a surgeon of the 36th and surgeon Wilkinson, who entertain hopes of his recovery. Immediately on hearing of the outrage Colonel Maxwell, on the same evening, issued a regimental order expressive of the horror he felt at a soldier of the 36th being charged with such atrocity, and called upon every soldier in the regiment to indeavour to discover the lawless wretch who had disgraced his uniform by so inhuman a deed. The commanding officer also directed every man to be confined to barracks till the assassin was found out. This prompt and well-advised order was read in every man's room that evening, and had the desired effect, for the suspected party was soon discovered and lodged in the military prison; and the colonel issued a second regimental order on the following morning, conveying the great pleasure he had in rescinding the previous order confining the men to barracks, and that it was a consolation to him to know that the prisoner was none of his old and valued soldiers, but a young recruit, undisciplined and unprincipled, who, during his brief military career, had been repeatedly a delinquent. The accused was yesterday escorted, handcuffed, by a sergeant's guard, to the police-office, and handed over to the civil authorities by the adjutant of the corps, and remanded for further examination. He was hooted out of barracks by the soldiers of his own regiment, so indignant were they at this disgraceful conduct.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—On Tuesday last constable Kearney arrested a man named Murtha Walsh, on private information, at Mountbolus, for the murder of a man named Cleary, about thirty years ago, on Buckley-hill, within a mile of Tullamoore. There was also a person named Boon implicated in the transaction, and he and Walsh having absconded at the time, they had not been heard of till the present. Walsh was brought before Dr. Wallace, fully identified, and committed to take his trial for the offence.—*Leinster Express.*

A PACKET SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—By the arrival of the packet ship Virginian, Captain Allen, at Liverpool, on Friday morning, from New York, advices have been received of the arrival at New York on the 20th ultimo of the American line-of-packet-ship Toronto, Captain Robert Griswold, which sailed from the St. Katharine's Dock on the 27th of January with emigrants and a general cargo of merchandise, after having been detained twenty-eight days west of the Banks in consequence of one continual gale from the west-ward. On the 1st of March, in a tremendous gale from the north-west, the Toronto was struck by lightning, which passed down the foremast, knocked down all hands upon deck, and instantly killed a boy named James Collins. About half an hour after the mast was struck, the electric fluid burst ten feet above the deck, the whole of which was covered with fire, but fortunately no damage was sustained. The American line of packet ship Ontario, Captain W. R. Bradish, arrived at New York on the same day as the Toronto, viz. 20th of March.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES.—At the opening of the Doncaster Sessions, on Monday, the Recorder, Sir Gregory Lewin, intimated to the attornies present that he had received a letter the night previous, signed by two barristers—Mr. Allen, and Mr. Johnston—members of the Northern Circuit, in which they said it was their intention, along with two other barristers (Mr. Hammerton and Mr. Stapleton) to attend these sessions regularly in future. Sir Gregory had intimated at the previous sessions, that if four barristers chose to attend, he should feel bound by common law and the custom of the realm to give audience to the bar, to the exclusion of attornies. Mr. Fisher, on behalf of the attornies, objected to this course of procedure, and said he believed the solicitors and the suitors in the court had made up their minds never to deliver a brief to a barrister appearing at these sessions, unless he was a counsel of some standing—seen and heard in Westminster-hall, and at York Assizes. Mr. Hammerton, for his brother barristers, said it was their intention to attend regularly, and here the conversation dropped.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.—On Friday morning, shortly after the miners (forty in number) had descended the coal-pit at Darley Maine, near Barnsley, the property of Messrs. Travis and Horsfall, an explosion of a frightful nature took place. The alarm on the occasion was exceedingly great, as it was feared that a great number of lives must have been sacrificed. Fortuntaely, however, the whole of the miners mentioned above, with the exception of two, almsst entirely escaped injury, being when the explosion occurred in a contrary draught; but two of their number were so dreadfully burnt that one of them (called Senior) has since died. It appears that the pit in question has not been in a working state for some weeks past, in consequence of having been filled with water; and this was the first morning of the colliers resuming their labour. The cause of this sad accident was occasioned by one of the men fastening a naked candle against one of the props, and he was in the act of taking off his jacket when the draught of air produced by this movement disturbed the sulphuric gas which was lodged near the roof, and which, coming in contact with the flame of the candle, ignited and caused the explosion.

THE LATE HURRICANE AT BARCELONA.—Intelligence has been received of the total loss of the schooner *David*, of Perth, 132 tons register, Captain M'Callum, during a hurricane, on the rocks of Barcelona. It appears, from authentic particulars, that, on the 27th of February, as the David was discharging her cargoe at Barcelona, it came on to blow a strong breeze, from W.S.W., when Captain M'Callum, fearful of danger, prudently hove the schooner off from the quay and although still riding at anchor, the wind having increased to a tremendous gale, the vessel dragged her anchors, in consequence of which she went on the rocks. Captain M'Callum immediately applied to, and received prompt assistance from Her Majesty's steam-packet Geyser, then lying at Barcelona. By great and continued exertions, the David was, next morning, got off the rocks into deep water, when she was supplied with an additional anchor and hawser, from Her Majesty's brig Savage; but, as the gale had now increased to a violent hurricane, she was again driven on the rocks, although she had four anchors down, and soon afterwards became a total wreck, the captain having only time to save part of his clothes.

THE LEARNED ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—At the last meeting of the Royal Society a paper was read "On a method of proving the three leading properties of the Ellipse and Hyperbola," by Sir Frederick Pollock. The method, though founded on a well-known property of the circle, is described to us by a very competent judge as distinguished by perfect originality, and demonstrated with great clearness and eloquence. That a good lawyer should also be a good mathematician is nothing surprising (for where should a first wrangler succeed if not at the bar?); but that a gentleman at the head of his profession, and holding a high office of the first importance, should, amid the multifarious, arduous, and harassing duties which he has to discharge, and discharges so well as Sir Frederick Pollock does, be able to snatch a leisure hour to contribute to the philosophical transactions of his country, and inclination so to employ it, is surprising, if not indeed without a precedent in the history of Attorneys-General.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

LONGEVITY.—A very aged couple, Joseph Sargeant and his wife, are now residing at No. 6, Kirk's-yard, Belgrave-gate, in this town. The former is in his 92d year, and the latter in her 89th, and they have been married 62 years. Though so far advanced in life, the old man still follows his occupation of a chair-mender, and may be seen walking about our streets almost daily in pursuit of business. He was a soldier for 18 years in the reign of George III., and during that time was in the East and West Indies, North America, as well as in various parts of Europe. His period of service having expired while in America, he solicited his discharge from General Burgoyne. He was at this time a sergeant, and being an active steady soldier his request was reluctantly complied with, and he returned home. This was so far back as 1783, when, to use the veteran's own jocular remark, he "quitted one service to enter upon another"—meaning that he took unto himself a wife, his present venerable partner. He remembers the north, south, and west gates of the town being removed, and also the shambles being near to Mr. Jones's toy-shop, and the "Gainsborough," a building used for the administration of justice, standing in front of the Lion and Dolphin Inn, Market-place. He has only been once seriously unwell during his long life, which was about fifty years ago, when an attack of fever confined him to his room for some weeks, and he now seems more robust and energetic than many men thirty years his junior. He is an early riser, seldom remaining in bed after five o'clock, and he says he feels more comfortable "up" than in bed after that hour.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

THE IRON TRADE.—The usual quarterly meetings of the ironmasters and parties connected with the iron trade took place during the past week. The business transacted at these meetings has usually been the settlement of accounts and the making of bargains, contracts, and agreements of all kinds connected with the trade. The taking of mines and royalties of mines, the supply of coal, ironstone, and all materials in the manufacture of iron, and the prices of carriage—these have generally been settled at the principal meetings, held on the Wednesday and Thursday, at Wolverhampton and in this town. The meetings of the last week were looked forward to with some anxiety, arising from the late depression, not only with reference to the prospects of the trade generally, but also in regard to the settlement of existing and current accounts. The result has shown, that notwithstanding the prevailing unfavourable impression, the engagements were met and no defaulters were reported; and has also proved that the trade in Staffordshire and Shropshire is now in the hands of a much more substantial body of capitalists than it had been at any former period of depression. The price of pig-iron was merely nominal, as very few if any sales were made; with regard to manufactured iron, the prices offered, being founded upon the depression of the trade, were scarcely in any instance accepted; thus again confirming the conviction that the trade is in the hands of men of real capital, who will look for remunerating prices. The products of the Scotch furnaces were frequently referred to by buyers as tending to the depression of the Staffordshire market, but without producing any material effect. The superiority of the Staffordshire manufactured iron was asserted and acknowledged; and a determination was expressed on the part of several manufacturers to adopt an improvement which has lately been introduced into some works in the neighbourhood, namely, that of running the iron in a heated state direct from the smelting to the puddling furnace, by which the expense of casting into pigs and re-heating would be saved. By this means the cost of manufactured iron will be materially reduced; and it is probable that the determination expressed by two or three influential makers, to compete with the Scotch makers in price with the superior quality of Staffordshire iron, although it did not meet with the concurrence of the trade generally, may be not only justifiable but advantageous. The fluctuations in the iron trade have always been great, but the prices at this time being below the cost of production, afford such an opportunity for speculation in investment as the present state of the money-market cannot fail to encourage.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

NORTHERN STAR

TO THE COAL MINERS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

Fellow Slaves.—No human being can any longer doubt that we are groaning under one of the most slavish systems that ever existed under the sun; let us, therefore, firmly resolve to unite ourselves into one grand society for the purpose of relieving ourselves from the dire oppression of the Coal Pit Kings. Experience teaches us that we can only accomplish this by one general union throughout the whole United Kingdom.

We have seen that all previous unions have failed in accomplishing an efficient amelioration of our condition, simply because we never carried out the principle to the extent we should have done. We are determined not to be goaded on in the manner we have been, to strangle our society in its infancy by a premature strike. Such a measure at this time would be only satisfying the soul's desire of our oppressors without accomplishing anything beneficial to us, but, on the contrary, swamp the wholesome embryo of a union that, by judicious management, will ere long make the tyrants tremble at their own imbecility. They are not content with robbing the poor pit slaves of the Tyne and Wear of £50,000; but they are fining them for the most trivial alleged offences, so that sometimes a collier when he has performed a hard day's work, finds himself in debt at night.

In some of the bonds there are seventeen clauses subjecting the miner to a fine of 2s. 6d. It is impossible for any man to steer clear of them all. When his corve comes to bank if it does not please, they can fine the hewer 2s. 6d. or 7s. as they may think proper. They can compel the men to work; but they, in return, are not compelled to pay any wages. No, no, they can keep it all from them if they think proper. Are those robberies to be continued with impunity? We advise you to become determined that they shall not; but be firm, be patient, or else you will rivet the chains to your shackles.

It is better to suffer patiently for a season, and then have liberty, than be gulled as we have been before. They are all united to a man to oppress the poor. Why should not we take a leaf out of their book? If union be beneficial to them, union cannot be inimical to us, and passing events daily teach that we never shall have justice done us, until we are firmly united in one solid bond throughout the whole Empire. United we stand, divided we fall.

On account of the rapid and extensive increase of the Miners' Philanthropical Society in the principal mining districts throughout England and Scotland, it is resolved to hold a general delegate meeting of all grades of miners, whether iron, lead, or coal, at Mr. Hamlet Booth's, Rose and Crown, Shields New Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday, May 1st, 1843; and, as business of vast importance will come before that meeting, the brethren already joined earnestly request that every colliery and mine in the United Kingdom, who are weary and heavy laden, will send a delegate to that meeting.

Fellow-men, be determined!—do not be apathetic any longer; and, spaniel-like, lick the hand that smites you. If you will join us, no power on earth can prevent us from getting our rights. We have only to agree amongst ourselves upon a plan to pursue. If we do not help ourselves, we cannot expect other people to help us. Miners from Wales, Lancashire, and Staffordshire can come to Newcastle by the packets from Liverpool at very little expence.

Colliers, arouse!—be up and be doing; the harvest is really ready. Men! as you value your lives, you are bound to come; for your tyrannical drivers are determined to have wealth, and that you must work for it. Yes, if it be at the expence of your lives, or of the virtue of your wives and daughters. If there be any colliery that cannot send a delegate, they can call a meeting, write a letter to me, at James Sinclair's, newsagent, 25, High Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and it will be thankfully received.

We will appoint missionaries to attend any part of the country, if those places which have not yet joined the society wish us to send them. We sincerely hope and trust that this call will not be in vain to the districts in the South. Let there not be one district without a delegate at that meeting; and you will greatly oblige,

Your's truly,
In the cause of freedom,
David Swallow, General Secretary.

Shincliff, near Durham,
April 17th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—There is now some hope that the agitation for the People's Charter will, ere long, be brought to a successful close. A cry is now raised through the land by the workies for some practical measure to be connected with our movement—something that will, whilst they are struggling for the Charter, benefit their condition, and prove to the Government and those who are opposed to our principles, that the people have at last arrived to that state of political knowledge that they have found out the highway that leads to the city of freedom, and which it is impossible for the Government to block up. The cry is for the Land, the Land, the Land; and, so eager are they to get it, that it is now the only topic of conversation.

The letters and lectures of Mr. O'Connor have had a magic effect in producing this mighty change in the public mind, together with the articles and letters which has of late appeared in that valuable organ of the people's, the *Northern Star*. The question now is, how are we to get it? This question may be answered in many ways; and how should it be allotted out?

Mr. Editor, I would beg leave to suggest one plan, and leave it in the hands of the people to be improved upon. Supposing we had 100,000 Chartists that would subscribe threepence per week. That, I believe, would amount to £1,250 weekly, or £65,000 annually, for the purpose either of purchasing the land, or taking it upon a long lease. We will suppose the latter, that we take 1000 acres of land upon a lease of ninety years. I would divide 700 acres into small farms of five acres each, that would make 140 farms. I would build 140 cottages, so that each family might inhabit its own dwelling. I would build a public kitchen and dining-room, so that all the cooking might be performed at once, and by that means save a great amount of trouble; and in order that a brotherly feeling might be cultivated amongst them, they should all dine together in one room.

A school and library should be established, and a first-rate teacher or teachers engaged to educate the young, and, at stated times, instruct the adults. A lecture room should also be erected, in which lectures should be delivered at certain periods upon different subjects. The cottages and dining-room should be so built, that the families should in wet weather be enabled to go to the dining-room under cover. Now, to pay the salaries of the schoolmasters, lecturers, &c., the 300 acres that is left from 700, should be cultivated by the 140 farmers upon the estate for nothing, and the produce of the 300 acres should be sold to clear the expences above stated. The society to be enrolled under Act of Parliament, and the officers to be elected by the whole body of subscribers.—The expences for establishing the farms we will suppose to be as follows:—Building 140 cottages, £60 each, £8,400; £50 for stocking each farm, &c., £7,000; £40 for each family to live upon until the first crop be produced, £5 600; building dining-room, kitchen, school, and lecture-room £1 500; library £100. This would amount to £22,600. Thus you see nearly 3,900 acres of land could be taken and stocked every year, and 420 families could be amply provided for, and a large number of Chartists employed in the building of cottages, and also the making of furniture, &c.: and in order to take more farms, or to spread the agitation, or raise funds for any purpose the society might think fit, each man should pay £6 for rent per year, and the first year's farms would bring in as rent the sum of £2,520. By this means an education would be secured to the people, their circumstances bettered, labour made more plentiful, a home trade created, and the people in a short time made independent of the white slave-driver who has driven thousands to a premature grave.

Sir, if you think this worthy of insertion, you will oblige me by inserting it. I have taken the hint you gave last week: I have in some things been brief: I am afraid, been too much so. I will write again in a short time, and show that five acres of land, if properly cultivated, will produce £140 worth of provisions upon an average.

Your's,
W. Beesley.

Newcastle, April 12, 1843.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

How to get the Charter!
How to get the land!
How to get machinery!

Upon the necessity of establishing a National Benefit Society, as part and parcel of our organization, for the purpose of preventing our brethren suffering hunger and nakedness for the Charter's sake, and our feelings from being wounded with accounts, such as that from Gateshead, of Cockburn, the Chartist, begging alms upon the bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—It is with great pleasure I perceive yourself directing attention to the question of the land, and a new organization, and with delight I see Mr. O'Connor, is about to submit a plan for locating the people upon the land, as part of our future operations, and organization.

I sincerely hope that the cry of "Socialism," which some ignorant members of our own body, as well as designing knaves, and pretended Chartists, may feel inclined, for their own peculiar purposes, to set up, will not deter the main body of our fellows from availing themselves of a plan that every step we take in our political struggle renders the more necessary.

But whilst we are about amending our organization, and extending our operations, let us, as far as within us lies, make that plan perfect; there is a gap to fill up between us and our location upon the land, that gap is the time of trials and troubles, in our struggle to obtain a living, and save a trifle per week to place in the fund that is to help us on to the land; this time must be provided for, and as far as possible; its trials alleviated, not by the chance penny of a feeling heart, but by a permanent fund, to which all who have a heart, and can spare a penny, will readily subscribe, and as we [illegible] future to avoid the cannon's mouth, the lion's paw, and the Leaguer's trap, all will be able to subscribe for these saving purposes. We must no longer leave our members to the tender mercies of prejudiced employers, tyrant landlords, and money-grubbing shopkeepers; but endeavour to unite them in one great National Benefit Society, having for its object their protection against forced idleness, and consequent poverty, tyrant task-masters, and their masters, the tyranny of magistrates, and the Government, for locating our members upon the land, or otherwise profitably employing them, and by all these means, and the increased power it will invest us with, being brought continually to bear upon the ruling faction, compel them to accede to the demand of the people for their long withheld political rights, by the enactment of the People's Charter.

Having once made a movement upon the land, we could soon avail ourselves of the most improved machinery (some of which will, no doubt, be for sale at any price in a few years,) and become a party in point of wealth, upon an equal footing with the boasting manufacturers.

But my fellows,—A well-arranged National Benefit Society is the only plan that will thoroughly meet our present wants and wishes. I therefore beg of you to give this subject your whole study; and I would beg respectfully to suggest to our zealous, untiring chieftain, the necessity of making his plan a National Benefit Society, embodying all the objects I have above named, that we may not have many funds, and many calls upon the people, but one fund for the several purposes, one set of officers, one set of collectors; this will conduce to the expedition of business; our General Secretary, if he be a man of business, a man who will work, he can, with a little help from the Executive Committee, or Council, perform the duties of such a secretary, which would be consistent with economy; our lecturers, too, could advocate the whole plan as easily as a part; and I doubt not, when such a plan is agreed upon at a Convention elected by the people, that the millions would quickly enroll themselves under it.

Gracchus.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

POLITICAL VICTIMS' DEFENCE AND SUPPORT FUND.

	£	s	d
Previously acknowledged	417	5	3½
Greenwich	0	10	0
Silk Weavers, London	0	10	0
Islington	0	5	0
Mr. Edesbury	0	1	0
Mr. Judge	0	1	0
Mr. Wills	0	0	6
Mr. Bell and Friends	0	4	0
Mr. T. Llewellan	0	1	0
H. D. (Battersea)	0	0	6
Mrs. Windlis and Female Friends	0	5	3
Shoulder of Mutton, Barker Gate, Nottingham	1	7	0
Melton Mowbray	0	5	6
Barnsley	0	18	7
Ackworth	0	12	0
Cawthorn	0	4	0
Southampton (for *Circulars*) ...	1	0	10
R. Burns and Friends, Newport ...	0	8	3
J. Llewellin and Friends, do. ...	0	3	0
J. Williams and Friends, do. ...	0	2	3
	£424	4	11½

FOR M'DOUALL.

	£	s	d
Previously acknowledged	26	12	10½
Proceeds of a Concert, City, London	1	3	0

FOR MRS. ELLIS.

	£	s	d
Previously acknowledged	25	0	0
Friends, per Mr. Hames, Oundle...	0	8	6
	£25	8	6

Corrections.—A misprint occurred in the list inserted in last week's *Star*. It was there represented that Mr. Cleave had received from

	£	s	d
Rounds and Ringstead	0	0	0
A few Brassfounders (shopmates) Northampton	0	7	6
Edinburgh	0	8	0

Now, these *three* (seeming) items should have been printed as *two* only. Thus—

	£	s	d
Rounds and Ringstead, Northampton ...	0	7	6
A few Brassfounders (shopmates) Edinburgh	0	8	0

The mistake occurred from the word "Northampton" having been written *under* "Ringstead," there not having been sufficient space to write it on the same line.

The "sum total" should have been £417 5 3½ instead of £317 5 3½.*

In the list of subscriptions for Mrs. Ellis *reverse* the sum of three shillings stated to have been received from Marylebone, and seven shillings from Linwood.

* These errors were in the manuscript. The latter one was altered in our Second Edition, on re-examination of the sum total.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1843.

THE GOVERNMENT FACTORY BILL.

In the early part of the discussion on this most important measure, a daily contemporary, by no means remarkable for his delicacy of opposition to to the measures generally of the present Government, or for his hesitancy in denouncing every thing of Tory origin as compared with Whig productions, because so satisfied of the importance of this measure to the real interests of the country, that, after reviewing the opposition it was likely to encounter from the fanaticism of High Church, on the one hand, and of dissent on the other, he concluded by expressing his hope that, if these two mischievous parties could not be induced to lay aside in some degree their folly, all moderate and rational men would at once come to the aid of Government and take the Bill in its present shape rather than not have it at all. We are most happy to see this excellent advice to some extent acted acted on; though not, we think, so largely as it ought to be. Hitherto whenever the people *en masse* have been appealed to, and have spoken on the matter, they have held the language of rationality and sense. They have pointed out to the Government the objectionable parts of the Bill and have suggested the means of it being made fair and equi able; but they have not, like Mr. E. Baines, Jun., come to the conclusion, that the one thing to be aimed at is not to amend the bill, but to get rid of it. This is the style of oratory of a few of Neddy's patrons among the tub-thumpers. They have doubtless had their commands from the green-curtained pews; and Neddy takes his cue in all readiness and reverence. His lectures are dealt out with an impartialness that does him credit. First, Lord Wharncliffe is honoured by his Braying, next The Parents of Sunday School Children, and now the Rev. Dr. Reed is condescendingly admitted to a share of his benign notice. Neddy is absolutely in fits and agonies about Lord John Russell's resolutions. Sir James Graham and the *Times* might have been excused for their impertinence in presuming to thrust education on the people. But for Lord John—the very breath of Whig nostrils—to play this shabby game! to give notice of resolutions which must expose, in all its nakedness, the filthy character of the dissenting *Mercurial* opposition! For Lord John to do this! To take the Tory serpent by the tail, and exhibit it—a very rod of Aaron! And to do so without leave asked, either of Neddy or the tub-thumpers! Oh! horrible! naughty, naughty, Lord John! O, fie!

Do but hear how virtuously Neddy does rebuke the peccant Lord; see how he flourishes the birch as it descends upon his noble breech:—

"The danger is extreme. And where, in these circumstances, lies our only hope? It lies in union *the most perfect*, and in effort *the most unceasing*, among all the friends of religious liberty.

"Now, nothing can be conceived more calculated to destroy that union, and to put an end to that effort, than Lord John Russell's resolutions. Aye, and paradoxical as it may sound, their danger is just in proportion to their merit."

Faith! Neddy, there's nothing paradoxical at all in it. The rotten cause of Mammon to which you and your crew are all devoted can never suffer from anything but merit; save so far as the suicidal consequences of your own acts visit you. There is merit in Lord John's resolutions. They go, if honestly adopted, to make the Bill everything which an honest man could wish; hence your hostility.

"The discussion of Lord John Russell's Resolutions would divert the friends of Religious Liberty from the *urgent* and *indispensible* duty of opposing with all their might the dangerous attack on their liberties involved in Sir James Graham's Bill. If this were a light matter, I would make a comparison which our Country Gentlemen would understand better than they understand the principles of Religious Liberty: I would say that these Resolutions will have the same effect as the trailing of a herring across the fox's track, which baffles the scent of the dogs, and perhaps sends them after that which, if they come up with it, proves only to be a worthless herring, whilst the real game has made his escape."

How provoking of Lord John! Thus to foil the scent of the pious "pack"! and with a herring too! the wasteful one; not to think of the *soup* which might have come from it!

Mark too, how well Neddy knows the character of his associates and patrons. The "pack"! what an admirable idea! The hungry curs—howling after their prey, the helpless poor, with whom they see another "big dog" preparing to make off. O! that herring! (H)erring John what can you think of!!

But Neddy won't take the herring bait. He knows the smell of it, and is not to be caught; it must be *boiled* not frizzled for him:—

"To suspend our opposition to a plan so incurably bad as Sir James Graham's, in order to discuss another so unintelligible as Lord John Russell's would be an absolute waste of time, as well as the sacrifice of an opportunity never to be recalled."

Thus speaks Neddy through his shrewd medium, to the "pack"; while he thus continues his objurgation of Lord John:—

"Lord John Russell has not on this occasion entitled himself to the confidence of the friends of Religious Liberty—first, because he began by an ill-considered and most unfortunate defence of the Government measure; and next, because he seems to intend to graft his own shoot upon their radically vicious stock."

Thus, in fact, through two mortal columns of his prison sheet does this unprincipled animal labour to induce the "pack" to refuse to have anything at all to do with Lord John Russell's resolution, and to persevere in their vociferous rejection of the entire Bill. The consequence of this will be that the resolutions of Lord John, not being backed by the parties whose objections they are supposed to represent, will lose much of that imposing attitude which they might otherwise have taken and will command nothing of the respectful attention from Government which they *must* otherwise have had. They will, in all probability be rejected. The Bill will be passed nearly in its present form, and the really honest and conscientious of the Dissenters, together with the mass of the rate-payers generally, will have to thank Neddy and the tub-thumpers for any inconveniences to which, in its operation, they may be subjected.

Lord John's resolutions, as we have already said—if honestly conceived and adopted—are sufficient to render the Bill—in this department of it—all that an honest man could wish for. True the first of Lord John's resolutions is a little misty. He provides for an adequate representation of the rate-payers at the Board of Trustees; but he does not say exactly what he would consider an *adequate* representation. We should interpret this to mean the election of the whole Board. But in any way let the ratepayers be *adequately*—fairly—represented, and, on that score, we are satisfied. He provides also that the Trustees shall elect their own Chairman; thus doing away with the invidiousness of the respect paid to the clergyman, by making him perpetual chairman: indeed it does not necessarily follow from Lord John's resolutions that the clergyman shall be a trustee at all.

"The third, fourth and fifth of Lord John Russel's resolutions provide for the religious education of children of Churchmen, Dissenters and Roman Catholics, on principles which would secure to all a large amount of religious instruction *without interfering* with the peculiar opinions of any. According to this plan, the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version are to be read by and taught in these schools to all Protestant children, whether belonging to the Church or Dissenters, whilst a special provision is to be made for the instruction of Roman Catholic children whose parents object to the reading of the authorised version. Nothing can be fairer than this. These resolutions likewise provide that children educated in the schools during the week, shall be allowed on the Sunday to attend any school and any place of worship their parents may think fit. And in order that Dissenters, when qualified, may not be excluded from teaching in these schools, they further provide that the religious instruction, except so far as the reading of the Sacred Scriptures is concerned, shall be given by the clergyman of the parish, or by some person appointed by him, to the children belonging to the Established Church, and that it shall be given apart from the ordinary lessons of the school."

The eighth of Lord John's resolutions provides against that really objectionable clause which would draw a line of distinction between the British and Foreign, and other efficiently conducted Dissenting schools. There can certainly be no reason why a certificate should not be received as readily from a Wesleyan, or an Unitarian, or an Independent, or a New Jerusalem school efficiently conducted, as from a British and Foreign, or a Roman Catholic school; and Lord John's resolutions provide that this shall be so. "There is every reason to think that a measure of education, founded on the principles asserted in the above resolution, would give general, if not universal satisfaction." We regret much, therefore, to see the honest-minded and well-meaning Dissenters, of whom there are thousands—knowing nothing of the Bill but that which they are told by Neddy, and the tub-thumpers, induced by these utterly unprincipled and dishonest leaders to "run a-muck" at the whole Bill, instead of strengthening the hands of Lord John Russell for the carrying of these reasonable and proper resotions. One good effect of this mad-dog-ism on the part of Dissenters is, that it has considerably qualified the harrassment of Government by High Church bigots. They have regained sense and coolness, as the others seem to lose; and just for this reason:—because they see, as we do, in the bull-headedness of Dissenters the safety of the Church dominancy which they desire. Hence, their opposition is diverted from the Bill, and turned to Lord John's resolutions, which they declare will render the Bill an unbearable curse.

So that poor Lord John and his resolutions stand now between the two fires, while the Government Bill, in its original form, gets rid of one formidable source of opposition entirely, and is enabled to laugh at the other, from its divided weakness. Neddy is not far wrong, therefore, when he says:—

"Let no one be so thoughtless as to suppose that there is the remotest chance of those resolutions *being carried*. Lord John Russell can no more carry his resolutions next month, than he can next month enter the Queen's Cabinet as Prime Minister."

There can be no doubt that if Lord John Russell's resolutions had been well backed up by the Dissenters he would have carried them. The tone with which Sir J. Graham received them amounted almost to a pledge to that effect. But with the ravings against them of Neddy and the tub-thumpers; while the Government can point Lord John to the fact that the parties on whose behalf he purpots to act repudiate his resolutions, he is never likely to carry them.

The Bill will, we have no doubt, be carried very much in its present form; somewhat modified and amended it may be. We hope, certainly, that Lord John Russell's eighth resolution will be embodied in it; but it certainly is in small danger from the idle raving for its entire rejection of Neddy and the tub-thumpers. If it were so, we should be inclined, with our contemporary, to say, "Let all rational and moderate men come to the aid of the Government." Let us have Education—without clerical ascendancy, if possible—but, in any case, *let us have Education*.

And after all—supposing it should pass even in its present form—what is the mighty bugbear—so far as Education is concerned, of which we have heard so much braying and thumping from Neddy and his sleek-haired patrons? The *Spectator* has a few words on the matter well put. We borrow them:—

"In order to estimate the value of the objections to the details of Sir James Graham's educational clauses, let us briefly enumerate their provisions. They go to establish schools under the management of a Local Board of Trustees, subjected to the inspection of four lay Inspectors, with a staff of assistant Sub-Inspecters, and to the control of the Educational Committee of the Council. The Local Board is to consist of the Clergyman and the Churchwardens of the district, *ex-officio* Trustees; and four other Trustees, two of whom must be occupiers of Factories employing children, chosen by the district Justices of the Peace out of persons assessed at a certain sum to the poor, or out of those who have contributed a certain proportional sum to the entire cost of the school. Every person giving a site to a school shall be one of the Trustees during his whole life. This Board is tied down to certain regulations for insuring due respect to the religious persuasions of the parents of children attending the schools. The Bible, and "no other book of religion whatever," is to be taught to all the pupils: instruction in the peculiar doctrines of the Church of England, "one hour in each day," is to be given; but scholars whose parents desire that they shall not be present at such instruction shall not be compelled to attend. The scholars are to attend the service of the Church once a-day on Sundays, unless the parents desire them not to do so, on the ground of religious objections. And the Educational Committee of the Privy Council are, through their Inspectors appointed by the Queen, that is by her Minister, to watch over the observance of these regulations and enforce them.

"These arrangements put the entire controul of this partial system of National Education in the hands of the Civil Government. A majority of the Local Trustees are appointed by the Justices of the Peace, who are appointed and removable at pleasure by Government. The Inspectors are appointed by Government. The Educational Committee of of the Privy Council have the power of checking every contravention of the regulations made to insure liberty of conscience. Sir Robert Peel's Government are endeavouring to put into the hands of the Ministers of Education created by Lord Melbourne's Government the means of educating the people. The system of schools contemplated by the present Government Bill must be worked in the sense of the Ministers of the day; and the Ministers of the day must conform to the sense of the House of Commons and its constituents. This, in the present advanced stage of public opinion, is no bad guarantee that the administration of the schools will not be tainted with a proselytizing or an intolerant spirit.

"But this approbation of the broad outline of the measure is quite consistent with a desire that every thing in its details to which well-founded objections can be urged should be amended. All the objections of any plausibility or weight that have been urged against the Bill are in reality objections to details. They all resolve into apprehensions entertained by the Dissenters and liberal Churchmen that the measure may be perverted into a system of proselytism.

"Regarding this measure, as it ought to be regarded with a total absence of all partisan feeling, and solely with a view to the effects it is calculated to produce upon society at large, we see no reason why the most zealous Churchman should object to Sir J. Graham's Bill, modified to meet the amendments suggested in Lord Joen Russell's resolutions; or why, on the other hand the staunchest friend of civil and religious liberty should hesitate to support it. Nay, with regard to the objections urged against the constitution of the Local Boards contemplated by the original bill, it does appear, that with Ministers so completely in the power of the House of Commons as the Minister of this country are—with constituencies in which the Dissenters are probably more powerful than they would be under a more extended franchise—with the growing feeling in favour of secular education, and an unfettered press—the control vested in the Committee of the Privy Council for Education would be found sufficient to counteract any danger from that source."

With these sentiments of the *Spectator* we entirely concur, and entreat that the people will see to it, that the honest and well-meaning of the dissenters through the whole country be not hood-winked by Neddy and his "pack;" that they have Lord John Russell's resolutions duly explained to them, and that they be entreated to direct their petitions in favour of those resolutions, and not against the Bill. We may in that case hope to see a sufficient strength in the shape of Parliamentary support to enable Lord John to carry these resolutions if he be disposed to do so; while, on the other hand, if they are determined to keep up the yelping of the "pack," and to go against the Bill entirely, it is then we think clearly the duty of all rational and moderate men to come at once to the aid of Government, and show the tub-thumpers that National Education and universal welfare are not matters to be tamely sacrificed, or lightly thrown into the froth tub of polemical discussion.

Amidst all the hubbub on the Education question, the "pack" contrive always to throw their wee negative on the entire Bill. This we have before asserted, and are still satisfied, arises from their objection, not to its educational, but to its protective clauses, which they lack the courage to attack openly. We hear not a word from them in reprobation of the really iniquitous portion of the Bill, the lugging into the hell-holes of infants eight years of age. This ought not for an instant to be tolerated; the people ought with one voice to reject this as eagerly as they receive the real boon of education. The re-opening of the subject, too, should be taken advantage of to remind Government that nearly the entire medical talent of Great Britain, and a great majority of the most estimable among the clergy, gentlemen, and magistrates, have long since laid before Parliament their solemn asseveration and conviction that the permitting of young persons—aye, or even of adult persons, but especially of young persons, and more especially young females—to labour in those moral and physical pest-houses fo so long a period, as the law now compels from them, is destructive of their health, morals, and comforts, and tends to a constant depreciation and ultimate abrogation of all that is great and valuable in society. These are the real matters to which pubic attention should be pointed; these are the things in which the Bill needs amendment; but these suit not Neddy and the "Pack." They have no hope to get rid of the protective clauses contained in the Bill; no hope to shuffle out of the pains and penalties threatened to the "Pack" for violation of its necessary and humane provisions. This is the real secret of the "cry" which they have opened, and of their anger at Lord John Russell for throwing the "herring" of his resolutions across the "trail." Nothing could prove more conclusively than does the manner in which the "pack" treat this seemingly fair and honest attempt of Lord John Russell to meet all their objections; that those objections are, as we first pronounced them, perfectly insincere and knavish, and form the index only to a disposition which, were it not placed within wholesome trammels, would revel heartlessly and joyously in toil and misery, making indifferent merchandise of groans and tears, and blood and bones, and bodies and souls, so that "profit" might but result, and the "filthy lucre" be hauled in.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Aberdeen Chartists.—*Mr. Hill will have great pleasure in visiting them at the time he visits Scotland. Will they send the exact address of their Secretary, that he may communicate with him hereafter?*

J. P., Kelso.—*The Chartists of England and Scotland may be all united in one organization and by one rule; but we have never yet seen a plan which would effect it. We shall, if no one else does, in all probability yet propose such a plan to them. We have always held it to be a most important matter for accomplishment. Let us, if possible, have but one union for the entire kingdom.*

The South Shields Canting Tub-thumpers.—*There can be no doubt that Beesley and Kidd have a good action for false imprisonment and also for assault. They should prosecute by all means.*

A Democrat, Hindley.—*We are quite aware of the grammatical inconsistency referred to by his first question; but have a reason for persisting in it, sufficiently strong for our own satisfaction, though it is neither necessary nor convenient to assign it here. His second question is not stated with sufficient clearness to enable us perfectly to answer it; as he does not tell us what proficiency he has made in algebra, or whether he knows anything at all of it or not. If he be, as we suspect, a working man, with little time for study, and little money to spend on books or teachers, and no knowledge at all of the principles of the science, we recommend to him Fenning's Algebra, price 2s. 6d.*

In *answer to various requests, Mr. Ruffey Ridley respectfully declines lecturing till the re organization of the Chartist body.*

Letters *for Mrs. Ellis may be addressed as follows: Mrs. Ellis, care of Fletcher Mandley, Commercial-street, Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries.*

Will *some of the secretaries of the associations formed for the purpose of erecting halls for the working classes have the kindness to forward copies of their articles to Robert M'Whinnie, No. 2, James's place, Edinburgh?*

All *communications for the Hull Chartists must in future be addressed Mr. Wm. Smith, sub-secretary, 8, Vicar-lane, Hull.*

Holmfirth.—*We know nothing of Mr. Marsden or his tour.*

Trades' Unions.—Cost of Strikes.—*Will some correspondent who is familiar with the fact send us an estimate of the amount expended in the various strikes that have occurred in recent years, specifying dates and sums, and all other particulars of circumstance. We wish especially for information as to the great Fent Strike at Barnsley among the linen weavers in 1821-2, and the previous one, a year or two before that, for an advance of wages: also the Bradford Strike of somewhere about that date: and the Leeds Strike of a more recent period: and the Mason's Strike. We wish for full statistical information respecting all these, and any other exhibitions of the power and determination of the people.*

T. T., Bolton.—*Received: thanks.*

H., Knaresborough.—*Received too late.*

Errata.—*In our last, in an article on the "Repeal of the Union," the word London was printed instead of Dublin; and in the same paragraph appeared the word barons instead of barristers.*

Wm. Carruth.—Send their names, and we will not supply them.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
From the Landlord of Bear-lane Chapel, per F. W. Simeon, Bristol	0	5	0
„ a few friends at Whitwick, per J. Skevington, Loughborough ...	0	4	6
„ a few friends at Haworth, per John Townend	0	5	6
„ Hunslet, per J. Longbottom	0	3	0

FOR MR. COCKBURN, OF NEWCASTLE.

	£	s.	d.
From a Chartist, Alfreton	0	1	0

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND,—EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT CASTLE-NORTHWICH.

Very great excitement has prevailed during the past week at Castle-Northwich, in consequence of suspicious circumstances attending the death of Sarah Hough, wife of William Hough, captain of a flat which plies to and from Liverpool. The poor woman died on Thursday, the 6th instant, and on the 8th instant, an inquest was held before James Roscoe, Esq., coroner for the Knutsford division, when a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God, from natural causes," was returned.

On the following day (Sunday) the corpse was buried at Wilton, when a scene of great disorder ensued; the husband, who attended the funeral, being hooted and groaned at by the spectators as he left the church yard. After the interment, many painful rumours were freely circulated, and facts were elicited, which induced an application to be made to Henry Churton, Esq. to hold another inquest; for it appears that Castle Northwich is not included in the Knutsford division, and therefore the investigation taken before Mr. Roscoe was irregular and illegal. Mr. Churton consequently gave instructions that the body should be exhumed; and on Saturday last proceeded to hold his inquest. The excitement in the neighbourhood was most intense. A most respectable jury had been summoned for the occasion; and among those who attended the proceedings, were G. Wilbraham, Esq., J. F. France, Esq., G. Shackerley, Esq., and J. H. Harper, Esq., magistrates of the county.

Catharine Allcook, daughter of the deceased, with whom she resided, deposed that the health of deceased had been very good during the last two years; deceased was confined about seven months ago, she continued to suckle the child till Sunday, the 2nd instant, she was then in her usual health; my step-father (Wm. Hough) had been about several days; he came home on that Sunday morning, about six o'clock; he was somewhat in liquor; in about half an hour he left the house, and returned at ten o'clock very much intoxicated; he laid himself down on the squab, and shortly after had a quarrel with the deceased; I and my sister were present when my step-father's son came in, who complained of not having had sufficient food; my mother was preparing dinner, and had put on the fire two saucepans containing a dumpling and potatoes, which my step-father removed off the fire, and placed at the back of the door, which he fastened; he then clenched his fist, and asked my mother "where she would have it?" my mother was then sitting down, suckling the child; she said "any where;" he then struck her a heavy blow on the right breast, which scarred her breast and the child's face; I took the child from my mother and carried it out of doors; but before I did so, deceased received another blow from him on her side, he having previously pushed her back on the sofa, and held her down with his knees. Before this occurred, deceased and her husband lived happily together; before my step-father struck deceased, she took up the poker and said, "By G——, I am sworn to take care of my children;" deceased, after she had been beaten, went to James Marsh's; her face was nearly covered with blood; she bled very much from the nose; Mrs. Marsh washed her face; deceased sent for the Hartford constable, and afterwards broke her own back door open; myself, my sister, and deceased remained at home the whole of the afternoon; deceased complained very much, and was unable to take any food till half-past four, when she had some tea and a slice of bread and butter; about nine o'clock she had a tea-cup full of stew; deceased did not go to bed, as she was afraid her husband would come in and abuse her; David Marsh and my step-father came home at twelve o'clock, both very drunk; the the whole of us remained up all night; Marsh went away at four on Monday morning, and Kitty Leather a neighbour who sat with us, at half-past five; soon after my step-father awoke, and told my mother that he "had some stuff about him which would lay either her or any other person asleep."—(This we believe refers to a superstitious notion, entertained by persons in those parts, that the men who accompany the flats in their voyages have about them a kind of charm, for producing certain talismanic effects.) Witness continued her statements by deposing that Hough threatened to send the bailiffs; (deceased kept a shop) deceased left the house, and went to an Attorney's office, to know whether he could send the bailiffs; she afterwards went to Lucy Poynton's house, where she compliamed of being unwell, and went up stairs, where she said, "O dear, you must let me lie on your bed, for I shall die"; she afterwards said, "O Bill Hough, O Bill Hough, thou hast done my job"; deceased was perfectly sensible, I remained with her the whole afternoon, I left her and returned the following morning, she was very ill and rambling; she complained very much of her head; there were present Lucy Poynton and several other persons; Ann Hitchin was also present applying leeches to both temples. My step-father came to see deceased in the afternoon, but my mother refused to see him. I remained with her till ten o'clock. I did not see her again till Wednesday morning, she was then worse: I remained with her about ten minutes. I did not see her alive after this time. [We may here remark, that Hough was a widower when he married the deceased, she also being a widow, and both having children, the offspring of their former marriages; who, it appears, all lived together when this unhappy transaction occurred.]

Nancy Allcook, another daughter of the deceased, corroborated her sister's testimony in all its main particulars.

Sarah Marsh confirmed the previous evidence.

Sarah Harrison, landlady of the Wheat Sheaf public-house, stated that deceased called there on Monday morning, the 3rd instant; she was very sick, and had a little brandy and water; she went away much excited, leaning on Mrs. Poynton's arm.

Catharine Leather deposed—On Sunday, the 2nd inst., I was in the shop of James Marsh, when I heard deceased scream out "murder." I went into the back yard, and saw deceased leaning against a rain tub; she said, "Oh, woman, will you see me murdered?" Wm. Hough was standing behind her; he struck her two blows on the back part of her head. I said "Oh, Wm. Hough, don't hit her," and he said, "I'll knock her bloody neck off;" he appeared to be tipsy. On Sunday night deceased sent for me, and said she dare not stay in the house alone, for she was afraid her husband was getting more drink. I remained with her the whole night. I left at five o'clock on Monday morning. Hough came in at twelve o'clock on Sunday night; there was no quarreling while I stayed. We had nothing but coffee and some stew. Deceased complained very much of her head in the course of the night, and said, "this is what I wanted, I wished him to strike me, for I could then swear my life against him; she said she had no comfort amongst them; she did not blame her husband so much as his son; he had been a good husband to herself, and a good father to her children. Deceased and her husband had appeared to live on good terms with each other; I never knew them to have words before this quarrel.

Jane Weadall, who had been called on to draw deceased breasts, deposed to the appearances; deceased said, "O dear me, I doubt William Hough has done my job."

Lucy Poynton, corroborated the testimony of the two first witnesses as to the facts mentioned by them; and further deposed, that on the Monday, Mr. Dean, a surgeon was sent for, whose attentions witness described. William Hough (she added) came to my house on Wednesday, where he remained the whole day; he was apparently in great distress; at two o'clock he went up stairs with me, and assisted in rubbing his wife's hands; he kissed her, and she kissed him; deceased appeared insensible but unable to articulate; she became gradually worse, and expired about six o'clock on Thursday morning. Wm. Hough remained with her the whole of the night, and left my house about a quarter of an hour before deceased expired.

Mr. James Dean, surgeon, of Winnington, deposed that he visited the deceased on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and described the remedies he applied, as well as the result of a *post mortem* examinatiod of the body on the 7th instant. He was of opinion that death was caused by inflammation of the brain; a blow on the chest might produce such inflammation.

Mr. Samuel Dean, surgeon, also saw deceased, accompanied by his brother, on the Wednesday evening, and attended the *post mortem* examination; his opinion was that she suffered from effusion on the brain. caused by previous inflammation; in his judgment, she would not have died had she not received several contusions and concussions prior to her death.

Samuel Birt identified the body as that of Sarah Hough.

The investigation occupied ten hours; but the above are the most material points in the evidence adduced.

After consulting together for about half an hour, the jury returned the following verdict—

"That the deceased came to her death by inflammation of the brain, brought on by concussion, which was occasioned by injuries inflicted on her by her husband, and that she would not have so died, if such injuries had not been inflicted on her, and that such injuries were not inflicted with malice aforethought."

William Hough, who had been detained in custody to await the result of the inquest, was then committed by the Coroner, H. Churton, Esq., to Chester Castle, to take his trial at the next Assizes, on the charge of Manslaughter.—*Chester Courant.*

Chartist Intelligence.

DUNDEE.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Democratic Council, held on Monday last, the 17th instant, after the usual business of the meeting being transacted, a motion was brought forward to the effect, that we specially invite Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Duncombe, and the Rev. W. Hill to Dundee in the course of their intended visit to Scotland, which was carried unanimously.

LONDON.—At a meeting of the Chartist Painters, held on Sunday morning last, in their Reading Room, Watson-street, Peter-street, an animated discussion took place, on the propriety of admitting persons belonging to other trades to join their Association, (several having applied to be enrolled), when the following resolutions were carried unanimously: "That members of the various trades, who have not yet formed themselves into Charter Associations, may enrol themselves in the Painters' Chartist Association until there are a sufficient number of one trade to form themselves into a Council, for the purpose of opening a Trade Association, when it is expected they will do so." "That none but members of the Association be entitled to the privileges of the Reading Room, unless introduced by a member."

Chartism in Essex.—A large public open air meeting was held on Easter Monday, at Coggeshall, in the spacious yard of the Swan Inn. So great had been the prejudice excited, that every effort was used by the authorities to prevent the meeting being held, and every public room in the town was refused them. A large and commodious hustings was therefore erected in the above place, and shortly after two o'clock, Mr. J. Burroughs, a tradesman of the town, was called to the chair. Mr. Sewell, in a long and eloquent address, expatiated upon the injustice of the present system of class legislation, and proved, by argument, addressed to the reason and feelings of the audience, that the Poor Laws, the Established Church, the Army, the Corn Laws, and all the other evils under which they were labouring, was owing to the working classes being deprived of the Elective Franchise. Mr. Sewell, in the course of his address, was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Wheeler, in an address of considerable length, demonstrated that the People's Charter was a full and efficient remedy for the cure of their political evils, and earnestly entreated them to enlist under the banners of the National Charter Association. The Chairman in an able manner commented upon the addresses of Messrs. Sewell and Wheeler, and the meeting closed by a vote of thanks to that individual, and three hearty cheers for the Charter. Mr. Gatchet, a patentee of a large plush manufactory, and employer of a great number of men, kindly invited Messrs. Wheeler and Sewell to an annual dinner given to the men in his employ, which invitation was accepted, and the toast of "Their Guests," being proposed by Mr. Gatchet, Mr. Wheeler responded, in an address which was much applauded. A social party was held in the evening, at the Large Room, of the Swan Inn, which was neatly decorated with the portraits of O'Connor, Duncombe, and others, Mr. Hewitt in the chair. Mr. Gatchet and several tradesmen of the town, attended. Upwards of thirty cards of membership were disposed of, and many enrolled themselves as members who did not then take up cards. Messrs. Wheeler and Sewell addressed the assembly, advocating the spread of knowledge, and recommending the *Chartist Circular* and *Northern Star*. Many numbers of the Circular and Tracts were disposed of, and an agency for them established. The attendance at the meeting, from the surrounding town, was large; and Chartism, through this visit, and the energy of a few Norwich men, residing in this town, is now put in a flourishing condition in the agricultural county of Essex.

NEWCASTLE.—A meeting of delegates from the counties of Northumberland and Durham, was held in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday, at one o'clock. Mr. Wm. Smith having been elected to the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of the previous delegate meeting, which were confirmed. The Secretary then read letters from Bishop Auckland, Hexham, Blaydon, Sunderland, Warkworth, Morpeth, Darlington, and several of the colliery districts, wherein they expressed their regret at not being able to send a delegate to the meeting; but they all, with one exception, expressed their willingness to do all in their power for the support of a lecturer, and were highly gratified that a lecturer had been engaged for the district. Each of the delegates present reported the state of Chartism in the localities which they represented, which was highly gratifying. They all, to a man, declared the willingness of their constituents to contribute towards the support of a permanent lecturer for the district. The financial affairs having been arranged, and some other district business disposed of, the following route was marked out for Mr. Beesley for next week, namely, Newcastle (Chartists' Hall, at seven o'clock in the evening), Sunday, 23rd.; Sunderland, Monday, 24th; South Shields, Tuesday, 25th; Cullercoats, Hartley Pans, and Cowpen, Wednesday, 26th; Bedlington and Morpeth, on Thursday, 27th; and Radcliffe Terrace, on Saturday, 29th. It was then agreed to unanimously, "That this meeting do now adjourn until Sunday, 14th day of May, when it will be resumed in the Tyne Dock Tavern Long Room, South Shields, at one o'clock, p.m. of that day." A vote of thanks having been carried to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Kidd, late of Glasgow, now of South Shields, lectured in the Chartist Hall, Newcastle, on Sunday evening, on the subject of Government prosecution.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, delivered three discourses, on the Forest, last Sunday. The day being fine, there was a considerable gathering from the surrounding villages, as well as from the town. Mr. Cooper visited Arnold the next day, at noon, and addressed a meeting of the friends there, also in the open air. On Monday evening, the Nottingham Chartists assembled, for an Easter festivity, in Mr. Bean's Rooms; the tea-tables were thronged to excess, in fact, the numerous company were compelled to divide, and sit down at three separate times. After tea, dancing commenced in one room, while the song and sentiment, with recitations and addresses interspersed, were kept up in another apartment, till near three the following morning.—Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, presiding.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Bairstow visited and addressed the friends at Wigston and Countesthorpe, last week, and preached in the Shakspearean Room, Leicester, last Sunday. The Shakspereans have had festive dances, &c. three evenings of the present week. On Tuesday last, Mr. Bairstow visited Hinckley, and delivered two addresses to the friends there; on Wednesday night, he re-visited Wigston.

CLITHEROE.—Mr. Marsden, of Preston, lectured here on Friday to an attentive out-door audience. He very strikingly pourtrayed the workings of the present system, upon the collective industry and teil of the working classes, and also the rapid march of machinery, and concluded an excellent lecture by exhorting them to be united and become enrolled, and take an active and energetic part in the National Charter Association, as it was by every man doing his own work that would secure the adoption of the People's Charter. A vote of thanks was passed to him for his excellent lecture.

SAWLEY, NEAR CLITHEROE.—Mr. Rd. Marsden lectured here on Sunday forenoon, in the Chartist Room, which was crowded to suffocation. At the close of the lecture, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the agitation for the Charter is just and reasonable, therefore we pledge ourselves not to cease in our exertions till it shall become enrolled in the statute book of these realms." "That seeing the great, praiseworthy, and patriotic disinterestedness of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the unflinching perseverance which he has displayed; that the best and most unfeigned thanks of this meeting are given to him; also to his brother "conspirators" for their defence and maintenance of our righteous immutable principles in the Court House, at Lancaster."

A DISCUSSION took place in the evening on the comparative merits of getting on the land by a system of co-operation, and the agitation for the Charter under existing circumstances. Both sides were very ably maintained by Messrs. Marsden Driver, Smalley and others, and continued until a late hour. No division took place upon the subject.

Local and General Intelligence.

SUNDERLAND.—On Monday evening the members and friends of the Mechanic's Institute, held a public tea party in the Catholic School Room, Bridge-street. The attendance was large and the entertainments of the evening such as to give the highest satisfaction to all present. The splendid *Cornetto Band*, originated by the Mechanic's Institute, performed several fine pieces of music in fine style. Several excellent songs and recitations were also given by Messrs. Chapple, Gray, Dobam, Thompson, Cooper, Cairns, Potts, and others. Mr. Williams delivered an address in explanation of the object and constitution of the Mechanics Institute, which was warmly received.

ON TUESDAY, a League meeting was called, over which the Mayor presided, and at which the usual stock speeches were delivered by a variety of gentlemen, amongst whom was Mr. James Williams. In the course of the evening, Mr. Kidd ascended the platform amidst mingled cheers and hisses from the congregated parties friendly and unfriendly to the League. The Mayor objected to him (Mr. Kidd) on the ground of his not being an inhabitant of the town. Much altercation ensued, resulting in a challenge from Mr. Kidd to Mr. Williams to discuss the question publicly. The challenge was accepted; but on meeting to arrange preliminaries the parties it seems could not agree on terms. Mr. Kidd subsequently delivered a lecture in the long room of the Arcade, undertaking to prove that a repeal of the Corn Laws could not benefit the working classes without accompanying measures, and challenging Mr. Williams or any other gentleman to discussion on that point. A correspondent sends us the following account of the meeting:—"The large room was crowded to suffocation, and I think there could not be less than a thousand people present, and many could not gain admittance. A working man was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings of the meeting by reading the bill, and just when the same had been read, and the chairman was about to introduce Mr. Kidd, a voice from the body of the meeting was heard, saying "read Mr. Williams's also." The Chairman did so, and introduced Mr. Kidd to the meeting, who was received with thunders of applause. Mr. Kidd began by referring to the placard published by Mr. Williams or his friends in which he was taxed with being ignorant and imprudent, and a common disturber. He said I plead guilty of the charge of being ignorant, but this does by no means prove James Williams to be more intelligent on the question of the Corn Laws, and if he or any other gentleman be in this room holding similar opinions, let him come forward to the platform, and this meeting shall judge of the merits of the question, and the intelligence of the disputants. No one coming forward, Mr. K. proceeded and delivered one of the most logical, eloquent, and masterly lectures we ever heard. He reviewed the trade of England from the time of Queen Elizabeth up to the present time; and noticed the many advantages the foreigner had over us, and shewed, in the most irrefragable manner, the impossibility of us competing with the foreigner under the present amount of taxation, and shewed also that the only remedy for the country was to fall back on the waste land, and to cultivate it for the benefit of the community, and not for the aggrandizement of a few; and concluded by a long comment on the Nottingham election, in which he proved that Mr. O'Connor was no friend of Whiggery or Toryism either, but was a pure lover of mankind, and was not the hireling of any party as it had been said, but that his benevolence had made him the servant of all, in order to benefit all and produce general prosperity; and Mr. Kidd again challenged discussion, and sat down amidst loud and long-continued cheers;" after which a resolution strongly condemnatory of Mr. Williams's conduct, was moved by Mr. Hesketh Riley, and seconded by Mr. Andrew Wilkie, and carried with about ten or twelve dissentients.

LEEDS.—SHERIFF'S COURT.—On Monday last, J. H. Hill, Esq., sheriff's assessor, held a court at the Court House, Leeds. There were only four causes entered for trial, and none of them were of any public importance, and only one of them was defended. In Proctor *v.* Appleyard, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff by consent, for £2 8s. 7d., the sum claimed. In Cutler *v.* Read and another, an action for wages from Cleckheaton, a verdict was returned for the defendant. In Dixon and another *v.* Elam, which was undefended, a verdict was taken for the sum claimed, £2, 16s. The fourth case, that of Horsfield and another *v.* Garnett and another, was withdrawn.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.—On Monday last, a man named John Matteer was fined 20s. and costs, for interfering with the police, whilst taking into custody a disorderly character named Edwin Holliday; the latter was fined 5s. and costs, for being drunk.

DISGUSTING CONDUCT.—On Monday last, a man named Peter Scruton, residing in Copenhagen-street, and Harriet, his wife, were brought up before the Leeds magistrates, at the Court House, the former for an assault, with a felonious intent, on two little girls, of the respective ages of seven and twelve years of age; and the latter with aiding and abetting him in his beastly conduct. The details are unfit for publication. The woman was discharged, the magistrates seeing that she was acting under the influence of her husband. He was fined £5, including costs, and, in default of payment, sent to Wakefield for two months.

STEALING SHOES.—On Monday last a man named George Sykes was charged at the Court House, before Messrs Baines and Musgrave, with having stolen a pair of men's shoes from a stall in Briggate, occupied by Mr. W. Brown, of New Wortley. The prisoner was seen to take the shoes, on Saturday night, during the temporary absence of the prosecutor from the stall, and when apprehended they were found in his pocket. He pleaded intoxication, which he said had deprived him of all recollection of the affair. The bench committed him for trial at the next sessions.

A DANGEROUS TENANT.—On Monday last, a young man, who gave his name John Robinson, residing we understood, in New Town, was brought before Messrs. Baines and Musgrave, at the Court-House, under the following circumstances. On the first of the present month, he obtained from Mr. Craister, shoemaker, Commercial-street, the key of a house belonging to him, on Roundhay-road, which he stripped of all the locks and bells which he could find. He took the house of Mr. Craister in the name of Robinson, and said he worked at Messrs. Lawsons; but not calling again, as he had promised, on Mr. Craister, that gentleman became suspicious, and on applying to the Messrs. Lawson, he found that no such person worked at their establishment, but was informed that inquiry had been made there only a short time before, whether there was a man of the name of Thompson, who had taken a house of another person amongst their workmen, which there was not. Information of the affair was then communicated to the police, and it was found that a person answering to the same description as the one who had defrauded Mr. Craister, had taken a house of Mrs. Richardson, Providence Buildings, Stamford Road, under the name of John Thompson, on Friday the 7th instant, and had stripped it of the brass handles and locks in the same way. Search was instituted by the police, for the missing articles, and four locks and three bells, which were identified by Mr. Craister, and a number of door handles, which were identified by Mrs. Richardson, were found at two odds-and-ends stalls in the Vicar's Croft, and, it appeared, had been also sold to the keepers of them by a man answering exactly the description of the prisoner, who, it was proved, had taken the houses. The keepers of these stalls gave such a description of him as led to his apprehension. The Bench, after hearing all the circumstances, fully committed the prisoner for trial at the next Borough Sessions.

REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.—On Saturday last, a man named George Armin was charged, at the Court House, before Messrs. Baines and Musgrave, with having purchased two shirts from a private in the 32nd infantry, named Thompson. The latter person had deserted, taking with him part of his regimental necessaries; the shirts sold were regularly stamped with the regimental mark, and the man was in undress uniform when they were sold. The prisoner could offer no excuse, and was fined 24s. 6d., three times the value of the shirts, and 10s. and costs, or in default of payment to be committed to Wakefield House of Correction for one month.

A DISORDERLY PAUPER.—On Monday, a woman named Charlotte Scarf was brought before the magistrates at the Court-House, charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with begging on Sunday afternoon. The prisoner, it appears, is an out-pauper belonging the township of Hunslet, from whence she has received an allowance of 2s. 6d. per week; this besides her earnings, was sufficient to have kept her from begging, but her habits being shown to be very intemperate, and her conduct altogether very bad, she was committed to Wakefield House of Correction for one month.

A DRUNKEN SPREE.—On Monday last, Thomas Fearnley, a horse breaker, from Ossett, was brought before the Leeds Magistrates, at the Court House, on a charge of disorderly conduct in the streets, and furious driving, on Saturday evening last. Fearnley had come to Leeds on a young horse, which he was engaged to break in, and whilst here had indulged rather too freely in the juice of John Barleycorn. He so mismanaged his horse in riding through the streets that he was thrown off, and great fears were entertained by the market people from his conduct; some, indeed, had very narrow escapes. The police ultimately locked him up. He was fined 20s. and costs.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE FACTORY BILL.

On Tuesday last, at noon, a public meeting was held at the Court House in Leeds, called by the Mayor, on the requisition of a number of the inhabitants, to take into consideration the education clauses in the new factory bill. The Court House was not crowded, when the Mayor took the chair. He took it as a matter of course—no opposition being made thereto.

Having read the requisition, and announced the purport of the meeting, he proceeded to make some remarks on the bill at present in operation, and was about to explain the nature of the provisions in the bill of Sir James Graham, when he was interrupted by

MR. BENJAMIN KNOWLES, who advanced to the front of the spectator's gallery, immediately over the Mayor's seat, and said,—Is this not a public meeting, Mr. Mayor?—(cries of "yes.") I want to know why I have been denied admittance to the platform—(hear.) I am a working man, and I suppose because I have got a fustian jacket on, I am thrust into the gallery; while another man who has got a broad cloth coat on, is permitted to go on to the bench—(cheers from the body of the Hall.) If this be a public meeting, I hope the Mayor will remove the police officers from the door—(hear, hear.)

The MAYOR—When the person who has just spoken, says he was denied admission to the meeting, he seems to me at the same time rather to contradict his own words—(hear, hear).

MR. B. KNOWLES—Mr. Mayor, don't let me be misunderstood. When I said I was denied admission I meant it. I was only allowed to go into such part of the meeting, as the policemen chose to let me. I contend that I have a right to go into any part of the meeting, as long as I conduct myself properly—(hear, hear). I appeal to the Rev. Mr. Giles, whether I was not refused admission by a policeman.

The REV. J. E. GILES—As I have been appealed to by the speaker, I must say I think there is some ground for complaint. I certainly saw the individual prevented from coming into this part of the meeting, and I don't think it fair—(hear, hear).

The MAYOR—Nothing could be further from the wish of myself, or those who have been instrumental in getting up this meeting, that any person should be in any manner excluded—(hear, hear). What is said to have been done by the police officers, was entirely without our cognizance; and having made this disclaimer, I think the meeting cannot allow its proceedings to be interrupted any further—(hear, hear). The party has a seat;—he is here, and more than that we cannot provide for him.

KNOWLES—I must have these policemen removed from the door—(hear, hear, and order, order.) I don't want to interrupt the meeting, but I wish to have the policemen removed, and I will not be satisfied till they are removed—(cheers and shouts of "stick to 'em.") I will stick to 'em. I pay for the support of the police, and I won't be insulted by them—(cries of order.)

The MAYOR—I hope and trust this meeting will support me in the discharge of my duties—(loud cries of hear, hear.) I should wish that person who has interrupted our proceedings, to state what he wishes—(shouts of "adjourn.")

The shouts for an adjournment here became urgent, it being stated that there were numbers of persons who could not gain admittance.

MR. EDWARD BAINES, jun., moved the adjournment of the meeting to the Cloth Hall Yard, which was at once agreed to, and to the Cloth-Hall Yard the meeting proceeded.

Nothing particular took place here; the various resolutions were passed, after a good deal of talk by various persons, including the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Alderman Goodman, Rev. Mr. Giles, Mr. James Holdforth, Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Thomas Frazer, Mr. Alderman Stansfeld, and Mr. J. A. Payne, a churchman who, in a brief allusion to the differences which at present exist among churchmen, said he deeply deplored having to state that there were two parties in the church, in Leeds, whom he knew to be as irreconcilable as was light to darkness, as truth was to error, as God was to Satan!

The resolutions and petitions, which were all ready cut and dried, having been drawn up and passed at a private meeting on the 23d of March, were agreed to; many of the parties who attended, however, not voting at all; having evidently gone to see the "fun," and hear "old mother" well abused by her *illegitimate* offshoots! At the close of the proceedings the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Mayor, who in replying thereto candidly told the meeting he had been somewhat deceived by the promoters of it, as he had understood they intended to propose some amendment to the Bill, instead of opposing its passing altogether. In this he differed from them, and could not go so far as the meeting by the advice of the speakers had agreed to do. This remark rather put the cat among the pigeons; there was a regular hubbub in the camp, and Mr. Edward Baines came forward to allay the fears of the Mayor, who after some explanations, consented to be pacified, and the meeting terminated peaceably at last, at very near three o'clock.

FINDING MONEY.—On Thursday last, a young man named Charles Kay, son of Mrs. Kay, confectioner, Duncan-street, appeared before Griffith Wright and A. Titley, Esqrs. at the Court House, under the following circumstances:—On Tuesday last, Mrs. Battye, of Headingley, whilst at Leeds, had the misfortune to lose her purse, containing a £20 Bank of England Note and three sovereigns. She made known her loss by means of handbills the same day; and the police having heard that a purse containing money had been found in Mrs. Kay's shop, Inspector Hainsworth went there, but both Mrs. Kay and her daughter denied all knowledge of such a circumstance. On Wednesday, however, a female from Morley, named Charlotte Smith, being acquainted with Hainsworth, went to him and told him that she had, on Tuesday, picked up a purse in Mrs. Kay's shop, which contained three sovereigns and what she thought was a note, but that it had been taken from her by Mrs. Kay's son, who told her she had nothing to do with it. She added that she had called at Mrs. Kay's on Tuesday evening before going home, to see if any owner had been found for the purse, when she was answered in the negative. Acting upon this information, Hainsworth again went to Mrs. Kay's on Wednesday, taking Mrs. Smith along with him; but she, being in the background, was not seen until Mrs. Kay and her daughter had again denied all knowledge of the purse. But when they saw Mrs. Smith Mrs. Kay turned round and acknowledged that her son had taken the purse from her. Search was then made for young Kay, and he was found at a public-house in a state of intoxication. On being asked he said that stout lady had called upon him that morning, and to her he had given the purse and money. He was taken to the police office, where bail was taken for his appearance before the Bench on Thursday. When he came, however, he was nearly drunk; and, in reply to questions from the magistrates, he acknowledged having had the £20 note and the three sovereigns, but said he did not know what had become of them, except that they had passed through his hands. The Bench, considering his conduct most unsatisfactory, ordered him to be locked up till next morning, when he would probably be more sober. Subsequently the hearing of the case was put off till Monday, to suit the convenience of all parties. The sum of £20 was deposited at the police office for the appearance of Kay.

DISCHARGE OF A DEBTOR FROM YORK CASTLE.—On the 5th inst., Miss Moss, who has been in custody as a debtor in York Castle, twenty-four years and six days, was discharged. To show the injurious tendency of such lengthened imprisonments, we may remark that during that time she had been allowed 11,232lb. of the county bread, which at the average of 2s. 6d. per stone, amounts to the sum of £100 5s. We understand that the legislature is about to interfere to procure the liberation of those debtors whose confinement has been of long standing. There is another person who has been in the castle upwards of twenty seven years.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE.—At the usual weekly meeting of this body, on Thursday, it was resolved, on what authority we know not, but we think the rate-payers have a right to know, to pay the expences of Messrs. James and Hepworth, which they had incurred by the late trials against them at York. The money, it is said, is to come out of the *reward fund*. Query—Where does the reward fund come from?

HORSE STOLEN.—During the night of Thursday last, a brown mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. Samuel Petty, in Holbeck-lane. The mare has a white star on her forehead, and stands about fifteen hands high.

PLEASURE TRIP.—Yesterday, being Good Friday, some extra trains left the railway station in Hunslet-lane, for Hull, York, Derby, &c., at reduced fares, to favour the holiday people. A numerous company availed themselves of the opportunity.

BURGLARY.—During the night of Tuesday last, the dwelling-house of Mr. John Atkinson, joiner, in Lady Pit Lane, Hunslet Hall, was broken into by thieves, who obtained admittance by forcing a cellar grate at the rear of the premises. Whilst they were engaged in ransacking the house, Mrs. Atkinson overheard them, and got up, which caused a sudden flight, and some property, which had been packed up for removal was left behind. The thieves obtained several articles of silver plate, principally spoons, most of which were marked with the letters A. I. R., and some satin and silk dresses, handkerchiefs, linen shirts, &c. The amount in value is pretty considerable. On Wednesday, the Leeds Police officers received information that a satin dress had been offered for sale at Wakefield, and on proceeding there it was found to be one of those stolen which had been detained, but a woman who offered it made her escape, and hitherto no further trace has been heard of her.

PHRENO MESMERISM.—We intimated in our last, that a number of experiments in this new science, as it is called, were announced to be performed in the large room of the Commercial Buildings, on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of the present week. Two of the exhibitions have already come off; the third is to-night. On Tuesday evening, after the chief operator, Mr. Sladen, had briefly detailed the leading "principles" of the *theories* of Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, and Phreno-Mesmerism, or Phreno-Magnetism, he proceeded to operate upon two young men, of the respective names of Briggs and Walls, the same two who were operated upon in a series of experiments which we detailed on the authority of an eye witness a fortnight ago. The youths were seated in chairs, with their backs towards each other, and a metallic chain having been attached to the wrist of each, so as to form a connection between them, Mr. Sladen commenced to look one of them stedfastly in the face. In a few seconds the youth he was directly operating upon went off into what is called the magnetic sleep; and within one second the other was asleep also. That all idea of collusion might be removed from the minds of the audience, he requested that parties would step upon the platform, and examine for their own satisfaction. This request was complied with by several gentlemen present, who expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the fact. One of them pinched the back of the hand of the youth Walls, so as to have hurt him severely, had he been in a state of consciousness, or in the usual state of feeling. He also plucked several hairs from his head; and this too without any, the slightest manifestation of pain, or even feeling. These tests were used as *slyly* as it was possible. The patient could have, apparently, no means of knowing that they were to be applied; the gentleman approaching cautiously from behind, and plucking the hair out quite suddenly, and without any, the slightest, warning. While the youths were in the mesmeric sleep, the operator excited at the wish of the audience, many of the Phrenological organs. To remove all suspicion as to collusion, a number of slips of paper had been prepared, in which were set down in consecutive order, the names of the several organs. These were handed to gentlemen in different parts of the room, who were requested to *number* the organs in the order in which they wished to see them excited. When so numbered, they were handed to a gentleman who stood at the end of the raised platform, and who wrote the name of the organ upon a black board, so that the audience might be aware which of the organs were next to be operated on, without it having to be named; and thus rendering it impossible for the *patients* to HEAR, precluding a knowledge of what was required by that means. The *numbering* of the organs by parties in the audience, was to remove all notion of previous arrangement between the operator and the operated-on, in the way of consocution. The *manifestations* were such as have before been detailed. When "veneration" and "tune" were excited, the patient whistled the "Old Hundred Psalm." When "wit" and "tune" were excited, he sung a snatch of comic song about "Old Roundlegs." When "benevolence" was excited, alms-giving was the order of the day, even to the coat and waistcoat from off the back; but when "acquisitiveness" was called into play the whole were speedily taken back, and even more than belonged the party. "Conscientiousness," however, soon brought the wrongly-taken property back, with evident signs of contrition and sorrow. One peculiarity attending these manifestations was, they took place in both youths at the same time, although the direct excitement was only made upon one. In almost all cases was this phenomenon *manifest* while the two were connected together with the metallic chain. The operator, however, wished to make the human body a medium of communication between them; and for this purpose invited two gentlemen to step upon the platform. The wish was complied with, and the strangers were placed between the two youths, holding a hand of each, and joining their own hands in the middle. In a few moments, however, Walls, shewed signs of irritation. He hastily withdrew his hand, and commenced crying as though he was grievously offended. The operator tried to sooth him, and partially succeeded. After the hands had been again joined, he retained hold for a moment or two, and then a similar manifestation of uneasiness and grief was made. Several parties in the audience hereupon requested the operator to demesmerise them both, they having been in the magnetic sleep for a considerable time. The next person operated upon, was Mr. Longstaff, a tailor in this town; one who is well known to hundreds, and deservedly respected for honour, integrity, and uprightness. Every one who knows him at all, would at once dismiss from the mind all idea that he was capable of practising simulation. He was soon placed in the magnetic sleep, as it is called; his passage from consciousness into it, however seemed to be a painful one. The chest heaved and swelled; and the features were slightly convulsed. A few passes from the operator seemed to remove these unpleasant symptoms. The phrenological manifestations were most marked in this subject. He is a gentleman of some attainments; and the difference in manner and matter (when language was employed) between the uneducated youths and Mr. Longstaff was manifest and striking. With this subject a new experiment was performed. A few passes were made about the head with an artificial magnet; and then he followed it all round the stage, though passed from hand to hand, in the most crosswise manner. It was like "hunting the slipper;" with this difference however, that the patient seemed always to *know* where the magnet was; for he invariably went to it. When it was laid down upon a chair, he instantly fell down on his knees, and laid his temple close to the magnet. He staid there until it was removed, and its influence broken by the operator making a few personal passes. He was next laid down with his back upon the platform, and when the magnet was presented to his arm or foot, it slowly raised from the floor, as if following its influence. When the magnet was rendered inoperative by applying to it "the keep," the limb slowly fell to its original position. During a portion of the time the subject was laid on the floor, he was in a cateleptic state; and demagnetizing passes had to be made before the limbs could move. When raised from the floor to his feet, the usual means of restoring the patient from the mesmeric sleep were resorted to. He appeared to have suffered very much from its effects, complaining of head-ache, and of general exhaustion. The experiments with Mr. Longstaff were, with us, the most conclusive. We know him. We know him to be above deceit. We are therefore bound to receive the evidence of phrenological manifestations, produced by excitation while the patient is asleep, or in the magnetic stupor, as given in his person, AS REAL. We know him to be incapable of simulation.

The proceedings of Thursday evening were of a similar nature to those above sketched. Mr Sladen operated on the two youths, producing the usual manifestations, when the different phrenological organs were excited. It had been announced, that one of them, who has been often operated on, had exhibited some little susceptibility of the *clairvoyant* state; and that he had played a game or two of "dominoes" when in the magnetic sleep. It was also announced that this experiment would be attempted on this (Thursday) evening. The consequence was a very crowded room, and great expectation. During the evening, when the youth Briggs was, apparently, in the mesmeric sleep, a box of "dominoes" was produced, and a request made that a gentleman from the audience would step upon the platform to play with the patient. Several responded to the request, amongst them Mr. John Ayrey, of the Old George Inn. A board was placed upon two chairs, and Mr. Ayrey and the sleeping youth assayed to play. They played, sure enough, two games: and at the end the youth was examined to ascertain whether he was still asleep or not. He was certainly, to all appearance, in a sleeping condition. The pupils were distended; and the eyes themselves turned upwards, (but each inclined towards the nose) in the socket. After some further experiments, with the magnet, the youth was demesmerised. It ought to be stated, that while the "games" were being played several of the audience called out for his eyes to be bandaged up. This, however, was not done; it being stated that the patient always resisted an attempt to do this, complaining when he was restored to consciousness of great pain. At a subsequent part of the evening, when undergoing opreations with the magnet, an attempt was made to blind his eyes with a silk handkerchief, as he laid on the platform; but the moment it was placed there, he struck out at the person applying it, and threw it off. In consequence of these things great dissatisfaction was manifested by the assembly; and an almost general feeling that trickery was practised was apparent. This feeling Mr. Joshua Hobson gave expression to. He stated that he had come there to witness the experiments and to judge of the facts brought before him. He was not a believer in all he heard about what was called "Mesmeric Science." Far be it from him, however, to deny that *effects*, and effects, too, of an astounding nature could not be produced by pursuing the methods pointed out by mesmerisers. It would be the height of folly to do so: for that very evening they had witnessed things, which it was impossible, in the present state of knowledge with respect to them, to account for. He *must* believe that persons of a peculiar temperament could be placed in a state of apparent sleep, and indeed catalepsy produced, by personal contact, such as holding the thumbs, and looking steadfastly into the eye. But whether these effects were produced by a magnetic essence, or fluid, given off by the operator, or the operated-on, as some alledged, did not very plainly appear; for analogous, indeed, similiar, effects could be produced without personal contact at all. Mr. Baird, of Manchester, had a system, by which persons were sent to sleep, and catalepsy produced, by merely looking continually and steadfastly upon any object, and concentrating the mind upon one idea; while Mr. Catlow, of Manchester, had discovered that similar effects could be produced by acting continuously on *any one* of the senses; or indeed by acting upon them *all* together. But while he (Mr. H.) did not deny that certain effects could be produced by perhaps these and other means, he must confess that he was sceptical as to most of what he had heard respecting the *clairvoyant* stages of the mesmeric trance. That scepticism could only be removed by the evidence of facts, and it would take stronger facts than those he had witnessed in that room that night to convince him that his scepticism was wrong. He had paid great attention to the appearances and movements of the patient during the time he was playing the game of "dominoes;" and he felt constrained to say that his judgment was that the youth was *simulating*. He had placed himself on the floor just in front of the platform, a position from which he could observe the eyes and features of the "magnetised" player. His firm conviction was that the youth was not unconscious. He believed that he was able to *see* what it was that he was doing. He distinctly saw the eye open and close, in accordance with the requirments of his playing. This the audience could not observe; for the player leaned down over the board. Let him, however, not be misunderstood. He did not aver that simulation *had* been practised. He only gave it as his opinion; as his conviction. All might have been right and fair; but such was not his impression from witnessing the movements of the party.

Mr. Sladen begged most distinctly to say that if simulation had been practised, he was no party to it. He was acting in perfect good faith; and if any deception had been resorted to, he was one of the deceived.

Mr. Hobson instantly acquitted Mr. Sladen of all such attempts. He would not for one moment even impute such thing as simulation to him. He believed he was acting in good faith.

The audience hereupon rose, having very generally manifested their accordance with Mr. Hobson's objections: at this moment it was intimated to Mr. Sladen that the boy WALLS had several times played the game of "Dominoes" in private with his friends, with his eyes bandaged up so as to preclude all possibility of seeing by the usual method; and that he expressed a willingness to try the same feat before the audience. On this being announced from the platform, the seats were instantly resumed, and a general buzz of satisfaction was heard. Walls was brought forward, and was magnetised. He was examined by several gentlemen on the platform to satisfy themselves that he was really and truly asleep. They were satisfied. A silk-handkerchief was folded up for a bandage. It was applied by Mr. Ayrey. It covered the eyes completely, and a portion of the face to the tip of the nose. Every one was sure that *he could not see*. The "dominoes" were produced, and thrown out of the box. Walls instantly set to work, and turned over all that had their faces uppermost. Seven each were counted. Mr. Ayrey was Wall's competitor. They turned up for the "go in." Mr. Ayrey played. Walls pointed his finger *towards* the "domino" played, (he did not touch it, to *feel* the number of pips,) and he then instantly played to it. This continued through two games. He played rightly. Not a single mistake did he make. It was impossible for him to *see with his eyes* the play of Mr. Ayrey. Whether he saw them with his fingers or not *we* cannot say. At all events pointing with his finger was the apparent means adopted to ascertain what had been played, and what he had in his hand to play again with. The experiment was indeed astounding, but satisfactory, as far as it precludes all idea of simulation. When the bandage was removed, he was again examined; and the parties examining declared that they were satisfied he was asleep!

Mr. Hobson was glad that they had witnessed what had just taken place. Every one would now go away with quite a different feeling from that which would have possessed them, had the last experiment not been witnessed. He was perfectly satisfied that in *this case* no simulation had been practised. He felt persuaded that the boy's eyes were so covered up, that it was impossible for him to see with them: and he would advise those who thought otherwise to take the chair, have a bandage affixed in the same manner, and try to accomplish the same things—(loud cheers.)

MR. AYREY was also satisfied. Indeed, he was satisfied before. He had watched as closely as he could; and he was not impressed with the idea that simulation had been practised.

The company then departed, wondering at the things they had seen.

To night is the last night the experiments are to be given in the Commercial Buildings. We understand that the *clairvoyant* experiment is to be repeated; and we would advise the visitors to *watch closely* for themselves. If there is deception it ought to be exposed. If there is not, of a verity

"there are more strange things
Than are dreamt of in our Philosophy."

THE ILLEGAL OATH.—We are requested to state that the Solicitors who administered Alderman BATESON's illegal Oath of security to the youth THOMPSON, as related in our report of a trial at York three weeks ago, was *not* Mr. PRESTON, of the firm of Messrs. SNOWDON and PRESTON. We regret exceedingly that such a report should have gone forth to the prejudice of a highly respectable gentleman, who really had no personal partnership in the disgraceful transaction. We understand that proceedings are in progress to remove the stain which the profession has received from it.

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS.—On Thursday, a special sessions was held at the Court House, for the purpose of passing the accounts of the overseers of the poor for the past year. The Mayor presided, and there were present Messrs. Markland, Nell, Baines, and Titley. After some discussion on the subject of the watch rate, which was ordered to be brought before the Town Council, the accounts of the Leeds, Headingley, Beeston, Chapel Allerton, and Hunslet overseers were examined and passed; and the sessions were adjourned for a fortnight, that is, to the 27th instant.

COMMITTAL.—On Thursday, a notorious thief, named Francis Daniel, was committed for trial at the next Sessions, for having stolen a silk gown skirt, from a house in York-street, where he had gone under pretence of purchasing some acid drops.

CAUTION TO LANDLORDS.—A practice is very prevalent in Leeds at present, of robbing unoccupied houses. The plan of the parties is to procure the key, under pretence of looking at the house, or of being in immediate want of the house, and then to take the opportunity of stealing all locks, bolts, brass work, bells, &c., that can be conveniently carried off. Parties will do well to be on their guard against this system. A variety of property of this description is at present in the hands of the police.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A journeyman bread baker, of the name of Charles Stead, was on Monday committed to prison for two months, for having embezzled money, the property of his employer, Mrs. Penny, of Beeston. He had gone out with bread to sell, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use, having spent them at a public-house, and sent home the horse and cart by another person.

INQUEST.—On Thursday evening, an inquest was held at the Court House, before Mr. Hopps, deputy coroner, to enquire concerning the death of Margaret Walsh, an infant seven weeks old, who was found dead in bed on the day previous. The father of the child is a sergeant in the 59th Regiment and is in Leeds on the recruiting service, residing in a house in the Marquis of Granby Yard. There were no marks of violence, and the probability was that the child had died in a fit. Verdict Accordingly.

BRADFORD.—TITHES.—Sixty-nine processes were obtained by the lessee of the tithes of the parish of Bradford, Mr. Scholey, of Wakefield, at the Court House, against parties refusing or neglecting to pay tithe. The Court House was crowded on Wednesday by the defendants, who were, many of them, defended by Mr. G. Higham, of Brighouse, solicitor. No hearing of the cases took place, as by an agreement the matter was adjourned to the 21st of June, in order to allow time to hold a meeting of the parties intered to see if the matter cannot be amicably settled.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY.—*Wool.*—There has been rather more doing in this article during the week, and the stock of combing sorts is scarcely so abundant as for some time past, which is to be attributed to the indifference of the Staplers to purchase fresh stock, seeing no chance of realizing a profit by his transactions. In prices no alteration, but a greater firmness is manifested. *Yarn.*—The demand for Yarn continues steady, but no alteration in prices.—*Piece.*—There has scarcely been so good an attendance of merchants to day, or has the business done been equal to last week, yet a fair quantity of goods has changed hands, and the prices very firm.

REPORTED DEATH FROM STARVATION.—During this week, a report has been very generally circulated that a man had died from starvation, somewhere in White Abbey, Bradford. Inquiries into the matter have disclosed the following circumstances. The deceased person alluded to, was named James Greenwood, he was a wool-comber, aged forty years, and belonged to the township of Heaton. He had lodged for near two years with a comber named Heyworth, who resided in Boyes' Buildings, Brick-lane, and had been afflicted with a cough and excessive expectoration during the winter, though he had not given up his work, but was employed till about three weeks ago. He had never sought for medical aid, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of his landlady and others that the symptoms of disease he exhibited were such as indicated consumption. On the 24th ult., having been obliged to give up working, not having any money, and not being in any benefit society, he applied to Sykes, the relieving officer for Heaton, at the board of guardians, for relief, and was told by him that he could not be relieved there, but must apply at the pay-room in Heaton, on the following Tuesday. He did so, and then Sykes told him that he could not relieve him, as he was resident in Bradford, and therefore he must apply to Mr. Reaney at the Court-house. On Wednesday he went to the Court-house, and made application to Mr. Reaney, who said he could not relieve him then, he must wait until Friday, when he would have to appear before the board of guardians. On Thursday, Mrs. Heyworth went to Mr. Reaney, who at first refused to relieve until Friday, but on hearing her statement of the case, he gave her 1s. to get over the day, and bid her tell him to attend at the board-room next day. He was too ill to comply with this direction, and in consequence, Mrs. Heyworth became his deputy a second time, and attended the board on his behalf. She stated the case, and an order was made for 2s 9d per week, which was paid on Saturday, and a note for the surgeon was also given. Mr. Robinson, in whose district White Abbey stands, received the note near noon and about one o'clock he attended on Greenwood, whom he found in the very last stage of consumption, and apparently past all hopes of recovery. He attended him on the Saturday and Monday, and called on the Tuesday, but at that time he was dead, having expired on Monday night while eating part of an orange. His death was very sudden, for but a minute before he filled a pipe of tobacco and sat up in bed smoking it, and appeared very cheerful. The assertion as to his having died from want, appears to be unfounded, inasmuch as previous to his ceasing to work he had what he choose as sustenance, and afterwards he was fed with toast, coffee, and other food of a similar description, and on the Monday before his death, he took part of a beef steak which Mrs. Heyworth purchased and cooked for him.

DANGER OF PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.—About half-past eight, last Saturday morning, an ostler, named Sellers, employed at the Roe Buck Hotel, in Bradford, put his own existence in imminent jeopardy, under the following singular circumstances:—While talking with a party, with whom he was drinking, on the melancholy death of his master, he very imprudently took up a knife, to shew them how the unhappy man inflicted his own death wound, and in so doing he made a deep gash across his own throat about two inches long, and just over the carotid artery. Mr. M'Michan, surgeon, was immediately called in, and fatal consequences happily prevented. The man is gradually recovering.

FIRE AT ECCLESHILL.—Early on Sunday morning last, a fire was discovered in the boiler-house attached to Messrs. Johnson and Co's scribbling mill, Apperley-lane, Eccleshill. Information was conveyed to the Bradford engine-house, the alarm bell was rung, and in a very short time after both the town's engines and also that belonging to the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company arrived at the mill and commenced playing upon the fire, which was partly subdued, the roof of the building having fallen in. The damage was confined entirely to the boiler-house, which will require, perhaps £40 to put it in repair again. The origin of the fire is as yet unexplained, but nothing has transpired to favour the supposition than it was other than accidental.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

COURT OF REQUESTS, CASTLE STREET, APRIL 11TH.

SHARMAN *v.* LORD MONTEAGLE.

Much surprise was created in this Court to-day by the presence of Lord Monteagle, accompanied by several friends and gentlemen connected with the Treasury and other Government offices.

The plaintiff, William Sharman, who, it appears, was formerly a constable in the city police, stated that he claimed the sum of £5, which he had put into the hands of Lord Monteagle for the purpose of procuring him a situation under Government.

A Commissioner.—Are you sure that Lord Monteagle received the money?

Plaintiff—Yes; I saw the money in the hands of Lord Monteagle.

The Commissioner then called on Lord Monteagle for his answer, when

His Lordship stated, that one afternoon in the month of May, 1840, when about entering the House of Peers, the plaintiff put a letter into his hands which he did not then stay to open, but broke the seal and examined after entering the House when he found that it contained an enclosure, which proved to be a Bank of England note for £5, with a request that he would procure for the writer a situation under Government either as a Custom-house officer, or as a letter-carrier in the Post-office. Immediately after he (Lord Monteagle) returned to the entrance of the House and inquired of the police-constable on duty whether he had seen a person give him a letter? The officer replied in the affimative, upon which he directed the policeman to endeavour to find the individual and bring him back. The policeman tried for some time, but was unsuccessful in his search. He (Lord Monteagle) consequently retained possession of the note and the letter till the plaintiff applied for an answer. Being then desirous to ascertain whether the writer had offended against the law in ignorance, he granted him an interview, when, finding that his knowledge of such matters was much superior to that of the lower orders in general, he referred the plaintiff to the Lords of the Treasury, and sent his letter and the enclosure to their Lordships, who after some consideration determined, although a very bad case, that they would not indict the writer, but resolved on paying the £5 note into the Bank of England, to the credit of the Exchequer, as conscience money, which was accordingly done on the 21st of December, 1840. The plaintiff after applying several times to official parties to ascertain the result, was referred to him (Lord Monteagle), who referred him back to the Lords of the Treasury, and after some time, as the plaintiff found he could not obtain either restitution of his money or the appointment he sought, he took out the present summons.

His Lordship, in confirmation of the statement, produced the Treasury minutes, and various official letters and documents, including the bank receipt for the £5 note, and was about to produce Mr. Bulley, of the Treasury, and other witnesses, when

The Commissioners intimated that they were satisfied that the plaintiff had no claim on his Lordship, and dismissed the case.

His Lordship then called the attention of the Court to a clause in the Act of Parliament under which the court was constituted, wherein it was expressly stated, that "no Government officer shall *be amenable to that court for any act performed in his official capacity*," and the reason why he did not claim exemption in this case on the ground of the non-jurisdiction of the court was, that he considered it better to go into the merits, as a full explanation was due to the country as well as to himself.

Chartist Intelligence.

OLDHAM.—On Tuesday evening last, a discussion took place in the Chartist Room, Greave-street, on Mr. Ferrand's Allotment Bill. The speakers gave it as their opinion that the land was the only channel for the labourer to fall back upon whose labour was being superseded by the improvement of machinery. In the course of the evening it was suggested that, before going further into the subject, a copy of the bill should be procured. The discussion was ultimately adjourned until such bill could be obtained.

HEYWOOD.—Saturday last being the expiration of the term of William Bell's incarceration, the Chartists of Heywood determined to honour him with a public dinner on the occasion, and although but a few days notice was given, upwards of fifty sterling Chartists sat down at the house of Mr. John Whithead, Wrigley Brook, Heywood. After the good things of this life had been discussed, and the cloth withdrawn, Mr. John Hampson was called to the chair, and opened the business of the evening by introducing our liberated friend, who was enthusiastically cheered. He gave a long outline of his sufferings while in Kirkdale Goal, and delivered an excellent Chartist lecture. The veteran James Read also addressed the meeting.

CHARTISM.

LEGAL AND OTHER OPINIONS OF CHARTISM.

I publicly pledge my professional character to the fact, that it is a transportable offence to be a Chartist in Ireland.—*Daniel O'Connell, August*, 1841.

It is not a crime against either the laws of God or man to be a Chartist anywhere, or to advocate Chartist principles—I am a Chartist.—*Patrick O'Higgins, August*, 1841.

The advocates of the People's Charter have a legal right to endeavour, by all peaceable means, to induce others to join them, in order to make the Charter become the law of the land.—*Baron Rolfe, February*, 1843.

A man cannot be tried for Chartism. It is perfectly legal to be a Chartist, and to advocate Chartist principles.—*Baron Rolfe, March*, 1843.

Let it not be said that a man can be tried for being a Chartist; it is absurd.—*Justice Erskine, March*, 1843.

Any man, or body of men, have as good a right to be Chartists as other men have to be Whigs or Tories.—*Baron Alderson, March*. 1843.

I do not say that Chartism is unlawful; on the contrary, I beg of you to dismiss from your minds all idea of Chartism being unlawful. When the people demand it, the Charter must become the law of the land.—*Sir Frederick Pollock, Attorney-General, Trials at Lancaster, March*, 1843.

The people have a right to meet when they like and where they like, for the discussion of the Charter—*Judge Tindal, March*, 1843.

The people of this empire have a right to meet whenever they please, to promote, by fair discussion, the People's Charter.—*Judge Erskine, March*, 1843.

Electors of Nottingham, I stand before you now, in April, 1843, as I did in 1812, the firm supporter of every principle contained in the Charter. I am a thorough Chartist.—*Lord Rancliffe.*

Chartism is based upon the immutable principles of Christianity. Equal rights and privileges to all except evil-doers. It follows therefore that the man who opposes Chartism cannot be a true Christian.—*Patrick O'Higgins.*

He who is not a Chartist is either a knave who profits by the evils of misrule, or a fool upon whom facts and reason make no impression.—*Daniel O'Connell.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The trials at Lancaster being now over, and thirty good men having been found guilty of being Chartists, it is the duty of every one who values his home and his country, to come forward and assist in carrying out these glorious principles of Chartism, which appears to me to be the only remedy for all our national grievances.

The Corn Law League having set a good example by placing a packet of tracts in the hands of every elector throughout the kingdom, in order, as they say, to enlighten the electoral body. I now propose that where ever there are two or three Chartists, they may form themselves into a committee, provide themselves with a list of the electors, which they may do, by applying to the overseer, and then collect as much money as they can weekly, and send for *Stars* to supply the electors with, omitting the parties that get the first week until all be supplied.

Perhaps some of our friends will say we are too poor. Where this is the case, they may apply to other parties for old *Stars*, and distribute them as before mentioned, until every elector throughout the kingdom be supplied with *Star*-light

By this mode of proceeding, the electoral body will be enlightened, and I have no doubt but many would come over and join us, in our moral warfare of right against might. We have many instances of men being opposed to our principles, who by reading the *Star*, have become most zealous supporters of the cause.

I am, yours, in the cause,
WM. NICHOLSON.

Ulverstone, 23d March, 1843.

P. S. There is about 500 hands at the Copper Works, in Coniston, without *Star*-light. If some of our friends would be pleased to send a few old *Stars* directed to Mr. John Addison, they may be the means of doing good. If you should think the above worth notice, you are at liberty to make what use of it you think proper.

W. N.

BRUTAL MURDER AT MERTHYR.—Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the inhabitants of Caedraw, in this town, were thrown into the greatest consternation, it being reported that a man had murdered his wife. Upon inquiry it was found that a tinker, named John Hansell, aged 23, a married man, but having deserted his wife, was cohabiting with a single woman, of the name of Mary Thomas, aged 23. It appeared that they spent the morning in drinking, and, having some words between them, a quarrel ensued; he struck her with his fist until she fell to the ground, and then kicked her several times. She groaned twice, and expired almost immediately. He very coolly ordered one of the bystanders to go for a doctor, and then absconded through the river Taff. No time being lost in giving information of the bloody deed at the police station, Sergeant Hume, with four constables, ran to the spot, and ordered a person to go at once for the parish surgeon, Mr. Job James, but it was unfortunately too late to render her any assistance. Three of the constables set off immediately after the murderer, and apprehended him on the other side of the river, near Ynysfach, not very far from the hiding-place of the matricide, Dick Tamar. Information was given to the Coroner, Mr. William Davis, and a jury was summoned, who viewed the body, and adjourned to the next day.—*Welchman.*

More Young Patriots.

Baptized in the anti-room of the Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Wm. Hill, Margaret Ann O'Connor Rankin, infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Rankin.

Mary Ann Frost Gill, infant daughter of George and Mary Gill.

John Feargus Jones, infant son of Robert and Elizabeth Jones.

Emma Jones, Jane Jones, and Elizabeth Jones, daughters of Wm. and Martha Jones.

James Jones, son of James and Sarah Jones.

After the sacred ordination of baptism had been administered to all these, a young married female, about nineteen years of age, the wife of SAMUEL GILL, of Manchester, having never received the Sacrament of Baptism, made application for it. Mr. HILL entered into some conversation with her as to her reasons and motives, and also questioned her husband, laying before both of them the weighty obligations of the Sacrament, and entreating them not by any means to trifle with it, still stating, that if on religious grounds he were required to administer, he must do so. The requisition was persisted in by the husband on behalf of his wife, and she was, therefore, solemnly baptized by the name of MATILDA O'CONNOR.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN from Eighteen to Twenty-two Years of Age, and who has served part of his Time to a Grocer or Tea Dealer. Salary Low. Employment partly at a Retail Counter and partly to wait upon Country Shopkeepers.

Applications, paid, addressed, OTTLEY & Co., Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday last, at Westow church, by the Rev. T. W. Wild, M.A., vicar, Mr. Robert Potter, farmer, of Jenny Milner Grange, to Miss Sarah Laycock, of Eddlethorpe, both in that parish.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst, at the parish church, Otley, Mr. Webb, of the firm of Messrs. Webb and Millington, booksellers, Leeds, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Freeman, Gay-lane, Otley.

On Monday, the 17th inst., at the Registrar's office, before Mr. Henry Hillerby, deputy superintendent registrar of the district of York, Mr. Aaron Marshall, bricklayer, to Miss Hannah Foster.

Same day, at Ferry Fryston, Mr. James Dealtry, jun., of Knottingley, to Miss H. J. Hamilton, of Newtown Limavady, maid to the Hon. Mrs. Mills, Fryston Hall, Yorkshire.

Same day, at St. Mary's church, Scarbro', Mr. Charles Keld, to Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, of the Queen's Head Inn, Scarbro'.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., in London, Mr. James Butler, of Walworth, to Harriet, only daughter of R. Williamson, Esq., of Finsbury Terrace, City Road, and niece to Mr. Williamson, Layerthorpe, York.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, at Shincliffe, prematurely, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Hall, in her 22nd year.

On Thursday week, after a severe illness, Mary Emmett Murray, aged one year and six months, the only child of Con and Jane Murray.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., much respected, aged 77, Mr. Hope, late treasurer of the Theatres Royal, York and Hull.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., at his residence, Chapter House-street, aged 56, Mr. Matthew Creaser, of the firm of Wade and Creaser, builders, of York.

On Friday, the 14th inst., in his 90th year, Mr. John Halliday, of the Waggon and Horses, Apperley-lane, Rawden.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., at his house, in Park-street, London, after a few days illness, the Rev. George Beckett, rector of Epworth, and vicar of Gainsborough, and brother of Sir John Beckett, Bart., and William Beckett, Esq., M.P. for this town.

Same day, aged 60, Hannah, relict of Fairfax Rhodes, Esq., of Queen-square, Leeds.

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DESIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE OF EMIGRATION; AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION.

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield.

(Continued from our last week's paper.)

JOURNAL.

MONDAY, 4th.—Dick Gordon, one of the sailors was at the wheel, where the captain and he had a quarrel. Dick had frequently said he should be delighted at the opportunity of giving him a sound beating. The sailors complained of the beef, and after some altercation, better was given them.

What a *humble* man this captain must be! This morning he condescended to speak to me, observing that had I been in America, to-day, I should have had a fine holiday, it being the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. I told him I should have been right glad to have been there, for more reasons than one.

The night has been propitious, and we have kept in our course at the rate of from seven to ten knots, with a moderate sea. I learn that we are about six degrees from the Banks of Newfoundland. The Banks are about a degree across; and from thence to Boston it is only four days sail for a fishing boat; so that with favourable weather we may expect to be in Boston in eight days. This account tended much to draw off the gloom which for some days had pervaded the minds of the passengers, created by a statement to the effect that we were very likely to have a sixty day's passage.

TUESDAY, 5th.—Not a sail to be seen this morning. During the greater part of the night it has been a dead calm. Towards morning a breeze sprung up from the North, which sent us forward for a short time, at the rate of nine knots. It veered about in the afternoon and forced us to tack.

The Captain's curiosity seemed to have been excited from some circumstance or other. He came and asked me if I intended to stay in Boston or New York. I described my intended route and return to England, and left him without an opportunity to make any remark.

WEDNESDAY 6th.—This morning Talbot, the second mate, sent John Hargrove, a young sailor of small size, aloft to do some duty, the doing of which did not please him He therefore abused Hargrove in very rough language, and called him down to give him a rougher handling. As soon as he reached deck, Talbot commenced kicking him, and having pushed him down, he dashed his head for some time against the deck. This might have ended in a tragedy, *for the fellow*, who was a native of Malta, and of a ferocious breed, was in a perfect fury—had not a sailor, named Tom, have ran from the forecastle to the release of Hargrove, and succeeded in separating the combatants, Talbot asked "If he intended to interfere." Tom replied "No; but he thought he had done enough." Some further altercation ensued, when Talbot collared Tom; but Tom told him to "leave go, or he would very soon sarve him out." Talbot was wise enough to do so; but when Tom was returning down the forecastle steps, Talbot aimed a blow at him with a handspike, which fortunately missed him or he would no doubt have been killed. Tom returned and asked him "if he intended to strike him with that deadly weapon?" and said "he would not do it with impunity." Tom and Hargrove were ordered over the side, to scrape the outside of the ship, and, as punishment, were kept there during their watch. They both swore that Talbot should not go without his reward.

THURSDAY, 7th.—The night has again been calm, and no progress made. About noon, a breeze got up, but nearly a-head, accompanied by a thick fog, which caused the wet to fall like rain from the rigging, making it very uncomfortable. No sail to be seen. I saw a barrel of far-west pork opened for the first time. It weighed 2 cwt., and cost 25s. at New Orleans. The hams were mixed with the other parts. It was large, and appeared to be in good condition. It was to me a proof of the productiveness of the country to which we were bound.

FRIDAY, 8th.—The breeze has kept up a little during the night, but our progress has been slow—the same all day. The captain said, that unless we had some favourable weather, we should not reach Boston for three weeks. We have been on the rack all the way, not being able to ascertain latitude on longitude: one saying it was so and so, and another contradicting. Now it was said we were forty-four north, and between forty-four and forty-six west; scarcely half-way. I now regretted much that I had not gone by the Siddons, at all hazards.

SATURDAY, 9th.—Wind still a-head. The mates differed in opinion as to best course; one thought it best to run north; another thought south would answer better. The captain inquired how the provisions were. He had not, as he ought, had the provisions of the passengers examined before leaving the port; however, they stood very well. We could still hold out for three weeks.

This morning the sailors were put on short allowance of water. They had given a deal to the Irish girls at nights, and now began to experience the hardships their conduct had inflicted on the main portion of the passengers.

SUNDAY, 10th.—During the night a strong breeze got up, but right a-head, and continued till morning, when it veered round to the north, and carried us forward for a few hours; it however veered to the west, and was very weak towards evening, as was the case on the two previous days. It was a strange sight to see Papists, Methodists, and every kind of religionist washing and drying their clothes to-day, Sunday though it be.

MONDAY, 11th.—The night has been a perfect calm and the day by far the hottest we have had—not a breath of wind, and the sea quite smooth. I never saw the Mersey at Liverpool so smooth as is this wide ocean; of course we made no visible progress. A fear was now generally expressed that we should run short of provisions.

No sail seen to-day. The porpoises rolling around us in vast numbers.

As Martin Flinn was carrying coals from below to the cooking place along the deck, one of the sailors, who was aloft, let a marlingspike fall from the rigging, which touched some part of Flynn's clothes and sunk above an inch into the deck! Flynn had an hair-breadth escape. The poor fellow wept at the very thought of it.

We had now been four weeks at sea. I had calculated upon being in Boston, and here we were little more than half-way. The day was concluded with singing and dancing, a person playing the flute—sailors and passengers all joining.

Margaret Nolan, a young Irishwoman, having finished her provisions, applied to the Captain; he said he was glad that her provisions were done, as he should not be troubled with so much cooking in future.

TUESDAY, 12th—The night has been calm, but towards morning we had a fair wind, and during the early part of the day we got on very well.

WEDNESDAY, 13th.—We have been highly favoured during the night, and went on well till two p.m., when it kept falling and veering round until evening, when it got right a-head. Clouds, black and dismal, collected a-head. The Captain was evidently alarmed; I thought he apprehended the bursting of a water-spout upon us, or that we should have some severe squalls; the clouds, however, disappeared, but left the wind a-head.

We saw a ship in full sail a head of us this morning, with studding sails set, and very soon a second, in the same style, bound for Europe, and soon after this, a third one. They passed us most gallantly. How enviable! We soon saw two more vessels, but at a great distance.

THURSDAY, 14th.—The night has been very boisterous, with the wind a head the whole time, and we were told we had been drawn back a very long way It was not so, however, but we had made very little way. The day was fair; and the evening brought a favourable breeze; every sail was hoisted, the side sails set, and all prepared to preceed to Boston. Alas! we lost our moving power almost immediately, and again lay motionless on the surface.

FRIDAY, 15th.—After a still night, we have had a perfectly calm day; we did feel the air at intervals but it was quite against us. One sail passed this morning about six.

SATURDAY, 16th.—Wind south west, nearly against us, very weak, by tacking we gained a very little way. The Captain laid out some waste potatoes, not fit for hogs, and told the passengers they might have them. He also gave away a portion of salt beef which the sailors had refused to eat.

SUNDAY, 17th.—Favourable but a very slight breeze; it increased during the day and at night at it was very strong. Some of the passengers were much alarmed, and some were sick.

MONDAY, 18th.—Dark, and much rain falling. The poor sailors have had to be exposed to a most dreadful night, but were gratified by the progress we had made, for they seemed as anxious as the passengers to get on shore. They did not sing "The more days the more dollars." At nine a.m., the rain ceased, and the wind abated and soon got near a-head, and remained so till noon.

An island of ice, or an iceberg, was quite visible, but a great distance, to the north. I thought it was a ship, but it seemed whiter and lower. The Captain on seeing it sent the second mate aloft to look for more a-head, but he saw none.

This morning, the passengers had their allowance in rain water. This was very wrong. It had washed a good part of the ship. It might have been put into casks to be used in case of scarcity, or have been used for washing purposes. The sailors had waded through it, and the dirty Captain had been spitting about on all sides. The passengers, however, are no more cared for than pigs.

The air is very cold and we make but little way. Numerous porpoises are rolling around us.

TUESDAY, 19th.—An immense iceberg was the first thing seen, about five miles to leeward. It bore the appearance of an immense building raised to the height of the window bottoms, the corners in sight being square and perpendicular, the height apparently twelve feet, but in reality it was not less than one hundred feet high; the two sides in view seemed nearly equal in length; the top was square and flat. The Captain called me to "see the like of what I had never seen in my life," and said "that I must put it in my journal." (He did not seem to like the "journal.") He went for the glass to ascertain if there were any people upon it, and evidently wanted to make me believe there was smoke arising from it. For once, he was so civil as to offer me his glass to look through. This I did. It was to me a great natural curiosity. I had always thought *these bergs were formed of shelves of ice*; but neither with the glass nor naked eye could I perceive any joints or fissures. It appeared a solid mass of ice.

The night has been still and calm; the same during the day; and now, at eight p.m., not sufficient wind to stretch a sail.

In the forenoon we discovered another iceberg in the opposite direction. It had a most curious towering appearance. Now, at eight p.m., it has assumed the appearance of a cottage between us and the moon; and it being too dark to show the absence of windows, it makes the illusion more complete. The flat part consists of three small pieces of snow, on a row, upon the surface of the water. A small piece of ice also rested upon the water, about a mile from the "cottage." A fishing schooner was said to have been seen to-day. It now turns out to be a piece of ice.

WEDNESDAY, 20th.—At ten last night, a fine favourable breeze overtook us, and every sail was set with all possible expedition. We went at a fine rate all night. Now, at ten a.m., we are going at eight knots.

I am just disturbed in my minutes by the cry of "The carcass of a whale a-head." I ran to the side, and saw a large floating mass, which sent forth a most horrible stench. There was no doubt of its being a dead whale; its colour was a yellowish one, with spots, and its form indiscribable. It lay flat upon the water, and appeared to have been partly devoured by birds. It was not one hundred yards from the ship, so that it could be very distinctly seen. The colour was as near that of the leopard as anything I could imagine. We next saw the spar of a ship, and then a very large dead cod-fish, all very near us.

At six this morning, the first object which struck my eye was another mass of ice of an oblong shape or nearly square, in size a hundred and fifty by three hundred yards, and forty feet above the surface of the water, with an inclined plane from twelve to sixteen feet. It appeared about two miles distant. A number more were in sight, and one closely resembling a cottage in shape and size, but in reality vastly larger; while my eyes, and those of several who stood by me, were fixed upon it, it disappeared and a cloud of smoke seemed to rise from the water, and a noise, as of faint thunder was heard. From the heat of the sun and other causes it tumbled to pieces, and seemed to form three large and many very small lumps, forming a kind of floating island. The captain came to me and said he had crossed many times and at all seasons, but had never seen the quantity of ice as at present. He was lost what to do should it become foggy. I said, I thought when we got off the Banks we should be clear of the ice. Yes, he said, but we are just now entering the Banks. I had concluded we were just about to leave them.

"Hope told a flattering tale."

Many bergs, or islands of ice were seen during last night and many during the day. The man on watch at the mast-head has just reported more in view, so that we are not out of danger.

The evening brought a dense fog, and one sail and then another was reefed. A man was constantly kept on the watch, and the ship moved at a very slow rate, although the wind was fair. The danger we were in of running foul of the ice kept us back.

THURSDAY, 21st.—We are favoured with a good and fair breeze this morning. The fog has almost disappeared and no ice has been seen during the night, nor is there any in sight this morning.

Seven p.m.—The breeze has favoured us all the day, but the sea being rough we have not progressed so well as yesterday. We have just had a little rain and the breeze has left us with it. The mate cheers me by stating that we shall *very soon have it from* a better quarter.

FRIDAY, 22nd.—We were surprised this morning by the appearance of another island of ice; it passed on the right at a short distance. We soon espied another and a larger one, a-head; it passed us on the left at not more than a mile distant. We soon after perceived a third.

The morning was very fine indeed. It has been calm all the night, and has kept the same during the day. The second mate keeps cheering us by saying that a more favourable breeze will shortly overtake us.

What handy fellows the Yankee sailors are. Not one of them has been put to learn carpentry; yet they all *work* wonderfully well at it. They are now preparing all things for going into port, so that they may look clean and in order. How surprising it is that the sailors cannot be spoken to by their "superiors," but as a West India planter would speak to his slaves, before he commands his whipper-in to cut them with the lash. Not a word has been spoken to these fine fellows by the Captain, so far as I have heard, during the whole voyage, except in the way of "orders," and I really should not have been surprised had they thrown him overboard. They certainly expressed their feeling in *strong terms*.

SATURDAY, 23rd.—About seven this morning, a sail hove in sight behind us, which made upon us very regularly until she passed us in fine style. She was from Malaga and bound for Boston, laden with wine and fruit. At dusk she was considered twelve or fourteen miles a-head. We could not learn her name. It was calculated she had travelled thirty miles more than us during the day. The Captain said I had better get my luggage ready and go on board the brig (for such she was) as she was making upon us. I said I had just been thinking of doing so. Immediately after, the Captain asked Charles Earnshaw how the provisions stood; he was answered that they would hold out till we reached Boston if we got along at all.

After this conversation with myself and Charles, we expected a signal would have been given for the brig to lay to, but no such signal was given, and she passed close astern, and being spoken with by the Captain, cut through the water rapidly, and was speedily out of hearing. We had calculated on having an opportunity to purchase such things as they had and which we required; but this was denied us.

The reason given for our slow sailing was, that the vessel which had passed was light, and the wind just suited her, it being light also. She had left Malaga on the 28th, while we left Liverpool on the 14th, the two places being about equi-distant; so she had gained fourteen days upon us, while the weather had been more unfavourable for them than us. *Our ship lay like a log upon the water all the day.* I had porridge and *raisins to my breakfast, both this morning and yesterday*, for want of other sweetening. I could eat nothing but oatmeal—no tea, no coffee, nor biscuits. To dinner I had a little salt fish, with oatcake.

SUNDAY, 24TH.—No progress during the night; all was as still as death At four A.M., a slight breeze got up, which increased till six, when we got on at the rate of seven-and-a-half knots; but, alack-a-day, all at once it became calm, and continued so during the whole day.

Two ships, apparently for Europe, have gone on their way to the left.

Mr. Bywater, in speaking of the ladder by which we ascend and descend, which is both dangerous and indecent for females, told me that a few days after we came on board, the captain wished he (Mr. B.) might be the first who fell, and that he might break his neck.

MONDAY, 23rd.—A calm night again. Two vessels crossed us on their outward course. The first, a fishing smack, crossed us about two; at the same time, we observed a ship not twelve miles distant, in the haze; she kept making upon and passed us at eight. It was too dark to ascertain what she was. The crew said she was the Sea. I told them I was certain that although the Sea left Liverpool after us, she was in New York a week ago. The captain exchanged signals with this ship, but he would as soon have given us his teeth as have told us anything that would afford us a ray of pleasure. The Sea left Liverpool after us. This ship appeared bound for Boston.

The passengers consulted together this morning upon the propriety of making a formal application to the captain for a supply of provisions, as many were now entirely out. A person, named William Cummings, went by himself. The captain told him "he must apply to that power which rules all." He also said, "he did not know in what latitude or longitude we were in," although he and his brother captain (Marshall) had just been ascertaining the position, with the quadrants. Cummings told him his provisions were done, as also were those of some others; indeed, all were nearly without; and that those who had any were willing to divide with the rest, could they obtain any idea of the time we should be likely to land; but nothing could be elicited from the fellow, only that "he had nothing to do with the provisions; Roche, at Liverpool, being the only person to apply to."

This afternoon, about three, the best and fairest breeze sprung up; the ship was put in order, and we were going along at the rate of from to nine ten knots an hour. A small whale was seen astern, but few passengers had an opportunity of seeing it.

TUESDAY, 26th.—The wind kept favourable till two or three o'clock this morning, when it veered and we were driven out of our course several points. A ship which passed last night, is from fifteen to twenty miles a-head this morning. The wind is now right against us. We observed the other ship tacking till evening; her masts are only visible.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH.—Wind a-head during the whole night; the ship rode hard upon a high sea, tacking all the time, which is rather dangerous. In changing our course we had much spray breaking over the bows, which continued till nightfall.

The captain gave away some salt beef to-day; the passengers wanted rice, potatoes, and fresh food of any kind; salt provisions not agreeing with them.

The sailors charged the steward with giving them short allowance of beef and vinegar; they had it increased. The second and last pig was slaughtered to-day.

Only one ship seen to-day. The weather has been very dull and hazy.

THURSDAY, 28TH.—We have had a very uneasy night, with a strong wind right a-head; the vessel has heaved very much, and we have had little sleep.

A shark has been seen to-day, and a strong line and hook has been baited and put out to try if it would bite.

The captain has given away some more salt beef to-day, and he has given Charles some loaf-sugar. This was attributed to my "journal," of which we had proof he was greatly afraid.

A British brig was very near; the passengers applied to the captain to hail her, and see if they would sell us any provisions, his answer was that "he would rather jump overboard than ask an English ship;" and assured us that we should meet with plenty of American vessels before night when we could be supplied; and that we should reach the port in three days.

A regular fight to-night, between Dick Gordon and Jack the STOWAWAY, who, being Irish, some of his countrymen struck Dick in the fight, which caused some threats of vengeance on shore. The captain separated the combatants and threatened Jack with the rope's end.

FRIDAY, 29th.—No sight of land, and very faint hope of a favourable wind. A brig was in sight behind us this morning, making rapidly towards us; when she came near, she turned off to the S.S. West in the direction of New York. The passengers again appealed to the captain to get her to lay to for provisions. He told them that the ship left Liverpool on the Sunday we did, and, of course, was as badly off for provisions as we were. This vessel had gained upon us, at least, eight miles in a few hours, which proved the statement to be false and a mere subfle.

We have had a quantity of birds about the ship all the way; they are called Mother Carey's chickens. To-day we have had an extra quantity.

Last night, at the conclusion of the battle between Stowaway and Gordon, the Captain called up the passengers, and told them that if he found any of them beyond the long boat after nine at night, he would put them in irons. If this was a law, it ought to have been enforced from the time of our coming on board, and not now, because some one or two Irishmen interposed in the fight.

SATURDAY, 30th—The night has been entirely to my wish; going at the rate of eight to nine knots on the average, breeze from the south, which has kept up till bed-time, but veered, and took us two points out of our course.

Some pork was given away to-day; it was very strong, and had been bought at about a penny a pound at New Orleans, where an immense quantity is sold. It comes down the Mississippi in boats, after being shot like game and cured; it costs nothing but the trouble. Others, of course, are taken, which are kept and killed in the usual way; but that is generally fed in the woods upon hickory bush, hasel, and other roots, with fruit which falls from the trees, or that grows on the ground, or near enough for them to reach.

Yesterday we were informed that eighteen hours' sailing would take us into port; now we are told that when the breeze got up last night, we were 400 miles from Boston. Thus we are kept in continual suspense.

SUNDAY, 31st.—In the night we had a squall one moment and a calm the next; on the average, however, we have done middling, say six to seven knots; from six to eight this morning she was at the rate of seven knots; and what is the reverse of what we have seen during the whole passage, we have actually passed two brigs this morning since day-light. Two ships in sight this afternoon, but not near enough to know what they are. A fishing smack has gone close past us. We are now convinced that we are about one hundred miles from Boston.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st.—After breakfast we discovered land. It was that famous spot, "Cape Cod." This head, or cape, is the point of a very long neck of land, which forms a large bay from Cape Ann, on the north, and named Massachusset's Bay; and on the left is Plymouth Bay, Boston Bay, and other small bays. On Cape Cod the first pilgrims from Europe landed and settled at Plymouth, enduring great hardships. Soon after we saw the Cape, we discovered a numerous fleet of fishing boats within the head, occupied in their vocation. I have just counted eighty-four, but there must be near double that number in the bay. We have had an unfavourable wind—afterwards a calm.

The passengers are busy scrubbing and washing in preparation for landing. One of them took the liberty to loosen a rope to which was affixed one of the sailor's red shirts, which had been let down into the sea at the head of the ship, as is the common practice, to soften the dirt before washing—they often have them thus dragged through the water for several days. This man thought of following the example, and tied a shirt of his own along with the sailor's, and let them both down again; but not fastening the rope properly, both were passing away. Dick Gordon was engaged at the stern, and seeing his comrade's shirt in danger of being lost, without hesitation jumped overboard, having his trousers on at the time. I did not know of the circumstance till the alarm was given, when I ran to the stern and saw poor Gordon at the distance of four hundred yards; the ship was put about and a barrel cast overboard, also a rope tied to a billet of wood, which, after a struggle, and all but going to the bottom, Gordon succeeded in laying hold of, and was dragged towards the ship: in the mean time the boat was let down and sent off to meet him, into which he was got, and thereby saved. A life had nearly been lost for an old red shirt.

The Bay appeared bounded by flat and sandy shores—no rocks, nor mountains, or anything to give shelter from the storm.

The evening brought a calm, and we had not entered Boston Bay when we retired to bed.

TUESDAY 2nd.—Now we had got into Boston Bay, with its many islands, formed by the encroachments of the sea, as at Hornsea, in Yorkshire, and several other parts of the English coast. Those islands are so situated, so numerous and so surrounded on all sides with vessels passing, to and fro, as greatly to surprise me. We had Boston before us, which in a moment was lost of, but very soon found it in another direction. We were apparently near the city, when turning a few rounds we seemed to be more distant from it. We confidently expected being in Boston during the night, but the wind headed us and we despaired.

Last night, at dusk, a pilot came on board; he informed us that the Onerka and William Goddard were both in port. One of them left Liverpool a week after us.

At four o'clock we run aground at the entrance to one of the wharfs, and had to wait for the rising of the water to carry us in. The Custom House officers have been on board and have taken the papers on shore. They counted the number of passengers. The inspectors, or searchers, or the surgeon have not yet been, and until they come we must remain prisoners.

We have seen the Bay of Islands, for such it may with propriety be termed. It is beautifully picturesque, and from thence the city appears to very great advantage. The State House is the most prominent of its public buildings; it has a most magnificent dome, and is erected on the highest of the three mounds of the island upon which the city is built. To the right, and at no great distance, stands the noble monument, which is just completed, in commemoration of the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill. It is 220 feet high. To the left of the bay, and close to the city, stands the House of Refuge, the Poor House, the Asylum for the Blind—formerly an hotel, the Lunatic Asylum, and the House of Correction, all of which appear very clean, with the exception of one, a brick building.

I am informed that persons found drunk in the streets are taken to the workhouse and then before the magistrates, and if they cannot pay a fine of ten dollars and expences, they are sent to the House of Correction for various periods; the terms of their imprisonment being in accordance with their habits and reputation.

The ground on which these institutions stands is the spot where Washington raised his defences in the night, which drove General Gage and the British army out of Boston. They stand upon a sloping bank, rising to a ridge from the water's edge.

Upon an island lower down the bay stands the school where indigent and vicious boys are taught a common education and are trained to habits of industry in agricultural pursuits.

Adjacent to these institutions and a little more distant from the city is the Castle Island, upon which stands a lofty, strong-built fortification or fortress. On an opposite island is a fort and bastion, and still lower is Fort William, upon which large additions are being made to the strong works, which, with the scaffolding and tackle, have very much the appearance of a power-loom factory.

The Obio, which is called a 74, but I am told carries 120 guns, is here, and is used as a *school ship, for drilling* and training seamen. She is a splendid ship, with a covering over her whole upper deck. Here I saw the first States soldier and uniform; the man was on sentry outside the ship, upon a sort of platform, to which the descent was made by a kind of temporary stairs. At the entrance of the bay lay a war frigate. A large ship of war also lay at the entrance of the dock, which is one of the principal in the United States. A ship was on the stocks, which I was told was to carry 180 guns.

The Assembly of the States is not at present sitting. I was surprised to find that the county of Suffolk, which contains only Boston and Chelsea,—a small township, thinly inhabited—formerly sent fifty six and now sends thirty-seven representatives to the legislative assembly—thirty-six for Boston and one for Chelsea—quite sufficient to make laws for the whole of the United States. In addition to which, this county sends four or six senators for the State of Massachusetts. There are above 200 representatives and fifty or sixty senators.

This is one of the worst watered cities in the Union. Some tolerably hard water is procured from the pumps, and the soft is brought in pipes a distance of four miles. Suffolk county contains a population of 86,161.

(To be continued.)

ON MONDAY WEEK, 100 convicts from the Leviathan, and 100 from the York hulks at Portsmouth, were shipped for Van Dieman's Land, in the Cressey.

THE MANAGERS of the aerial steam ship concern are building their wings at Montpellier gardens, Walworth.

THE POWDER MILLS AT WALTHAM ABBEY.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

On Thursday, one of those mournful accidents occurred which have from time to time been deplored at every gunpowder manufactory, and which unhappily hurried seven unfortunates into eternity.

The gunpowder mills at Waltham Abbey stand at some distance out of the town, on the side of a broad running stream, which branches out of the river Lea, is the property of Government, and is called "Powder Mill River." Here a series of erections connected with the public service are found. They are built of wood, with slated roofs, and are termed "Corning-houses," "Press-houses," "Washing-houses," and "Glazing Mills." Four of these edifices, about eighty feet in length, and twenty-nine or thirty feet in depth, have been destroyed—so completely demolished, that nothing like the form of any one of them remains; each is a black shapeless ruin. It is proper to state, that they had been constructed on a plan which promised, in the event of an accident, to prevent the evil from extending beyond the place in which it originated. Between the corning-house and the pressing and washing houses, a strong brick buttress, twenty feet high, fifteen feet thick, and thirty feet deep, had been built, which it was supposed would have proved an effectual barrier to the progress of fire. The hope, however, has proved vain. On Thursday afternoon, the business being carried on in the usual way, about five minutes after three o'clock, from some cause at present unknown, an explosion took place in the more northern corning-house. A few seconds afterwards, the press-house and washing-house, separated, as already explained, from the corning-house by the buttress, also blew up. In a minute or two from that time, the next corning-house, distant from the former about 200 yards, shared the same fate, and that in a few seconds was followed by a fourth explosion and a second press-house and washing-house, separated, as in the other case, from the corning-house, were in an instant destroyed.

It would be well if the ruin of the buildings, and the destruction of the stores, were all; but, unfortunately, in the works which first blew up a number of unfortunate persons were employed, not one of whom survives. Seven men were in an instant dismissed from life; five of them were carried over the river to a very considerable distance, and fell lifeless fragments in the marshes. One corse was recovered from the ruins, and one dead body was found out of the building, but on the same side of the river. It was difficult to recognise the deceased, they were so blackened, shattered, and disfigured. The names of the unfortunate men who have perished are as follow:—Thomas Sadd, Edward Essex, John Newland, John Dudley, James Luck, Samuel Brown, and James Cole. Mr. Sadd was the master worker. On Thursday he had been in the building but about ten minutes when the event occurred. The victims were all corning-house men and persons of respectable character. Essex had worked on the establishment for more than half a century. Sadd's remains were soon identified by the blue coat which he wore, and by the loss of one tooth. He was said to have been carried not less than 130 yards from the corning-house, and to have lost one foot when he reached the ground. At a considerable distance from the ruins the impression made by the fall of one of the sufferers remains very distinct. The marks of the head, the shoulder, the hip, and the leg, were yesterday most distinctly traced; and the indentation made by the body was in some parts nearly six inches deep.

Immediately after the accident many hundreds of persons repaired to the marshes. The bodies were collected, wrapped in sheets, and deposited in one of the buildings belonging to Government, at some distance from the ruins, there to await the orders which may be given for holding a Coroner's inquest.

Those who lost their lives were all in the corning-houses, and press, and washing-houses that were first destroyed. The others were under repair, and contained but little gunpowder, enough, however, to have caused a melancholy additional loss of life had the inmates not fled from the danger when the first explosion was heard. Mr. Austin, the superintendent of the machinery, with two other persons was there. The escape of that gentleman was almost miraculous. He was engaged in ascertaining the dimensions of some of the machinery, when the report of the blowing up of the first corning-house was heard. The character of the explosion was not to be mistaken by him or by those who were with him, and they thoroughly understood that the question of life or death was in that moment to be decided. One of his companions exclaimed they must run for it, and Mr. Austin found himself left alone. He rushed out of the second corning-house, in which he had heard the crash of the first, and reached the front of the buttress adjoining, when the second explosion took place Though bewildered, he felt that his danger was imminent, and attempted to continue his retreat. He passed from the buttress, went through the wash-house attached to it, and had just reached the outside when the second corning-house, in which he had been so recently engaged, and which joined the buttress he had that moment left, became a mass of smoking ruins. He saw the glare, and could expect nothing less than the destruction of the building by which he now stood. In this distressing situation, when a moment's pause would have cost him his life, he happily moved from the spot, and had taken but a few steps when the fourth explosion occurred. A piece of wood, as he supposes, struck him when the houses blew up. At all events he received a severe blow from some fragment of the building, *from which he suffered much pain*, but no dangerous consequences are apprehended.

The alarm caused by this accident it is not easy to describe. A third and fourth building having been fired, from others that had exploded, distant from them some 600 feet, it was not immediately clear that those which were still further off were safe. Not only were many windows in the town, and especially in the church, broken, but the effects of the shock were felt at a much greater distance.*

A considerable number of persons yesterday repaired to Waltham Abbey to view the ruins. On approaching the remains of the works last destroyed, a man's jacket and some other fragment of male attire were seen lodged in a lofty ash tree, the trunk of which had been blackened nearly up to the branches by the blast. A willow tree, which had stood close to the building, was almost shattered, and rafters, joists, blocks, and pieces of machinery, and innumerable slates, had been carried across the river, and scattered to an immense distance in the marshes.

The last explosion here at all comparable to this occurred in 1811.

(From the *Hertford County Press*.)

POSITION OF THE BUILDINGS.—The Corning-house was built about forty-two years ago, on the banks of a stream which runs through the meadows north of Waltham Abbey, its gables pointing due north and south, it is composed of two parts, separated by a traverse or buttress of solid material, 20 feet thick. In the first of these were, as near as can be ascertained, about 2 300lbs. of gunpowder, and in the second about 2,000lbs.; the explosion in the two chambers took place almost simultaneously. It is remarkable the buttress was shattered but was not blown away, and it is very feasibly indeed supposed that the wind, which at the time was blowing strongly from the north, had, in whiffling round the angles carried he gas or flame to the second apartment. The men who lost their lives were all at work in or near these two buildings. At a distance of about one hundred and seventy yards from the southernmost of these stood the granulating house, similar to the one just spoken of, with two parts, separated by a buttress. In these several men were at work; they had barely sufficient *time, after hearing the explosion of the corning-house*, to escape from the building into the open air, when flakes of fire (it was supposed) fell upon the very roof they had just quitted, and coming in contact with the powder, of course exploded. Fortunately, those who just ran out had got a sufficient distance, before this explosion took place, to be out of danger, with the single exception of Mr. Austin, the superintendent of the machinery, who was somewhat injured by a piece of solid material (supposed to be timber) in its descent, which struck him on the back; but we are happy to say the injury was not great, considering the risk. At a distance of seventy yards from this last building is the glazing-house, containing from twenty to thirty barrels of powder, and, strange to say, it fortunately escaped the dangerous element that had been set in motion by the combustibles of the other buildings. The buildings that have been blown up were built of the slightest materials, as all places of the kind are, or the injury would probably have been felt at a greater distance, had any considerable force been opposed to the exploding matter. Of course we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the rumours, but there may be some truth in them, and, in cases like the present, involving considerations for the safety of human life, independent of the preservation of property, it would be criminal in the highest degree in a public journalist to suppress for a moment any of the floating opinions that may be gathered and promulgated for the information of the public. Some attribute the explosion to a very small portion of stone or grit that *might by some means* have been introduced into some parts of the machinery. Others attribute it to the *friction of the machinery*, supposed to arise from the too rapid revolutions of the wheels; some again lay some blame to the master worker, the unfortunate Mr. Sadd, who, in his lifetime, was known in Waltham and among the workmen, as a very severe overlooker, or, as the principal officers under whom he served probably thought, a zealous and efficient servant. Be this as it may, in the absence of any real proof as to the causes of the explosion, rumours are set afloat of the probability that the unfortunate men whose lives were lost, acting under the dread entertained of Sadd's supervision, that they should be found loitering, had hurried their work when they saw him approaching the building, and, in so doing, had accelerated the revolutions of the wheels, and brought on the friction. Again we say, we give this as mere rumour. We cannot vouch for its being founded even in probability, but we lay it before the public with the view of eliciting remarks from such as are competent to form a correct judgment on such matters, and not for casting a slur upon the memory of Sadd, or of hurting, even momentarily, the feelings of his surviving relatives and friends. We are bound, however, to place in juxta-position with this the fact that the principal officers of Ordnance are themselves at a loss for any cause for this sad catastrophe.

* Almost incredible as it may appear, the report of the two explosions was distictly audible in the metropolis. In Hyde Park, about ten minutes past three o'clock, they were heard, and amidst the prevailing stillness appeared so loud that several persons imagined them to proceed from the guns fired in celebration of her Majesty's accouchment.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

It having been announced that the inquest on the bodies of the deceased would take place at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, a large concourse of persons had assembled at the station-house, the place fixed on for the purpose, long before the hour appointed for commencing the proceedings; and when the coroner (Mr. Lewis) and jury made their appearance, the place was crowded to excess.

Mr. Jessop, of Waltham Abbey, deputy solicitor to the Crown, was in attendance to watch the proceedings on behalf of government.

The first witness called by the coroner was—

Henry Castell, a labourer, employed in the mixing-house. Knew all the deceased. The bodies which the jury had seen he believed to be their bodies. He could give no information as to their death, but heard an explosion somewhere about three o'clock on Thursday last, when he was at Pain's Island, a quarter of a mile from the building that was blown up. All the deceased answered the call at one o'clock, after which they went in the direction of the corning-house.

Robert Walker, carpenter in the storekeeper's office—Saw all the deceased alive on Thursday at one o'clock, with the exception of Mr. Sadd. It was usual for witness to call the names over at one o'clock, and he did so himself that day. The reason why Mr. Sadd did not answer to his name was that he was a master workman. The whole of the men who answered to their names he saw going up the walk to the corning-house, but no further. The six men who were killed were working in No. 2 corning-house. Heard the explosion about a quarter to three. Went to the spot, and saw the ruins.

Sarah Adams—Lives in a cottage about 150 yards from the corning house. About ten minutes past three o'clock, saw Mr. Sadd going across the meadows to the corning-house, and saw him enter. Believes that was the hour, but she had no clock. He had scarcely got in when she heard the first report. The second blew out the window, and split the door. She looked out and saw No. 1, corning-house in a blaze, and directly after Mr. Finlay came down and rang the bell. That is all she knew about the occurrence.

Benjamin Stroud, labourer in the powder-mills—Saw all the deceased, with the exception of Mr. Sadd, alive about ten minutes after one on Thursday. Saw them at the one o'clock call, when they went on their way to corning-house, No. 2, where they were employed. About three o'clock he heard an explosion. He ran out and saw nothing but a cloud of smoke; but when it cleared away he saw that the building was gone, and knew the consequences. Went to the ruins, and saw part of the body supposed to be that of James Luck.

By a Juror—Was at Pain's Island at the time of the explosion, and was painting barrels.

William Adams, workman in No. 1 corning-house, deposed that the deceased Sadd was master workman. Essex was frame-house or calling-house man, Luck was pressman, Cole was corn-house man, Newland was superintending as foreman in the reel-house in the place of Thomas Baldock, Dudley and Brown were corn-house men, the latter doing Bratsman's duty at the corning-house. Did not recollect seeing the deceased alive that day, but they were generally employed in No. 2 corning-house. Witness was himself in No. 1 corning-house on Thursday afternoon, with Mr. Austin and Robert Dickson, when the first explosion took place, which shook the building he was in. Immediately he said, "That is an explosion; let us make our escape." He ran out, followed by Mr. Austin and Robert Dickson. He looked back over his shoulder, and saw the fire coming in torrents from the house he had left, which blew up in about a third of a minute afterwards, and he saw Mr. Austin. When about fifteen yards from the house, he turned about and saw a board knock Mr. Austin down. In a few minutes afterwards, he went to the ruins, and saw the shoulders and arms of a man whom he thought to be Luck. He saw another man, whom he took to be Newland, in the reeling-house. The other five men were thrown over the river, and he did not see them. Saw Sadd about eight minutes before the explosion, when he left him going towards the corning-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jessop—Believed Sadd said he was going to meet Captain Tulloh at the corning-house. During the whole period that he had been employed there had never known but one explosion attended with loss of life. This took place in 1811, when eight lives were lost. There was nothing unusual in the rapidity of the works. Had often worked at No. 2 corning-house himself, and knew it to be an old-fashioned house, with nothing about it. Every precaution was taken to prevent accidents. Visitors going to see the machinery had goloshes put on their feet. Sadd generally went to that place once a-day, so did Captain Tulloh and Mr. Austin. The machinery was examined once or twice a-week, and the cog-wheel soaped to prevent friction. Was engaged in a building where machinery had been lately erected for granulating powder on a new system. This machine was introduced at the expense of Government, and for the purpose of saving human life. It was being conducted under the superintendence of Captain Tulloh. *The works were always carried on, while he had been* in the Ordnance employment, in the same way that they were when the deceased met their deaths. They could not have worked hurriedly, for they were making rifle powder, which required a slower process than the common description of powder. Every precaution was used to prevent accidents. Visitors coming to inspect the gunpowder mills were always supplied with goloshes, which they put on their feet when they entered the building, to prevent the possibility of the introduction of grit or sand. Indeed, ever since Capt. Tulloh had had the superintendence, nothing could exceed the care or attention that was paid to prevent accidents. So satisfied was he with the precautions, that he (witness) should not have the slightest objection to work in the same mill under the same management were the works rebuilt. He was persuaded that there were fewer accidents at the Waltham Abbey powder mills than at any mills in the country. There might have been about 1 500lbs. of powder in the reel-house, 500lbs. in the corning-house, and 2,000lbs. in the press-house.

Mr. Thomas Austin deposed that he was superintendent of the machinery at the mills. He inspected the machinery once a month, under the direction of the *commanding engineer*. The last time he inspected it was on the Monday week previous to the explosion, when it was found to be in its usual working state. He heard no complaints from the men at the time, although it was their duty to shut off the machine whenever anything defective appeared in it, and to report the fact to the proper authorities. On the day of explosion witness had gone up to the granulating mills, by the direction of Captain Tulloh, to take the dimensions for a sliding clutch, a technical term for an instrument to throw the gear out of work when it was found to be out of order. In his opinion there was no possibility of increasing the speed of the machinery in No. 2 house, where this unfortunate occurrence took place. He (witness) had been in the service since 1807, and never knew so much care taken as while it had been under Captain Tulloh. It was impossible for the machinery to go too fast without the men immediately knowing it.

Captain George St. Vincent Whitmore, commanding the Royal Engineers, deposed to the fact that a formal report was made to his office monthly of the state of the machinery, and the report he received on the 3rd inst. was perfectly satisfactory. This witness corroborated the evidence of Mr. Austin.

Captain Alexander Thomas Tulloh, Royal Artillery, and inspector of the Royal Gunpowder Establishment at Waltham Abbey, deposed that he was in the corning-house No. 2 almost the whole of the day previous to the explosion, *when everything appeared to be in working order*, and the men had no complaints to make to him, *although he repeatedly enquired if they had any*. Had made an appointment with Mr. Sadd to meet him on the very day the explosion took place, and was only prevented doing so by his being obliged to remain at home to write an official letter. Had never heard any complaint from Mr. Sadd of the men not doing enough of work, and there was no reason in a Government concern to do anything in a hurry, as might be the case in a merchant's concern, where an order might require to be made up within a given time. He considered that an electric shock in passing through might have ignited the powder.

Col. James Cockburn, director of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, corroborated the evidence of Captain Tulloh and Captain Whitmore as to the satisfactory state of the machinery, and the precautionary measures taken to prevent accident. It was his duty to inspect the machinery and premises periodically.

The Rev. John Lewis Capper, resident clergyman of Waltham, had frequently visited the powder mills, and deposed to the precautions which were taken to prevent accidents. These precautions were so excellent that he never felt the slightest timidity in passing through the works.

This closed the evidence.

The Coroner then briefly addressed the Jury, who retired for a few minutes, and then returned with a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by an expression of their unanimous and decided opinion that the manufactory appears to have been conducted by Captain Tulloh, the inspector, with every possible precaution for the safety of the men employed under his superintendence.

The deceased were all married men. Mr. Sadd had left a widow and one child; John Newland a widow and eight children, most of them, however, are grown up; Edward Essex a widow and two grown-up children; James Cole a widow and four children; James Luck a widow and one child; John Dudley a widow and one child; and Samuel Brown a widow and two children.

The interment of the bodies, with the exception of that of Mr. Sadd, which was removed to a family burial ground at some distance, took place yesterday afternoon at five o'clock in the parish churchyard.

An immense number of persons assembled to witness the solemn scene, and a feeling of the deepest sorrow for the fate of the unfortunate men filled the minds of all present. The tragical occurrence has made an impression on the people in the place and neighbourhood which will never be effaced during life.

The quantity of gunpowder in the place at the time is supposed to have exceeded 4,000lbs. in weight, and the amount of property destroyed is estimated at nearly £12,000. The mills are literally a heap of ruins; even the form of the building could not be ascertained by a person who inspected the ruins. Fragments of the building were blown by the force of the explosion a distance of several hundred yards. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood think they heard three, if not four, separate explosions, though only a few seconds of interval elapsed between them. The death of one of the unfortunate men (Mr. Sadd, the foreman) was particularly affecting, he having entered the works but a few seconds before the catastrophe took place.

THE CONVEYANCE of the Order of the Garter to the King of Saxony cost this country £1065.

AN EXPLOSION took place at the gunpowder works of Messrs. Wakefield and Bainbridge, near Kendal, last week, which did considerable damage, and two of the workmen were seriously hurt.

AN EXPLOSION took place on board the steam packet "Cutter," plying between Pittsburg and Cincinnati on the 17th ult. by which three men were killed and ten very much injured.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 14.

BANKRUPTS.

James Wilson, of Liudfield, Sussex, cowkeeper, April 21, at half-past twelve, and May 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. T. M. Alsager, official assignee, 12, Birchin-lane, London; Messrs. Rickards and Walker, solicitors, 29, Lincoln'-inn-fields; and Mr. S. W. Bennett, solicitor, Brighton.

James Whitfield, of 67, Tooley-street, Southwark, grocer, April 26, and May 25, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Gibson, official assignee, 72. Basinghall-street; and Mr. George Stephen, solicitor, Skinners-place, Sise-lane.

William Hitch, of Kingsland, Middlesex, grocer, April 24, and May 25, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermandbury; and Mr. Rutherford, solicitor, Lombard-street.

Thomas Pottinger, Henry Howell, and Alexander Oswald, late of 27, Austin-friars, City, merchants, April 20, and May 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Lackington, official assignee, 3, Coleman-street-buildings; and Mr. Bentall, solicitor, Coleman-street, London.

Elizabeth White and Elizabeth Leith, of Worksop, Nottingham, machine makers, April 26, and May 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. George Young, official assignee, Leeds; Messrs. Walter and Pemberton, solicitors, 4, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London; Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, Leeds; and Mr. Henry Stephen Wake, solicitor, Worksop.

Edmund Smith, of Sheffield, innkeeper, May 3, at ten, and May 17, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. George William Freeman, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. Bromhead, solicitor, Sheffield; and Mr. W. Sykes, Solicitor, Leeds.

George Ratcliffe, of Sheffield, fender manufacturer, April 18, and May 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. Henry Philip Hope, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. Albert Smith, and Messrs. Haywood and Bramley, solicitors, Sheffield.

William Gregson Pitt, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, banker, May 3 and 25, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol; Mr. Stradford, solicitor, Cheltenham; and Messrs. King and Son, solicitors, Serjeants'-inn, London.

Robert Biggs, of Bath, chemist, April 28 at one, and May 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr. E. Miller, official assignee, Bristol; and Mr. G. Stalland, solicitor, Bath.

Charles John Gaussen, and James Gaussen, of Liverpool, corn factors, April 26, at half-past twelve, and May 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr. William Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Messrs. Stockley and Thompson, solicitors, Liverpool; and Mr. Henry Weeks, solicitor, 12, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

Joseph Edmund Robinson, of Liverpool, wine merchant, April 28, at twelve, and May 26, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr. Charles Turner, official assignee, Liverpool; Mr. Hostage, solicitor, Liverpool; and Messrs. Chester and Toolmin, solicitors, Staple-inn, London.

Anthony Merga, of Nantwich, Cheshire, watch maker, May 5, at twelve, and May 26, at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr. Wm. Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Mr. Henry Field, solicitor, Liverpool; and Messrs. Sharpe, Field and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, London.

William Jones, of Wolverhampton, mercer, April 21, and May 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham; and Mr. George Robinson, solicitor, Wolverhampton.

John Johnston, of Manchester, banker, April 25, and May 16, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr. James Stansall Pott, official assignee, Manchester; Mr. S. Appleby, solicitor, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, London; and Mr. Alexander Oliver, solicitor, Manchester.

Kenneth M'Leod and John Boyle Wood, of Liverpool, ship chandlers, May 4, at eleven, and May 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool; Mr. John Follett, official assignee, Liverpool; Duncan, solicitor, Liverpool; and Messrs. Gregory, Peters, and Abbot, solicitors, Bristol.

Charles James Morley, of Liverpool, flour dealer, May 2, at one, and May 24, at eleven at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr. James Cazenove, official assignee, Liverpool; Mr. John Cornthwaite, solicitor, Liverpool; and Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, solicitors, Dean's-court, Doctors'-commons, London.

James Green, of Oldbury, Shropshire, licensed victualler, April 24, at eleven, and May 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham; and Mr. Benton, solicitor, Birmingham.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Ogilvy, G. Arbuthnot, G. C. Gillanders, and Adam S. Gladstone, of Liverpool and Calcutta (so far as regards Thomas Ogilvy). John Seymour Smith and Leonard Simpson, late of Liverpool, merchants. Edward Blane, Sarah Raleigh, and Rachel Raleigh, of Manchester, drapers. William Woodhead and Ezra Woodhead, of Idle Colliery, Calverley, Yorkshire, coal owners.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 17.

BANKRUPTS.

David Ellis, Jun., draper, Haverhill, Suffolk, to surrender April 27, at two, and May 26, at one at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Mr. Ware, solicitor, Blackman-street, Southwark.

Henry Walton, Jun., wheelwright, Crowland, Lincolnshire, April 28, at half-past two, and May 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Messrs. Watson and Broughton, solicitors, Falcon-square, City.

William Penn, cabinet-maker, Canterbury, April 25, and June 2, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee; Mr. Fiddey, solicitor, Paper-buildings, Temple.

Richard Watkins, carpenter, Holloway, April 25, at two, and June 2, at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane; Mr. Wright solicitor, London-street, City.

William Fuller, currier, Cliffe, Sussex, May 4, at one, and 29, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Messrs. Sowton and Co., solicitors, Great James-street.

Nathaniel Wegg, victualler, East Greenwich, May 1, at two, and 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Turquand, official assignees, Copthall-buildings; Messrs. Parnell and Co., solicitors, New Broad-street.

George Harris, tailor, Dorking, Surrey, April 27, at two, and May 22, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Mr. Parry, solicitor, George-street, Mansion-house.

John Prat, surgeon, Adelaide-street, Strand, April 28, at two, and May 19, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Mr. Pill, solicitor, Hatton-garden.

Jabez Vines, miller, Reading, April 28, at three, and May 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; Messrs. Pain and Hatherley, solicitors, Great Marlborough-street.

John Philipps Davies, apothecary, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, April 29, at two, and May 30, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Mr. Cox, solicitor, Pinner's-hall, Old Broad-street.

John Morgan, merchant, Woodside, Cheshire, May 5, at one, and May 30, at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court. Mr. Turner, official assignee. Solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool; Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row, London.

Joseph Edmund, Robinson, wine merchant, Liverpool, April 28, at twelve, and May 26, at one, at the Liverpool District Court. Mr. Turner, official assignee. Solicitors, Mr. Jenkins, Liverpool; Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Co., Bedford-row, London.

Anthony Merga, watchmaker, Nantwich, Chester, May 5, at twelve, and May 26, at half-past one, at the Liverpool District Court. Mr. Bird, official assignee, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Hostage, Liverpool; Messrs. Chester and Toulmin, Staple Inn, London.

Charles Webb, timber merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull, May 1 and 26, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Mr. Freeman, official assignee, Leeds. Mr. Parker, Solicitor, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

William Peate, grocer, Shrewsbury, April 26, at half-past eleven, and June 2, at eleven, at the Birmingham District Court. Mr. Christie, official assignee, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Teece, Shrewsbury; Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

John Parker, cotton-waste-spinner, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, April 29, at one, and May 16, at two, at the Manchester District Court. Mr. Hobson, official assignee, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Norris, Allen, and Simpson, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. Glover, Bolton-le-Moors.

HARMONY HALL.

LETTER VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In my last letter I stated that I would lay before your readers the outline of an Organization which should be capable of speedily exhibiting the power of the people on the land question, to an extent, that should turn the tide of public opinion, now setting in upon the necessity of some kind of colonization being adopted, to the superior advantages of home colonies over those which may be established by emigration.

By your paper of to-day, I am glad to see that this subject is not only to receive Mr. O'Connor's powerful aid, in a series of letters, which I look forward to with much pleasure, but also of receiving the attention of many other enlightended friends of humanity.

There is one leading principle of inestimable value, namely, that union is strength; and in nothing is union, or unity, now so much required, as in directing the powers and energies of the people, to those objects which shall secure at the earliest moment it is practicable, the cordial union and co-operation of all, who desire the removal of vice, crime, and misery from among men, for the purpose of effecting their object.

It will be of little importance whose plan shall be adopted, provided we have perfect freedom of inquiry into every suggestion of importance; the time will be much better spent in such inquiry, than in acting upon hasty or ill-digested schemes, which when applied to practice will be found inadequate to the production of the results anticipated from them.

It will, I think, be agreed by all parties, that one full and adequate colony, placed in operation on a self-supporting basis, that will shew that it is capable of improving the condition of every individual who shall be brought within its range; of giving permanent beneficial employment to those who compose it; and a sound practical education to every child, on terms of perfect equality for all of them; and these combined with such recreation and amusement as shall be necessary to give a zest and cheerfulness to their occupation, cannot fail at this moment to stimulate the attention of the capitalists, and to induce them to seek such an investment as shall procure for them a return not now obtainable, but by the wildest and most hazardous undertakings.

If this be true, it is the duty of all who desire to lead the working classes through their present low and degraded position to one of superior comfort and enjoyment, to lose no time in the establishment of one such colony, as a nucleus from which any number may radiate as rapidly as the public shall provide the means for establishing them.

As I stated in my former letter we have now practically established the moral fact that men can live together with one common interest, in peace and harmony. We have also proved that such a mode of living instead of being dull, tiresome, and monotonous, as some pre-argued it would be, is a life of exciting and stimulating activity; that the persons so associated are stimulated by more than ordinary industry; and that each day tends to give them a much clearer conception of what they have undertaken, and consequently greater power and ability to perform it.

If union be strength anywhere, it will be in bringing together under one common tie, the whole human family, and this may now gradually, but rapidly be done. All that is wanting is the discernment on the part of the people generally that all interests are truly identified, and as soon as this is seen, the practical steps are clear, plain, and simple. Whilst, however, we can be content with pursuing, I will not say personal interests, but anything short of universal ones, we shall be wasting that time and energy, which, if directed to the main object, will not fail to accomplish what all will soon desire.

What I would then propose to the Chartist body, and more especially to their leaders, is, that as many of them as possible should, at the earliest period they can, visit this place, and ascertain for themselves what we are really doing, and how far our members as a body are satisfied and have confidence or the reverse. I am the more desirous that they should do this, as the Congress of the Rational Society is now fast approaching (it is to be held here on the 10th of the ensuing month) and at this Congress we should be glad to hear how far or otherwise our Chartist Friends are satisfied with what we are doing. If they shall report that colonies of united interests are easily practicable, and that they will compete with any plan of business now in existence as a means for employing capital, then I believe there will be found among the working classes alone, if it should be required, all the money that will be requisite, to fairly establish the one full and adequate Colony, to which I have referred.

It was stated in your paper a few weeks since that the Chartist body alone could readily raise among themselves, without inconvenience, one million of pence weekly; and this was intended as a donation rather than a sum for permanent secure investment.

I have no doubt that if the minds of *all the working classes* can be aroused to a sense of the importance of this matter to them, not only that this sum, but one many times larger, may be soon placed in the hands of any body of men in whom they have full confidence, that they will apply it with judgment and discretion to the objects for which it is forwarded. Taking for granted, for the moment, what I have little doubt but serious investigation would confirm, that the parties who came here to examine our position, were to be satisfied that it would prove highly remunerative, in proportion as it should be extended, a very much less sum than what I have named would enable us to proceed on the work with a vigour and energy that would astonish all ranks and classes throughout the state. Even as we are now situated, a comparatively small body, in opposition to many of the prejudices of every class, sect, and party, held together by principles which have been not only vilified and abused by our enemies, but which even some of our professed friends have been unable to act upon; principles which allow of the most perfect freedom of thought, of expression, and of action, but principles which will prevent any true disciple of them from obtaining the popularity of the moment by bending in the slightest manner to the prejudices and ignorance which they contemn; principles which have hitherto left their followers exposed to all the ridicule which minds incapable of conceiving great and enlarged truths can so liberally heap upon those who, for a time, stand above public opinion; notwithstanding all these disadvantages, we are doing more daily and weekly in sound practical measures of relief than all other parties combined. We have already many hundred acres of land on leases of such length as to be quite equal to freehold; we have a building capable of containing a nucleus of mind for the carrying forward the organization fully adequate to the object to be secured, and what is of still higher value, we have already so far associated this nucleus, that a greater unity of mind and devotion of purpose exists among us, than has ever done among any body of people before associated for any object or purpose. With this land we are prepared to unite as rapidly as proper circumstances can be provided for them, a population equal to the number of acres we have in occupation; and, from the manner in which we have conducted ourselves as tenants up to this period, we have no fear but that we may readily have any further quantity of land that we shall require.

If the main body of the Chartists are disposed to join in one national organization, on a purely unsectarian basis, allowing equal liberty of thought, feeling, and action to every individual; and will show their readiness calmly and seriously to discuss and explain all points of difference, with the view of adopting such a course as shall appear most practical and straightforward to the accomplishment of the object we all seek—namely, the earliest possession of the land—there can be no doubt but they will soon be enabled by their numbers to obtain the assistance and co-operation of all other parties.

To give you the outline of the organization of which I spoke, which, in accordance with the suggestion contained in a leading article inserted in your paper of to-day, I should wish to see considered and amended by the minds of others being brought to bear upon the same subject, I would propose that a society be formed under the "Friendly Societies Act," whose declared object should be to educate and employ the people by locating them in Home Colonies of United Interests.

That this society should consist of a centre, composed of members, resident in all parts of the United Kingdom, enrolled in books kept at the office of the Central Board, and each paying one pound or upwards annually to the land fund.

Also of branches composed of members enrolled in the books of the branch to which they are attached, each paying one penny and upwards weekly, to the Land Fund, in addition to any local charges that may be necessary to defray the expences of the branch.

The sums so paid on being made even pounds should be placed to the credit of the individuals paying them, and bear such interest as, in the opinion of the delegates assembled periodically in Congress, shall be considered consistent with the interests of the society and just to the parties subscribing.

In order to preserve consistency and unity in all the proceedings of such a society it should be placed under the government of a President and a Central Board of Directors who should be located on the land of the first experiment, that they may acquire that practical knowledge of the details of the proceedings necessary to correct any errors that may arise.

This President should retain his office so long as he conducts the affairs to the satisfaction of the society; but in case of dissatisfaction, the Congress to have power to make a new appointment, and to call a special meeting of their body to consider the necessity of this at any time that a majority may deem it necessary.

There should be one or more Treasurers and Auditors, also, chosen by the Congress, independent of the President and Central Board of Directors.

The Trustees of the Society should also be elected by the Congress, and be persons of high moral worth.

With such a body of Central Officers, a good active missionary staff to disseminate the objects contemplated, and efficient well-organized branches, in active operation throughout the length and breadth of the land, all working in harmony with this centre, a power may soon be gained such as there has never yet existed, and these materials may all be brought together without one moment's hesitation or delay, after the subject has been fully matured.

There are many other subjects connected with this organization which I shall require to treat of, but I see that I have already occupied the usual space I allot to these letters, and I will therefore break off for the present and resume the subject in my next.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM GALPIN.

Harmony Hall, Hants, April 15, 1843.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

"Hereditary bondsmen know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

IRISHMEN,—In my letter of the 25th ult., I endeavoured to point out the absurdity of your aiming to strike a "blow" for liberty in alliance with the Whigs, and at the same time set before you the document of the People's Charter, as the only efficient remedy for all your political grievances. I have again taken up the words of my former text, and trust that my humble efforts to assist you in striking that essential "blow" which is to dethrone tyranny, and establish justice and happiness amongst you, may not be altogether fruitless.

Honesty of intention and consistency of principle are the most admirable qualities political men or parties can possibly possess. Without the first, a nation's energies may be so improperly directed that, instead of obtaining the object sought for, it may not only be retarded, but an accumulation of evils may be produced by the very means used to diminish them: whilst without the second, the energies of a people, although ever so well directed, will most certainly fail to produce favourable results. We have seen how far inconsistency on the part of your leader has injured the prospects of Ireland, and blighted the ensanguined hopes of thousands who lived but for the union; and I had begun to examine the honesty of intention evinced by the ulterior measure Chartists, who exclude from their meetings (on their leaders *dixit*) men who are KNOWN professors of his leadership's admitted principles. My last words were "the Whigs would, like the Orangemen, rather than assist you to build up your political temple, sooner pull it down, and bury you in the ruins." I now repeat it. There is no hope, no mercy, no friendship, no benefit to be derived from such an unholy alliance. And yet, with this glaring truth before your eyes, I find it, as an Irishman, to be my duty, after so many years of sad experience to warn you of your danger, to open if I can, your eyes to your folly and your ears to truth, and I trust your hearts to conviction. Although "A Known Chartist" is not admitted into the *sanctum sanctorum* of your multifarious named Whigling Household, Manhood, Complete Suffrage, humbug assemblies, still the words of "Known Chartists," and "Enemies to Political Dishonesty," will reach you even within your bolts and bars, and will ultimately, aided by truth, and strengthened by the mighty moral voice of the millions, plant the standard of liberty, "the Charter, name and all," on your very platforme.

Irishmen, I know you are sensible and capable of judging fairly betwixt right and wrong; allow me, therefore, to put a case in point. Suppose a parish in Ireland, say by way of distinction, the parish of Iveragh, was infested with a gang of housebreakers, and pickpockets, and, that the inhabitants were, from their peculiar circumstances, unable to defend themselves from the attack of the plunderers, and obliged to submit to be robbed and ill-treated, whenever they had anything to lose. Suppose things to be in this state, the inhabitants hold a council amongst themselves, for the purpose of adopting some remedy or means of prevention; all give their opinions, but one man rises and in the wisdom of his soul very discreetly (?) proposes that as the robbers are so strong, and the people used to their attacks, it would be perhaps as good to let matters stand as they are, for fear of making things worse. This, however, meets with dissent, and then the wise man is constrained to propose a better remedy, which is, that in future, the people shall, instead of fastening their doors with a "bush" fasten them with a "latch," very wisely keeping out of sight any mention of the string to be attached, and which the gentlemen of all work, knew very well how to pull. Unfortunately for the wise inventor, some hot-headed fool of an Irishman finds fault with this wise plan too, and sets the inventor upon a new discovery; nor is he long about it, he proposes as a safe and certain remedy, that henceforth the doors shall be all built up with stones or mud, and the windows be left open to admit the inmates as well as the light; this plan also fails, for the same hot-headed fool, who objected to the fastening with a latch, obtrudes his senseless remark that the rogues might go in as well the day light. What think you is the remedy? Nothing more nor less than that no inhabitant of the parish is to be allowed to give an opinion, unless he is a man!!! unless he can prove he is of the *genus homo*, he is not to dare to lift his voice against oppression. This was proposed as a certain remedy, and might have had some weight, if some foolish wag had not remarked, it would be hard to prove who might be qualified, as there were at present so many old men in petticoats and old women in breeches, there would be an endless task in examining the claims of the candidates. This we suppose was the position of the parish of Iveragh; and the Solon who proposed the foregoing remedies we will suppose was the landlord. Well, having had a peep at one parish we have an exact resemblance of all the parishes of Ireland. The aristocracy and class interests leagued against the rights of labour, and wrung the last penny, and the last drop of sweat from the brows of toiling industry to satisfy the cravings of avaricious tyranny; every means which could be invented to grind the starving population was resorted to, in order to break the proud spirits of a liberty-loving nation. Coercion, imprisonment, gagging, banishment, and death were lavished with reckless profusion on the unhappy victims of class-domination; but tyranny strove in vain, the voice of the oppressed caused itself to be heard above the din of persecution; the suffering millions felt that they were men, and demanded justice as their right; the fright startled their oppressors, and fearful lest the storm should burst upon their heads, considered how they could avoid the threatened fate. Yes! the cowards who wielded the iron sceptre of despotism were driven to seek measures of expediency, but not before they felt that the people whom they crushed could crush in return. They who in power could bestow nothing but stripes, were now willing to assist (?) the working classes to obtain their enfranchisement. But mark the shuffling mode they adopted, and couple it with promises of by-gone days, and say if you can, were they, or are they, sincere? The principle of Universal Suffrage is very plain and simple in itself; it requires no flourishes of oratory, or laboured comment, to explain its meaning; its utility is apparent, and its justice unquestionable. "That every man of sound sense and unconvicted of crime should, at the age of twenty-one years, be entitled to have a voice in the making of the laws which govern him." This you will admit is no more than what he is entitled to, and consequently might expect to be awarded him. But how was it met by the would-be-sympathisers with the people? Did they raise their voices in aid of the measure so necessary and so simple? O yes! the honest hypocrites, they agreed that a man ought to have a voice in making laws to govern him, but they could not, or would not allow him to have such a powerful lever at his command, unless subject to their own controlling influence; they feared a just retribution, and, dreading the prospect of equality with their former slaves, sought to destroy the spirit in its infancy. I have punished, says the once bloated, but now "hungry wolf with the teeth," that poor widow, and if I help her son to the franchise, he will use it to keep me out of place for having murdered his brother. I have burned the "stack," says the Parson, and, if I assist the fraudulent (!) debtor to my God (?) he will overturn the Constitution; and, if that falls, so must the Church, and mayhap I shall be buried in the ruins. I have shed the blood of my countrymen, and done the dirty work of the tyrants, says the soldier; and if I raise my voice in his favour, I will meet the worst fate of all. As a soldier, I ask no mercy, but, should he succeed, I will be struck not only off duty, but the pension list will be abolished, and then, indeed, I will have a hard campaign. But I have a thought, says the soldier, which, like "reynard's shifts," I will turn to some advantage. I will fight for the present and every future Government that may pay me; and I will pray, says the parson, as devoutly for the salvation of the present church, as I would, if chance or the Chartists should give us a dissenting, or even a papist, ascendancy, in lieu of our meek and evangelical Mother (?); and I have a thought, says the wolf, with a smile, that showed his "great teeth, ready to eat you up in a bite," I feel myself growing hungry, and all the noisy little cubs are squalling for "wittals," therefore I will dissemble a bit, and try if cunning won't serve my purpose. I have tried the Red Riding Hood method long enough; I will now assume another species. I'll become amphibious and cry a few crocodile's tears for the poor dupes whom I would devour, and who knows but I may get a dinner for myself and a bone for the squallers. No sooner said than done; in pops the man with the teeth, and begins to cry so piteously that immediately he is surrounded by numbers of sympathisers, who wail as loudly as himself, but unfortunately, like the ass in the lion's skin that was known by its braying, the foolish wolf opened his mouth so wide that he shewed his monstrous masticators, and judging from such an appearance and the portentous passage beyond them, the victims who had already been allured by the cry were frightened into a retreat. And so they should! The beaten, detested, and defunct Whigs, feeling as they did, the loss of office, found it convenient to declare the people should be free, but they dreaded to be instrumental in obtaining that freedom, lest they should, as they deserved, be repaid in their own coin. If we can, said they, divert the people's attention, and wean them from that "madman O'Connor," we shall succeed; and as Ireland is the hot-bed and stronghold of Whiggery, and as O'Connell is one of ourselves, and the Irish are used to his blarney, we will use him to further our designs, whilst our agents in Great Britain will be up to the mark, and we can move quietly and unobserved behind the scenes; we will so confuse the question of the Suffrage that the ignorant Paddies will not be able to distinguish our real motives, and cannot resist the influence of their darling Dan! In this way did they conspire to strangle the mighty principle which was intended to be the redemption of the half-starved population of these countries. The work so vilely concocted began by lopping the Suffrage of its most essential qualities; various modifications of the principle were presented and nefariously recommended for the adoption of the people, and objections started as simple in their value as contemptible in their intentions. The original Universal Suffrage became a mark for the envenomed shafts of Whigling malice, and in its stead was endeavoured to be introduced suffrages of the most ridiculous and unmeaning pretensions. Amongst the list we find those of Educational, Household, Manhood, Complete Suffrages, or as they have been very properly called "Humbugs"; these and such like were offered as baits to lure the people from their darling object, the Charter, but as you may not generally be acquainted with the nature of such terms and the evil tendency which would result from their adoption, I will in my next endeavour to explain why they would not be calculated to further the cause of liberty, Repeal the Union, or strike that blow which is to set the bondsmen free.

Until then, I beg to subscribe myself,
Your very obedient Servant,
VERITAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I have witnessed with sincere regret the necessity which too often exists for calling upon the people to contribute towards the defence of their persecuted brethren, and I know from the extreme indigence and numerous privations to which from the present system of Legislation they are subject, they can ill afford to meet the pressing demands for assistence so indispensible upon such occasions. It not unfrequently happens that a few individuals in the various localities have almost uniformly to meet such demands, whilst the greater number, it is to feared, render no more practical proof of their sympathy than the mere expression of regret that such circumstances exist.

That much of *this* is, I grant, attributable to the poverty of the parties, but I cannot help thinking there is also a degree of apathy evinced, by no means creditable to parties professing Chartist principles, for if ALL are to receive equal political benefits as the result of our agitation, so all should, *as far in their power*, lend assistance, particularly in *times of need*. But it is not only to meet present difficulties I would have the people address themselves. I would remind them of the wise maxim, that "prevention is better than cure." and would, therefore, with your permission, submit a plan for their consideration, and which I have little doubt would, if carried into effect (and mark it is possible) in future enable them to meet any difficulties which might arise in a pecuniary point of view, and at the same time ensure the services of the most able legal advocates whenever prosecution for principle sake would be instituted by political opponents against our "good men and true." There can be no doubt that a properly organised defence fund would be invaluable to our cause, and would not only be relief to the anxious minds of men who might unfortunately be placed in circumstances of prosecution by the Government, but would tend to diffuse a degree of confidence in the Chartist ranks which there is too much reason to fear they have not heretofore felt when they had to contend against the wealth and influence of the crown. The very fact of having funds at their disposal available to meet cases of prosecution would of itself be a means to check the spirit of oppression, and disarm "might" of much of its terrors, whilst it would place the people in a position to demand justice, and as Mr. O'Connor says, enable them to "fight every inch of ground" to obtain it. When we see the vast sums expended by the Government to procure the conviction of our friends, and contrast it with the comparatively small sum which we have had to oppose them, and daily witness the exertions of men who are left to their "own resources" to fight our battles, it is really time we did something for the general good, and the removal of a burthen so onerous from the shoulders of our friends; and in order *to do so*, I would respectfully submit:—

1st.—That although there is a vast amount of poverty and distress existing amongst our members, still if we are Chartists in principle as well as name, it is possible for even the very poorest to contribute one penny per week for so desirable a purpose; and certainly if men be patriotic, and truly desirous of carrying out their principles, they would contrive to save that small sum even out of the most scanty pittance. Although I am not a professor of "tee-total" principles, I would nevertheless beg to suggest, that if only the price of one half-pint of beer was saved weekly for so desirable a purpose, it would be an easy and by no means painful sacrifice, and one which no Chartist and lover of his country could possibly object to.

2nd.—That if only 5000 out of the many thousands of Chartists in Great Britain were to contribute one penny per week, it would amount to the very handsome sum of £20 16s. 8d. weekly, or £1083 6s. 8d. annually, a sum which would not only be adequate for the purposes intended, but would be a guarantee for fair play and provide a clear stage and no favour, and give the working classes a feeling of independence, whilst it would redound to the credit and success of their cause.

3rd.—That if this suggestion meet with the approbation of the Chartist public, that a committee, secretary, and treasurer be appointed to manage the same, consisting of such persons, and located at such places, as may be deemed most eligible; and that such funds, during the period of agitation, be solely devoted to the purposes of a defence fund; but, if fortunately, when the Charter shall become the law of the land, a balance should be remaining on hand, such balance to be applied to any other purposes the people may deem fit.

I know not, Sir, what reception this suggestion may meet with from my brother Chartists; all I can say is, it is the result of many reflections, and submitted with the fervent hope that it, or some more efficient means, be adopted to remedy the present evil and obviate future difficulties, and as a mighty lever to make our principles as triumphant as our title to liberty is just.

Trusting that I have not submitted anything but what is consistent with the general good, and anxious that our friends will turn it over in their minds,

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,
Your most obedient and Faithful servant,
JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The subjoined letter was sent to the *Freeman's Journal* for publication on the 1st instant, where it remained till Saturday last, when it was returned to me by the Editor, not that he disapproved of it or was opposed to any fact or opinion it contained, but from downright apprehension of exposing their paper to the attacks of Mr O'Connell, which no doubt would damage the paper to a very great extent. Now as you have no such fear in your heart, I hope you will publish it in the *Northern Star*, and you will oblige me and render a great piece of service to my poor duped, deluded, and confiding countrymen.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, April 17, 1843.

EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

NEW SCHEME FOR PROFITING BY THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

SIR.—In my last letter, published in your paper of the 31st ultimo, I gave the extracts from the evidence of Lord Stanley, who originated the plan of forming Emigration Societies. You will see that he was afraid of the effects of a wholesale ejectment of his tenantry on the Limerick property, but with such an alternative as an Emigration Society he means that "he should feel no scruple in asserting his right." All the sympathy which he expresses for the fate of the unfortunate Emigrants on their arrival in Canada, is mere affectation. The only danger he apprehended was that some of them might return, and make known the fate of their companions. But he had no danger of exposure even from this, as the ejected tenantry are uniformly in such an impoverished state that they have not the means wherewith to pay their passage home again. Besides the passage to Canada is not more than two or three pounds a head, and sometimes as low as thirty shillings. The Canadian vessels come here with timber, and the captains are glad to get Irish Emigrants by way of ballast, and if the vessels be old and advantageously insured, they are frequently wrecked within sight of some of the seaport towns of Canada, and we read accounts occasionally that the captain, the mate, some of the crew, and a few of the passengers were saved, but all the rest perished! No matter, they were all Irish emigrants, ejected tenantry from Lord Stanley's and other estates. Now, when Lord Stanley gave evidence before the parliamentary committee he was aware of the deplorable state of the emigrants in Canada. Mind that neither Lord Stanley nor any one else can give grants of land in the United States, and when they talk of land, fertile land in America, it is done to delude the ignorant and confiding, as neither Lords nor Emigration Companies can give any more title to land in the Illinois, nor in any other part of the United States, than I can to the Phœnix Park or Regent Park. Lord Stanley knew this, when he and his agent asked the tenantry upon the Limerick property, "who was ready to volunteer for America?" The poor people thought they were going to the United States of America, but it was to Canada they were sent, there to die quietly out of the hearing of their heartless landlord.

Lord Stanley, and every other man connected with these cruel emigration schemes, are aware of the evidence of Mr. M'Taggart, a civil engineer, in the employment of Government. He states, "That the emigration is planting misery in Canada; that at Sydney and Halifax the wretched emigrants were rescued from starvation by issues from the public treasury; that at St. John's, a cargo from Killala had arrived, sixteen of whom had died on the passage; that the vessels in which emigrants go to Canada are of the worst description, calculated for the carriage of timber, and that in one of these, five hundred Irish emigrants perished by shipwreck."

In speaking of those who go into the interior, in the hope of locating themselves comfortably upon rich, fertile land, which was promised to them, and to which the Irish are still lured by Irish patriots, some of whom would not shed one drop of human blood for the world; but sending their confiding countrymen to perish in Canada is not shedding human blood, forsooth! Mr. M'Taggart says, "that the Irish absolutely die by the dozen of disease in winter by frost bites; in summer by malignant fevers of all kinds; but that those who own wild lands in Canada, encourage this emigration by these falsehoods."

The medical report of the Quebec Emigrant Hospital, dated 13th August, 1831, says—

"That on the arrival of emigrants from Europe, many of them are obliged to be out in the streets and on the wharfs all night, causing the most distressing scenes, and absolutely dying in the streets and on the roads."

But encouraging the poor Irish to quit their country and go to Canada, where certain death awaits them, is not shedding human blood. It is too bad to take their money from them under the pretence of giving them grants of "fertile land and comfortable homesteads" in this ungenial clime.

When I had the honour, and a high honour I shall ever consider it, of accompanying the late William Cobbett on his tour through Munster, in September and October, 1834, he was invited to spend some time at the hospitable mansion of the parish priest of Abingdon, the Rev. Mr. Costello. While there, we visited Lord Stanley's Limerick property, and heard from the lips of some of those who had volunteered for America, and returned home again, their own history, and an account of the melancholy fate of their companions. I have often seen my never-to-be forgotten friend Mr. Cobbett shed tears on hearing the recital of the sufferings of the deluded victims of those unfeeling landlords. Tears dropping down from that good man's eyes until they blotted the paper upon which he was writing. Oh! what a case he would have made out before Parliament if the Almighty had prolonged his life but for another year. His very heart and soul were full of the hope of bringing the hard fate and cruel treatment of the Irish tenantry and labourers before Parliament, with a view to better their condition. No man ever stood by the working classes so determinedly and unflinchingly as he did. He always maintained that it was in their condition, and there alone, that men of sense and integrity looked for the character of a government, and not in the palaces of the rich. The object of that great and good man, in coming here was just as he stated it. First, to see a country of which he had heard and read so much. Secondly, to see with his own eyes the effects of the rack-rent landlords upon their tenantry, with a view to either force them or shame them into better treatment. And thirdly, to put the Irish people on their guard against the introduction into Ireland of such a measure as the atrocious Whig Poor Laws Amendment Act. He was no advocate of emigration. He was no advocate for benefitting a people by lowering the wages of labour, and keeping up the price of food and rack-rents by issuing one pound notes. No, he adhered all his life to the advocacy of the rights and the promotion of the interests of the working classes. Bad as the case against Lord Stanley is, it is not quite so bad as that against Thomas Spring Rice, to please whom an Irish patriot said, in my own hearing, in his place in Parliament, in the session of 1836, "That the name of Ireland should be blotted out for ever, and that henceforward it should be called West Britain."

It would extend this letter to too great a length were I to state half the appalling cases of tyranny and oppression either on Lord Stanley's estate or on that of Thomas Spring Rice. However, I shall mention one which occurred to a family on Lord Stanley's estate who "volunteered for America" rather than be turned out pennyless upon the wide world. This family consisted of a man, his wife, two grown up daughters, and three sons, the youngest about eleven years of age. Their forefathers had resided on the same estate from time immemorial; but "rack rent," the weapon of the wily tyrant, forced them to "volunteer for America." They embarked on board of one of those Canadian timber vessels; but, before she got half-way to Quebec, the mother of these five children died. Shortly after having landed in that land of promise, the father and two sons died of fever; the other soon followed. The two daughters were soon reduced to the utmost state of want and destitution. The Captain of a brig from Waterford, who knew their father, offered them a free passage home again. They were landed safe on the quays of Waterford, but the younger one, who, it was said, was very handsome, fell a victim to some of those idle red-coated gentry, who prowl about, like Satan, seeking whom they can destroy; the consequence of which was, that the elder sister became a maniac, and was wandering wildly about the place of her nativity, when Mr. Cobbett visited that place. He saw her himself, and heard her story from others, for she, poor thing, though decently educated, knew nobody, looked at everything with a wild vacant stare, and ran up to every stranger, asking "What did you do with my father? Where is my sister?" Others, who were once in affluence, were there begging, with ulcerated legs and arms, brought on by frost bites, while the tales of the horrid death of their companions, made them forget their own sufferings. This is but a brief account of the state and deplorable condition of those who emigrate to the North American Colonies. Notwithstanding those facts, which can be verified, if necessary, and the Parliamentary evidence, which requires no verification, is it not melancholy, heart-rending to see a society formed in Dublin, and advertised in the most fascinating terms for the purpose of inducing the Irish to quit for ever the land of their birth, and emigrate to Canada? And this society, bearing the name of the "Catholic Emigration Society," and purporting to have a capital of £200,000, while in another part of their prospectus they say that the capital is all to be raised in shares, and that the shareholders shall have no other security for their money than the WASTE LANDS and the labour of the unfortunate slaves who become the dupes of this nefarious scheme. The prospectus of this accursed society also state that the plan has met with the decided approbation of the Irish Catholic Bishops, and the very Reverend Theobald Mathew.

I hope that this latter statement is a wilful misrepresentation; because if it be true it is utterly impossible that any honest, educated, or intelligent Catholic can feel respect for any Catholic clergyman who directly or indirectly sanctions this emigration scheme; but it has always happened, and ever will happen, that there are some persons, both lay and clerical, who think it no crime to adopt any scheme which may present to their views a short, ready and easy way to make money; and this emigration scheme is one of them. The trustees to this Catholic Emigration Society are set forth in the prospectus in the following order:—

TRUSTEES.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P.
Emanuel Lizardi, Esq. Kellett Green, Esq.
Henry Green, Esq. Charles Matthew, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq.
The Very Reverend Dr. Yore, V.G. The Rev. Dr. O'Connell.
Christopher Fitzsimon Esq Patrick Vincent Fitzpatrick, Esq.

The prospectus sets forth, by way of inducement to sordid jobbers to become shareholders, that—

"This society is the only one hitherto established that can secure labour at a reasonable rate, as it will do under a pledge for a limited period from men who have already proved how they can remain faithful."

Now, Sir, for sheer, cool, heartless, sordid villany, this beats Lord Stanley and Thomas Spring Rice together. The devil himself never entertained a more infamous scheme than this. May I beg of you as you value the lives of your countrymen, to lend me the use of an occasional column in the widely circulated *Freeman*, and with the blessing of God, humble as I am, I shall knock this hell-born project on the head. It has been concocted by the perfidious Whigs and tyranical Tories of England. Let us crush it in the bud. Let us save our fellow countrymen from certain death. Where does this society purpose sending the people? Let Mr. O'Connell's admirable and just description of the country and the climate to which he advises the Irish labourers to go, and in order to induce them to go, places himself at the head of a society to send them there to die quietly:—

"Let them look at the two vessels opposite the quay—large and extensive as their accommodations were—what were they there for? Did they bring wealth into Ireland? Would they take away her manufactures or the produce of their labour? Oh! no, no, no; but the blood, and bone, and sinew of the Irish people! They would take these things away to foreign countries by an unwilling emigration from the green isle of their birth—they would sever for ever the connexion between the mother, who consoled herself with the fond idea that her son would close her eyes in death—between the sister he should never know again—the brother he should never see, and the father, who wept in vain over his child whom his eyes should never again behold! Were they guilty of any crime or turpitude? Oh! no; they left Ireland by means of this traffic, with eyes full of tears and hearts bursting with regret and sorrow. They go to an ungenial climate, where, *for many*, many months of the year, they would be exposed to all the *rigours* of a *dreadful* winter, and when the heat came on, surrounded by insects and crawling creatures, which absolutely made life itself disgusting. How few would thus emigrate if they knew that the approach of spring in these foreign climates brought myriads of insects at the sight of which the very flesh crawled upon the human body—where that spring was followed by the heat of a summer as dreadful in its effects, and as injurious in its consequences, and where they lie after these sufferings in a foreign grave, unwept and forgotten even by those who watched over their early childhood (cheers)? Oh! it is a miserable traffic; yet it was the only one left them. He (Mr. O'Connell) saw a great number of high Tories the other day petitioning Peel for an extensive plan of emigration; but the Irish people wanted no such assistance. There was abundance of land unreclaimed in Ireland, and why? because there was no capital to do so."

Surely after this eloquent and true description of the country, to which the Irish labourers are to be sent, and that too by Mr. O'Connell himself, it is not asking too much, to implore and beseech the Irish Catholic Bishops and Clergy in general, and the Very Reverend Theobold Mathew in particular, to publicly withdraw their approval of this wholesale transportation of their faithful teetotallers and confiding flocks, to an ungenial clime which has been so justly, so peacefully, and so feelingly described by Mr. O'Connell himself.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS

No. 14, North Anne-Street,
April 1st, 1843.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

FRIENDS,—I have ever held it to be essential above all things, that those who are entrusted with the expenditure of public funds, should, not only be economical in laying them out, but that they should be prepared to give a clear account of how they have been laid out; and, as I am not able to give that detailed account of the expenditure of the funds on the late trial of our friends Cooper, Richards, and Capper, which is necessary for public satisfaction, owing to the enormous amount of labour imposed on me, I must here appeal to the friends in the Potteries who were at the trial, to give you the benefit of their opinion, as to the manner in which I disposed of the funds.

It will be seen by a reference to the balance sheet, that the amount received by me was £25 16s. 6d.; that the amount expended was £27 16s. 6d. This will appear to be a large sum expended on one trial, particularly as none of it has been expended in law; but when you reflect that the trial lasted ten clear days, being longer than any trial on record, in the Courts of law in this town; and that about sixty witnesses were here for the defence, whose expences were paid out of the above sum, (if I except a patriotic few who bore their own expences), I think you will conclude there has not been any extravagance, on the contrary, you will wonder how it has been done for so small a sum.

The first five days I kept a daily account of the expences, but the last five days the labour I had to perform so multiplied on my hands, that it was impossible for any one man to keep account of every thing, as it chiefly went out in small sums. I attended at court with our friends, every day, as their assistant; or, if you like it better, as their attorney. And certainly it was a novel scene to see two "snobs" and a blacksmith as defendants, and another "snob" acting as attorney for them in a civil court of law, opposed by one of the most talented advocates at the bar.

Cooper's defence, which occupied twelve hours in delivery, was, in my estimation, the most noble defence ever yet made in a court of law in defence of our principles. I can only add, in conclusion, that if our persecuted friends generally will follow the noble example set them by Cooper, Government will not be so eager in prosecuting "seditious conspiracies" as they have been.

The Court was nothing less than a respectable Chartist meeting from the beginning to the end. I have it from good authority that this prosecution cost Government upwards of two thousand five hundred pounds!

Yours ever faithfully,
"In the good old cause,"
WM. PEPLOW.

Friar-street, Stafford,
April 9th, 1843.

RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
From Mr. O'Connor	25	0	0
From Mr. Baily, for defence of Enoch Hurst	0	15	0
A Friend	0	1	0
From the writer of an anonymous letter, London	0	0	6
	£25	16	6

EXPENDED.

	£	s.	d.
For defence of Enoch Hurst	1	1	0
For witnesses subpœned for Cooper's defence	3	5	0
Witnesses train fare from Birmingham, on behalf of Richards, with messengers' expences, &c.	4	0	0
Food to witnesses, with beds, &c. for the same; Messrs. Cooper and Peplow's expences to the Potteries; express to the Potteries for Mrs. Yates; messengers' expences, paper, &c. ...	19	10	6
	£27	16	6
Due to Treasurer, to pay out-standing debts	2	0	0

WM. PEPLOW.

THE MOST celebrated iron mines of Sweden, those of Danemora, the greater part of the produce of which comes to England, have yielded during this winter no less than 90,000 ship pounds of ore.

SWEDEN, with a population of scarcely 3,000,000 persons, supports not less than seventy political journals, exclusive of others of a religious or scientific character.

A GREAT SENSATION has been created in New York, by the circumstance of a gaming-house keeper, named Corlis, having been shot dead in the street, about seven o'clock in the evening, by a female. It appears that an improper intercourse had been kept up between Corlis and the wife of a Mr. Corlton, as well as with two other women, and that Corlis's life had been threatened several times before. The assassin had not been discovered.

WE HAVE SEEN a letter from a Scotch Cockney to his "friends in the north," in which he says, "Dinna come up here just noo; ye'll find it very dangerous, as it disna matter whether ye look funny or sad, if ye happen to be Scotch, you will be sure to be taken up for daft. Since M'Naughten's unfortunate affair, there have been nae less than five of my daft countrymen before the magistrates for naething ava; so ye dinna need be surprised if you shoul see me some of these days figuring in the Loudon prints anither daft Scotch monomaniac."

THE IRON TRADE IN WALES.—On Saturday week a meeting of the Incorporated Company of Copper Miners was held at their office, in Old Broad-street, London, when the Governor of the Company, after stating the object of the meeting (the election of officers, &c.) and noticing the proceedings of the company, thus spoke of its prospects, arising from the discovery of the black band iron ore in Wales—a discovery likely, it seems to be agreed, to produce a great alteration in the iron trade:—"I may here refer to another subject of the greatest interest to the future prospects of the company, although not immediately affecting its present trade—I mean the discovery of veins of iron ore in the Welsh mineral basin, analagous to the black band in Scotland, which will in all localities where it is fonnd, reduce the cost of pig iron 20s per ton. (Hear, hear.) These veins have been found to run through the whole of the Cwm Avon, Byrn, and Oakwood takings; it is, therefore, quite clear by reference to a map of Wales, that at no place can it be produced with greater, nor, in fact, as regards the contiguity to the shipping ports, with equal advantage to the Cwm Avon Valley, and that it will form an object of serious attention on the part of this company, how soon it may be advisable to avail ourselves of this discovery.

UNITED STATES.—The British and North American Royal mail steamer the Columbia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last. She sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. (the mails not having arrived, in consequence of the stormy weather, on the 1st,) and Halifax on the evening of the 4th; and has made the passage in thirteen days. She has brought forty-four passengers. Her outward passage from Liverpool to Boston occupied fifteen days and twelve hours. The papers by the Columbia are eight days later than those received by the Virginian. Their contents are quite unimportant. No change of importance had occurred in the money, stock, or produce markets. The rate of exchange on England still stood at 105½ to 106, at which a fair amount of business had been transacted for the steamer. United States Sixes were quoted at 107¼; United States New Loan had advanced ½. There were some sinster reports relative to the Bank of New Orleans. Great excitement had been produced on the border in consequence of the arrest of Daniel Savage, an American citizen, by a British officer on the Aroostook territory, on the south side of the St. John River, and within the limits of Maine, as defined by the late treaty. A public meeting had been held, and strong resolutions passed. The trial of Commander M'Kenzie had closed, but the finding of the court-martial would not be publicly known until the verdict was published at Washington. It was supposed that the verdict was one of acquittal. Accounts from Hayti stated that the Jacmel had declared in favour of the insurgents. The accounts from Canada mention the arrival of Sir Charles Metcalfe at Kingston. The health of Sir Charles Bagot was still in a state not to hold out any hope of his recovery. The riots of the Lachine Canal labourers had been renewed. Advices from Guadaloupe to the 25th ult. state, that up to that time 4,500 bodies had been dug out of the ruins of Pointe-a-Pitre, and 2,200 of the wounded were in the hospital at Basseterre. Five shocks of earthquake, it is added, had been felt since the shock which proved so destructive. The papers do not contain any intelligence either from Mexico or Texas.

AN EXCISEMAN FRIGHTENED.—A few days ago, the inmates of one of the inns in the village of Beauly were suddenly alarmed by an unaccountable noise, which took place in one of the apartments of the house in which an exciseman had been laid up, and was under medical treatment, for a few days. With all convenient speed, the host of the house, &c., betook themselves to the scene of action, where, to their astonishment, they saw the invalid in great trepidation, presenting a pair of pistols, *minus* shot, at a terrible-looking object which stood between his bed and the fireside, and which to him appeared supernatural. Upon further investigation into the cause of such an unusual scene, it turned out to be, that a harmless maniac, well known in the neighbourhood under the cognomen of "Foolish Kate," had quietly stepped upstairs, and having found the door of the room open, slipped in to warm her limbs at a comfortable fire which she noticed in it. This unhappy mortal was, nine or ten years ago, a blooming and handsome maid; but having trespassed a little on the Excise laws, she was incarcerated in Inverness gaol, since which time reason has left her empire, never to return.—*Ross shire Advertiser.*

AN EXTENSIVE seizure of tobacco was made in Belfast on Wednesday night, by the chief officer, who arrested a man driving a cart containing 2,500lbs weight. The man, being unable to give a satisfactory account of it, was committed to prison.

THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES.—The heaviest and blackest criminal list ever disposed of in this place, was brought to a close on Saturday night, after three weeks of incessant labour on the part of judge and juries. Of the prisoners, two are left for execution, without hope of a reprieve, namely, Betty Eccles, for poisoning her three children, and Wilmot Buckley, for the murder of his wife; and at least one other has had a narrow escape from the same punishment.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ASSIZES.—SEDUCTION.—GRINNELL v. WELLS (S. J.)—This was a very extraordinary and a very revolting case, and presented a novelty at the very commencement of the proceedings, which were not drawn up in the usual form of a father claiming compensation for the loss of his daughter's services, but were specially drawn up and founded on the old poor-law of England, the act of Elizabeth, under which (as well as by the present poor-law) a father is compelled to maintain his daughter when she is unable to maintain herself. The cause of this novelty was, that the young girl who formed the subject of the inquiry was not living at home at the time of her alleged seduction, but was living in the service of her alleged seducer; and, therefore, the father could not plead the loss of services on his own part. The plea was, that the daughter of the plaintiff was unable to maintain herself; that she was seduced by the defendant and became pregnant, and was delivered of a child; and that thereby the plaintiff had been obliged to maintain her and her child. In this case the plaintiff, John Grinnell, formerly lived at Broadway, Worcestershire, on the borders of Gloucestershire, where he was one time a schoolmaster, then a shopkeeper; and he afterwards obtained the situation of National schoolmaster at Prestwich, near Manchester. The defendant, Robert Wells, was a farmer, in respectable circumstances, also living at Broadway—a widower, whose wife, when alive, was from her youth on terms of friendship with the plaintiff's wife, Mrs. Grinnell. On the plaintiff, early in 1841, obtaining the situation of schoolmaster at Prestwich, he removed there with his family, which consisted of six daughters, with the exception of the eldest daughter, Alice Grinnell, who still remained at Broadway; Mrs. Wells, the defendant's wife, having received her into her house as nursery governess, she being at that time *under fourteen years of age*. The arrangement was made on the 15th of February, 1841, but in less than eight weeks afterwards Mrs. Wells unfortunately died in childbirth; this was on the 9th of April, 1841. The little girl, Alice Grinnwell, continued to live in his house, and to have charge of two of the defendant's children till the night of the 27th of May, seven weeks after the death of her mistress, when, on this night, her master, Mr. Wells, came home at a late hour and found her sitting up for him, and then he committed the offence for which damages were sought. Mr. Justice Erskine, in summing up, said that this was the most distressing case ever, in his experience, brought before a jury. It was one of those cases which might induce any one sitting in his situation to rejoice that the decision was cast upon a jury, because it resembled charges brought in a criminal court, where nothing but a jury was competent to do justice between the parties. At the conclusion of the summing up the jury requested to retire, and in about a quarter of an hour returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £300.

PART OF A WRECK has been washed ashore at Duggernah reef, Kilkee, consisting of the after part of a deck, with deck timbers, a ship's bucket, painted green, and two empty casks. They have been secured by H. Baldwin, Esq. chief officer of coast guards, but there is nothing in the materials to indicate the vessel's name, &c.

THE WHITE QUAKERS are going about Waterford distributing printed papers, to the effect that it was a very wrong thing to imprison their leader, Joshua Jacob, and that the present poor-law is not the right way to relieve the wants of the destitute.

NEWRY.—A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Thomas Fortescue, Esq., of Ravensdale Park, formerly member for Louth, who lately succeeded to the extensive estates of Sir H. Goodricke, has published the following announcement to his numerous tenantry:—"Mr. Fortescue, having taken into consideration the reduced prices obtained for agricultural produce during the past season, takes this means of informing his tenants that he intends to make an allowance of 20 per cent. on the gale now payable, to all persons holding at will, as well as to those whose leases do not confer a beneficial interest. Ravensdale Park, April 6, 1843."

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—IMPORTANT QUESTION.—A man, named Burke, was recently tried at Cork for the above crime. It appeared in evidence that his first wife was his own second cousin, and that the parties had been married under a false representation that they were not so nearly related. The marriage was, therefore, considered null and void by the Catholic church, there being a pre-existing impediment between the parties. The question raised was, whether a marriage, which was void by the discipline of the Catholic church, was equally so by the law of the land. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that a special verdict should be framed, and then have it removed to the Queen's Bench, and ultimately (if the crown or the prisoner thought fit) to the House of Lords. The Right Rev. Dr. Crotty has written a letter to the Cork *Southern Reporter*, in which he states, "Had the jury found Burke guilty of bigamy, the law would compel him to renounce the wife to whom he was united by the indissoluble bond of matrimony, and to adhere to a woman, by cohabiting with whom he would of course live in a state of adultery. So it is decided by the rules of faith and discipline of the Catholic church. No bishop or priest of that church could obey such a law. They would, on the contrary, be guilty of a flagrant dereliction of duty, did they not require of any Catholic, subject to their spiritual jurisdiction, to suffer exile, or even death, rather than comply with what I suppose the law would require of Burke to do, had the jury found him guilty."

WATERFORD.—The opposition to the payment of the poor-rate is greater, if possible, here than ever. A few days ago the newly appointed collector for the county of Waterford, Mr. Fitzmaurice, who has been elected in the place of Mr. Fleming, the solicitor of the board, was surrounded by a large number of the country people in Gaultier, whither he went, unattended, who threatened him with death, and but for the interference of one amongst them who possessed some influence over them, they would, it is said, have put their threat into execution. However, they contented themselves with swearing him not to go there again on the same errand. It is also said the figure of a coffin was affixed to the chapel gates of that district, which was pulled down by the police. A meeting of the magistrates took place on Wednesday at the Court House, when another proclamation was agreed upon. The police and military are in readiness to be called out at a moment's warning. The proclamation of the magistrates cautioning the country people against their present combination not to pay poor rates, and warning them against the disastrous consequences that may ensue, has been posted about town.

BARBAROUS MURDER AND ROBBERY IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY.—Friday morning as Laurence Hoynes, a farmer, living at Rathculban, near Newtown, and within two miles and a half of Callan, had been engaged in sowing cabbage plants, assisted by two labourers, he was interrupted in his business by the sudden appearance of two men who pretended to be looking for employment, and asked some questions as to whether he would hire them, to which he answered in the negative, stating that he did not want them, particularly as the weather was broken. In an instant they threw off their guise and looked as fiends in human shape. One of them told Hoynes to go on his knees, pointing towards him the deadly weapon, but the contents of which he contrived to avoid by letting it escape under his arm, which was slightly wounded. The poor man now fought hard for his life, and by the blow of a prong knocked down one of his antagonists who, thereupon, called aloud upon his brother assassin for assistance, the fellow being at the time in pursuit of the two timorous labourers (who were strangers) with a brace of pistols, to scare them away. They ran off on account of his menaces, leaving their master in a situation in which two native workmen would not have left him in the hour of peril. The villain having come up, both assassins soon succeeded in despatching their victim. They fractured his skull in a most frightful manner by repeated blows inflicted with the above prong which they had snatched up during the struggle. Supposing they left him dead, they walked into the dwelling-house, coolly and deliberately broke open a box in one of the rooms, and took the sum of £100, a lease, and various other documents. They also took away a gun, a piece of linen nearly bleached, and some articles of dress belonging to the deceased, including his riding coat, which one of them flung on his shoulders. They walked away through the street seemingly in not the least hurry. The unhappy man lingered in the greatest agony, until ten o'clock on Saturday night, when death terminated his sufferings. An inquest was on Monday held before the county coroner, W. Izod, Esq., and a verdict returned of wilful murder by two persons unknown. Deceased has left behind him a poor decrepit wife, of unsound mind, with two children to lament his loss. Since the foregoing was in type we (*Kilkenny Journal*) have learned upon good authority, that one of the murderers, whose name we understand is Delany, was arrested on Saturday, by a sergeant of police, in Thurles, having tendered a ten pound note for change, for a one pound, which induced suspicion, and led to his apprehension. This was a portion of the money taken from the house of deceased. The unfortunate wretch had £43 more. He has offered to become an approver, and it is said several others are involved in a charge of conspiracy to murder.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

London.—Mr. Cameron will lecture on Sunday evening at the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane.

A Meeting of the whole of the general council, resident in London, will be held on Sunday afternoon, at the hall of the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane, at three o'clock precisely. Subject of discussion—Mr. O'Connor's plan of Organization.

Shoreditch.—A public discussion is held every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at the Gloucester Coffee-House, Church-street, Shoreditch.

South London Locality, Rotunda, Blackfriars-Road.—This locality, from the situation in which it holds its meetings, is doing great good to the cause and promises ere long to become one of the strongest holds of Chartism in the metropolis. Mr. Martin lectures on Monday next, afterwards a discussion will be entered into.

Golden Lion, Dean street, Soho.—Mr. Bolwell will lecture here on next Sunday evening, at half-past eight o'clock. A general meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Store will be held at five o'clock on Sunday next.

Islington.—The meetings at the Flora, Barnsbury Park, will in future be on Sunday evening. A lecture will be given on Sunday next, at seven o'clock. Voted, on Monday evening, that 1s. 6d. be paid to the Metropolitan Delegates; also, 5s. to the Defence Fund.

P. M. Brophy will lecture this day, (Saturday) at Lumley; on Monday the 24th, Shiney Row; Tuesday, Newbattle; Wednesday, West Rainton; Thursday, Bellmont; and Friday, New Durham.

Oxhill.—A meeting of the miners in this locality will be held at the above place, on Saturday the 29th instant. Messrs. Emmelton, Brophy, and others will attend.

Oldham.—On Sunday, (to-morrow,) Mr. John Crowther will deliver a funeral oration in the Chartist room, on the death of our lamented friend and brother Chartist, Mr. Thomas Leslie, to commence at six o'clock in the evening. Also, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Samuel Yardley will deliver an address in the above room to the female Chartists of Oldham.

Keighley.—The next delegate meeting of this district will be holden in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday, April 30th, at ten *o'clock in the forenoon. Delegates or friends are* requested to attend from all places in the district, as it is high time to arouse and take steps for the better organization of the district. Let us not be weary in well doing.

Stockport.—Mr. D. Ross will deliver two lectures here on Sunday (to-morrow) one at two o'clock, and the other at six in the evening.

Hull.—Mr. West will preach two sermons on Sunday next, in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and in the evening at six.

Holmfirth.—Mr. H. Marsden will deliver a lecture in the Wortley Hill School, on Sunday the 30th inst., on the workings of the New Poor Law, and the means of removing the evils it has inflicted upon society.

A Delegate Meeting will take place at Mr. Geo. Mickle's, King-street, Blackburn, on Sunday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates from every locality in North Lancashire, are particularly requested to attend.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Wm. Dixon will deliver a lecture to the Chartist painters, in their room, Watson-street, Peter-street, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Staleybridge.—A meeting will take place on Sunday next, at half-past six o'clock, in the Chartist room of this locality, when a discussion will take place on the responsibility of the members.—The members of this locality take this opportunity of informing their friends in the country that they are about forming a political library for the benefit of the Association. They are in possession of thirty good volumes at present, and any friend who is wishful to aid and assist them in this undertaking will greatly oblige the committee by sending them a volume of any description; it will be kindly acknowledged at the following places: Mr. John Charlesworth, Secretary, Princess-street; Mr. John Woodcock, Cross Leech-street; Mr. Wm. Hornby, Spring-street, Staleybridge.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Mr. Pontefract, of Saddleworth, will lecture in the Chartist Room, next Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

WRECK OF THE SOLWAY STEAMER.—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have only just time to inform you that Mr. Lane, purser of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Solway, arrived in London at two o'clock this morning with the afflicting intelligence of the total loss of that ship at midnight on the 7th instant, about twenty miles to the westward of Corunna. All detail relative to this unfortunate occurrence must necessarily be postponed for a few hours; but to relieve the anxiety of those having friends or relatives on board, I annex a list of the survivors, as well as of those known to have perished. These lists comprise the whole of the passengers, and all the officers and crew whose names could be remembered by those who were saved.

Many of the passengers saved remain at Corunna to proceed by the Forth, the officers and crew having gone on to Lisbon in the French national steamer L'Ebe, commanded by M. Castaigne, and in the French national brig L'Eglantine, M. Gens, both of whose exertions and generosity on this calamitous occasion are beyond all praise.

Mr. Lane, the purser, will be in attendance at the company's office, 55, Moorgate-street, to render any further information required by those who had relatives or friends on board.

Your obedient servant,
E. CHAPPEL. Secretary.

17, Queen-street, Mayfair, Monday morning, 3 a.m., April 17.

A list of passengers, officers, and crew saved from the wreck of the Royal mail steam-packet Solway, which took place on Friday night, at twelve o'clock, the 7th of April, about twenty miles to the westward of Corunna, viz:—

Passengers.—Captain and Mrs. Wentworth, with three children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Davies, with three children and servant; Miss Crawford, H. Kieswitz, Mr. Levy, H. P. Thomas, Susannah Clark, Francis Savory, Mr. Geddes, Mr. Sughrue, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Ancram, Mr. and Mrs. Peil, Mr. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Dalezell, Mr. Watley, M. de Levallos—total 21.

Officers.—Lieutenant Hemsworth, Admiralty Agent; Mr. Wilner, chief officer; Mr. Leigh, second officer; Mr. Bevis, third officer; Mr. Lane, purser; Mr. Carey, midshipman; Mr. Carlile, of Thames—total, 7.

Engineers.—Mr. Thomson, chief engineer; George Angus, second engineer; T. M'Guurne, third engineer; Joseph Robinson, fourth engineer; Mark Roworth, fifth engineer; R. Irving, boiler maker; A. Steadman, apprentice—total, 7.

Seamen.—Smith, Taylor, quarter-master; Gappy, Fletcher, Snelling, Lamb, Browning, apprentice; Richards, Ladner, Rose, apprentice; Bell, carpenter; Woxall, boatswain; Gardner, Hemer, Smith, quarter-master; Davis, Meshood, Nobes, Morgan, Read, Taylor—total, 22.

Firemen and Coal-Trimmers.—Whitaker, Wilson, Stevens, Shepherd, Sweetingham, Gallagher, Maddox, Coleman, Ballantine, M'Millan, Logan Wallace, Robertson, Sinclair, M'Loghlin, T. Sinclair, J. Ward, Ure, Frost, Cannady, Darrell, J. Ward—total, 22.

Steward's Department.—Mr. Kitson, head-steward; Harding, waiter; Ramsay, apprentice; Simpson, storekeeper; Duncan, waiter; Banks, head waiter; Kirkup, ship's cook; Browne, second ship's cook; Pascoe, Admiralty agent's servant; Bradley, waiter; Read, butcher.—Total, 11.

N.B. Mr. Goicouria and Mr. Franks, passengers, stopped at Corunna.

The following is a list of passengers who are lost, viz.:—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjames, four children, and servant, Mrs. Haly, Mr. Montefiore, Miss Beadon, the Rev. Mr. Bassom, Mr. Le Main, Mr. Blake, Royal Engineers; Mr. Burtchell, Royal Engineers; Mr. Hunter, Mr. Nicolle, and Mr. Cartwright—total, 17.

Officers Lost.—Captain Duncan, Mr. Dicker, surgeon, and Mr. Hall, midshipman, died in the boat—total, 3.

Steward's Department, Lost.—Brown, bedroom steward; Westhorpe, saloon cook; Eager, boots; Read, captain's servant; Snibson, officer's servant; Anton, baker; Noel, purser's steward; and Isabella M'Gurd, stewardess—total, 8.

From another source we learn that the Solway is supposed to have struck on the Baldargo Reef. In less than 25 minutes she sank. They succeeded in getting all the boats down with the exception of the starboard paddle-box boat, and Lieutenant Hemsworth, the mail agent of the Lords of the Admiralty, remained on board and near the ship all night with a boat placed at his disposal in hopes of saving the mails, but which he was unable to effect.

The French steamer despatched to the assistance of the Solway succeeded only in picking up one boy and the body of a midshipman.

Mr. Fitzjames, who has perished with his wife and four children, was proceeding to the West Indies as arbitrator of the mixed commission.

Lieutenants Blake and Burtchell were officers of the Royal Engineer Corps.

BIRMINGHAM.

IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING.

A meeting of Chartist delegates for Warwick, Worcester, and Staffordshire, was held at the New Inn, Bromsgrove-street, on Sunday last. A portion of the delegates attended at twelve o'clock, and adjourned until two, in order to allow time for the attendance of those who had to come from distant places.

At two o'clock the whole of the delegates were in attendance, and immediately proceeded to business.

Mr. John Chance, of Stourbridge, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Mason appointed secretary.

The following persons then delivered in their credentials:—

Birmingham.—John Mason, David Potts, Joseph Reece, John Newhouse.
Dudley.—William Rankin, William Williamson.
Wednesbury.—Benjamin Danks, George Holden, William Longmore.
Walsall.—John Griffiths.
Worcester.—John Dinmore Stevenson.
Lye Waste.—Timothy Forrest.
Stourbridge.—John Chance.

The Chairman then called on each delegate to report the state of the organization in their respective localities. He expressed his pleasure at the numbers who had attended the call of the Birmingham council, and trusted they would all come to an unanimous agreement in establishing a sound and practical organization in that important district. He then gave a description of the state of Chartism in his locality, and called on one of the Birmingham delegates to deliver in their report.

Mr. John Mason entered on a general description of the position of Chartism in Birmingham. They had elected a council composed of the most active Chartists in the town. They had laid out collecting districts—the members residing in each being punctuality visited by collectors. They held monthly conferences of the members, at which the whole of their proceedings were brought, and printed balance sheets of the receipts and expenditure were made out for the inspection of the members. The plan had succeeded admirably. Their funds were on the increase, and the council had called that meeting in order to submit to them a plan for the concentration of Chartist strength in the Midland Counties, preparatory to any plan which might be adopted at a National Delegate meeting, which was expected to take place, when the result of the present prosecutions became known. The time had now arrived for something practical to be done. The council had several suggestions to lay before them, and he trusted they would that day agree on a general plan which would prove satisfactory to the whole district.

Mr. Wm. Rankin, of Dudley, then described the position of his locality. The late strike had materially injured their organization. They had been deprived of their place of meeting through that means, but their council had nevertheless continued to meet. They had lately called a meeting which was well attended, and he trusted they would soon regain their former position.

Mr. Benjamin Danks, of Wednesbury, delivered a long and satisfactory description of the progress of the cause in his locality. They had established a Chartist day school, and, in order that they should not be liable to be discarded from their room, through the caprice of any man, they had commenced building a Hall of their own.

Mr. John Griffiths, of Walsall, said, he could not give a very flattering account of the organisation of Walsall, but they had a numerous body of as good Chartists as any in England; and the main evil they had to complain of was, the want of a good and systematic plan by which they could co-operate with other parts of the district; and as the Birmingham Council were better versed in those matters than they were, he trusted that some satisfactory mode would be devised.

Mr John Dinmore Stevenson, of Worcester, said that they were sadly disorganised in Worcester; but considering that it was a cathedral town, the population of which laboured under many disadvantages, yet he thought that they had as much real Chartist strength as any town of proportionate size in the kingdom. They only wanted a well-devised plan of organisation to bring their strength to bear; and they thought if they had a visit from Mr. O'Connor, they should get on famously after. As a proof of Chartist strength in Worcester, he need only mention that Mr. Hardy stood at the last election on Chartist principles, and without spending a penny, or canvassing a single vote, he polled 880 votes; and at every public meeting the Chartists were enabled to carry their resolutions by a triumphant majority.

Mr. Timothy Forrest, of Lye Waste, stated that in consequence of the extreme poverty of the people in his locality, very little could be done. Trade was in a deplorable state, and the nailors could hardly earn sufficient wherewith to purchase bread, but in the midst of their privations they held firmly by the principles of the Charter. They met at his house, and he was happy to say their numbers were increasing.

Mr. John Mason then read a series of suggestions, adopted by the Birmingham Council, and submitted them to the consideration of the delegates.

The Chairman read a programme which was laid before him, and showed the necessity of concentrated action amongst the towns throughout the district.

Mr. B Danks said that he had no objection to answer for the co-operation of the Chartists of Wednesbury, in any plan likely to prove useful, but as they would be engaged in supplying funds for the building of their Hall, he should not pledge himself that they would render much pecuniary aid.

Mr. John Griffiths said that probably the consolidation of Chartist strength would prove an assistance to the men of Wednesbury, rather than an injury, as he had no doubt they would all feel an interest in the erection of their Hall. He would therefore move:—

"That a Central Union be now formed, comprising Birmingham, and the adjacent towns and villages, for the more effectually concentrating our means and energies."

Mr. J. D. Stevenson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Joseph Reece proposed:—

"That a General Council be elected, and invested with the power of directing the operations of the union."

Mr. Wm. Rankin seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. David Potts moved—"That the Council be elected every three months, and be fairly chosen, and composed of the most active Chartists in the district"

Mr. John Mason seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A long discussion then took place as to the time for holding the meetings of the Council, so as to suit the convenience of each locality."

Mr. J. Griffiths moved—"That the Council meet on the first Sunday in each month."

Mr. G. Holden seconded the motion.

On the suggestion of Mr. Rankin, the time of meeting was referred to the first meeting of the Council.

Mr. George Holden moved—"That the Council appoint a provisional committee, the members of which shall be resident in Birmingham, for the transaction of any business intermediate to its sittings."

Mr. Williamson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. J. D. Stevenson moved—"That a general delegate meeting be held once in every three months, or oftener, if the Council think proper."

Mr. William Williamson seconded the motion, which was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Potts moved—"That the Council hold its first meeting at the New Inn, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham, on Sunday, April 30th, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Timothy Forrest seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Potts moved—"That we now proceed to the nomination of members of the Council, the list to be submitted to the judgment of each locality."

Mr. Reece seconded proposition.

Agreed to.

The following persons were then nominated:—

Birmingham.—George White, John Mason, David Potts, Joseph Reece, John Newhouse, John Follows, Thomas Welsford.
Dudley.—William Rankin, Samuel Cook, William Williamson, William Wright.
Wednesbury.—Benjamin Danks, George Holden, William Longmore, Michael Curtis.
Walsall.—John Griffiths, John Crow, Charles Goodwin, James Hardman.
Worcester.—John Dinmore Stevenson, James Harding, William Young, Mr. Griffiths.
Lye Waste and Stourbridge.—John Chance, Timothy Forrest, Frederick Goodfellow, James Chance.
Coventry.—George Hemming, David Haines, Mr. Williams, Mr. Parker.
Great Bridge.—William Booth.
Oldbury.—William Ball.
Smethwick.—William Hacket.
Bilston.—John White, William Cadley.
Warwick and Leamington.—H. A. Donaldson, Thomas Shephard, Charles French.
Wolverhampton.—John Wilcox, Mr. Farmer.
Darlaston.—John Nicholls.
Kidderminster.—Samuel Hitchin, and George Holloway.
Bromsgrove.—Matthew Hale and Henry Posser.
Redditch.—Edward Cook and William Cook.
West Bromwich.—Mr. Wilks.
Stafford.—William Peplow.

The above list is merely a nomination, each locality having the power to alter and amend as they think proper. Any place not mentioned in the list may send a delegate on the 30th, who will be received as such on producing his credentials.

The seven persons nominated for Birmingham were chosen as a provisional committee, and the union unanimously entitled "The Birmingham and Midland Counties Charter Association."

Mr. O'Connor's Plan of Organization was then brought under consideration; and it was agreed that it should be taken into consideration on the 30th, together with the other plans proposed on the subject.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman for his praiseworthy conduct, and the meeting separated.

PUBLIC MEETING, BIRMINGHAM.

The summer campaign has commenced here under the most favourable auspices. During the last week the town has been well posted with a Chartist proclamation, of which the following is a copy:—

"Proclamation!!! To all whom it may concern. Whereas a Special Jury composed of the wealthiest landowners and gentlemen of this county, appointed by the Crown, to try the case of the Queen *v.* George White, have declared by their verdict that the people have a right to meet to discuss their grievances, which fact has been previously well known to all men of common sense; and whereas it has been resolved by the Council of the Birmingham Charter Association, that the summer campaign against tyranny be forthwith commenced. We, therefore, give notice that a public meeting will be held at Dudleston-row, on Easter Monday, at one o'clock, when all those who are loyal to their country and families, and who desire the establishment of the Charter, are expected to attend.

"Lovers of liberty—to the breach once more.
"By order of the Council,
"J. Newhouse, Secretary.
"God save the people."

In the early part of the day, a large and commodious waggon was placed on the high part of the ground where the meetings are usually held, surmounted by the beautiful green silk banner of the National Charter Association, and at one o'clock, a large concourse of people assembled, notwithstanding that thousands were engaged at club dinners, temperance processions, and pleasure parties.

Mr. Wm. Smith Lindon, was unanimously called to the chair. He said that as several eloquent friends of the people's cause were present to address them, he should not occupy their time by making a speech, for he thought it better for a Chairman not to do so, and as Mr. Mason had to leave town at two o'clock, he would merely read the placard calling the meeting. The Chairman then read the placard, and introduced Mr. Mason to move the first resolution.

Mr. John Mason then stood forward and said, he felt great pleasure in beholding the noble manner in which the working men had responded to the call of the Chartist council, but how did it happen that so few middle-class men were present? They used to attend formerly. How was it that they now absented themselves? They attended when they wanted to use the working men for their own purposes, but never intended to assist the working men in their struggle for justice, and he thanked God the time had arrived that they could dispense with their services. The conduct of the middle-men at the late Conference was a proof of their good wishes towards the working classes. Certainly they had offered them a "Bill of Rights"—a cart load of legislation—but where there was a great mass of law there was generally very little justice. The working men were no longer to be duped by such pretenders. He gloried in belonging to their class, and the gold of a tyrant should never purchase him. A line of demarcation was now drawn, and there was now no longer chance for the political tricksters to cheat them. He then cited several proofs of the manner in which the people had been duped, and called on them to unite, *and rely on their own power, as it was quite clear that* they had no other hope. A splendid prospect was now before them. They had held a delegate meeting on the day previous, at which they agreed on the establishment of a union, which would render Chartism all-powerful in the Midland Counties, and he trusted the men of Birmingham would prove themselves worthy of taking the lead—(cheers). They did not want to deprive the middle classes of their property; but he called on them not to allow any class to deprive them of their rights. The wealth which they produced was squandered in extravagance by the rich, who often expended as much on a single ball as would make thousands comfortable. He then adverted to the late prosecutions, and commented on the injustice which the Chartists had experienced from the "powers that be." The people had no tribunal to which they could bring those delinquents but the bar of public opinion, at which they had been tried and condemned. After dwelling on other topics, he said that as he had to leave town, he should conclude for the present by proposing the following resolution:—

"That the time has now arrived when every man who sincerely desires the establishment of a just and equitable system, calculated to ensure to every industrious member of the community a guarantee for the comfort and security of his home, should now stand forward to assert those rights which are inalienable, and inseparable from human beings; namely, the right to possess all the physical and mental enjoyment which the advanced state of intelligence to which the mass of the people have arrived, and the mighty resources of this nation fully justify them in demanding. We, therefore, solemnly pledge ourselves to persevere in the same straightforward course which has hitherto guided us in our struggle against the injustice of class-made law, and notwithstanding the persecution which we have hitherto, and are now enduring, at the hands of an irresponsible Government. We shall persevere to the end, in defiance of the wiles of faction, or treachery of pretended friends, until the People's Charter be established as the law of this realm."

Mr. Mason then retired amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Thomas Welsford seconded the resolution He said that as so many of them had now plenty of leisure through want of employment, they ought to use it for the purpose of gaining information as to the real cause of their distress. It was not because they were poor that they should require a vote. He insisted on it as a right, no matter what might be his condition, and considered that to withhold it was a direct insult to their understandings as men. He condemned the conduct of Baron Gurney towards Mr. Jones at Leicester, and urged the necessity of a union amongst the people, in order to protect themselves from such insulting tyranny; and, after entering on various subjects, he concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. John Chance, of Stourbridge, supported the resolution. He was warmly greeted on making his appearance, and said, he had not come there to make an effort at speech-making, but stood forward on that occasion to tell them that the time had now arrived when every man ought to exert himself to achieve those rights in which their happiness was involved. Persecution was the chief instrument of tyrants, but it could never drive a man from the assertion of just principles. *He had himself* been imprisoned for a short period, on a charge which was afterwards given up, and sent home covered with vermin from the filthy den in which he had been incarcerated; but, instead of cooling his ardour, it made him more determined to struggle against the system, which was the fruitful source of their miseries. If men were actuated by the golden rule laid down in the Scriptures, peace and harmony would reign amongst mankind; but, by deviating from that rule, it was found that in proportion as the wealth of the country increased, the working classes were sinking in wretchedness. He did not blame those who possessed wealth; they perhaps thought they were acting right; but he did blame the working classes for allowing themselves to be so treated. At the present time there were thousands of human beings houseless wanderers, whilst thousands of houses were untenanted, and falling into ruin; that one fact was sufficient to show the deplorable state of society; even in his own case he had been reduced in his wages to an unbearable extent; he was therefore resolved, whilst he had health, to struggle against the system, which would surely make his old age miserable. Sir Robert Peel, and the immaculate 658, had declared their inability to remove the people's distress, they must, therefore, endeavour to do it themselves. He had worked for thirty-two years, and was then as poor as when he began. He would, therefore, ask any man, what security he had from grinding poverty; for although they might be comfortable to-day, what guarantee had they for the future? He then proceeded to explain the real causes of the existing distress, and showed the futility of expecting a den of thieves to rectify the effects of their robbery, and showed that the interest of the shopkeeper was identified with that of the working man, for in the town of Stourbridge, where he resided, the shopkeepers were not receiving a third of what they did ten years ago. Mr. Chance concluded a long and eloquent speech by expressing his satisfaction at the numbers who attended the meeting, and trusted that Birmingham would follow up the work they had so nobly begun, and he had no doubt that the other towns would emulate their example. He cordially supported the resolution. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. George White proposed the second resolution and was loudly cheered on making his appearance. He said, here is the fire-brand—(loud laughter.) Where now was the valiant Corporation who had endeavoured to put down their meetings?—(loud cheers) Where was Spooner, and the late blubbering Mayor? Gone to pot. They had carried their case to Warwick, and what was the result? It proved that he was justified in holding meetings in defiance of their worships' stupid proclamation. The question at issue between them was this—their worshipful bench (and benches were generally made of wood) issued a placard declaring that meetings should not be held, and he had issued another declaring that they should. They then made use of their blue-coated ruffians to apprehend him, and hinder the people from assembling, and a special jury selected by the officers of the crown, declared by their verdict that he was right and the magistrates wrong. Where now was their remedy? They had been interrupted in holding their meetings by a body of men called magistrates and a jury had delared that the meetings were legal. Baron Alderson repeated the same, and agreed with him, that he had been shamefully treated by those stupid and malignant Dogberries. But what of that, they were a portion of the "legal authorities," and consequently beyond the reach of justice. He then proceeded in a strain of ridicule, to explain the proceedings at Warwick, amidst bursts of laughter from all parts of the meeting. He said that when their late mayor was placed in the witness box, he appeared like an overgrown schoolboy trembling in anticipation of a whipping, and said that the whole affair against him proceeded from the idiotic fear of this poor, nerveless creature. He complained of the miserable and distorted reports of the public press, with regard to his defence, and proceeded at great length to enter into a review of the real remedy for the evils which existed, and pointed out the land as the only safety valve to protect them from avaricious aristocrats, and grinding profit mongers. He exhorted the working men to unite for the protection of their industry, and eulogised the conduct of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., for his noble conduct in the corrupt house. An address to that gentleman had been prepared, and he felt confident it would be carried unanimously, and enthusiastically—(cheers.) Mr. White concluded a long address by moving the following resolution, and retired amidst loud cheers.

"That in order to carry out the previous resolution it is essentially necessary that the people should be firmly banded together in one bond of union, as we have learned the bitter lesson that the combination of the few causes the enslavement of the many; and as experience has taught us that the only hope of the redemption of the working classes from their present degraded position consists *solely* in their own exertions, we therefore agree to enrol our names in the Birmingham and Midland Counties Charter Association, which has already received the sanction of a large and important delegate meeting, composed of active Chartists from the most important towns of Warwick, Worcester, and Staffordshire."

Mr. E. P. Mead seconded the proposition in a neat speech, which told well on the audience.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The following persons were then elected to act for Birmingham, as a portion of the Council of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Charter Association, George White, John Mason, Joseph Reece, David Potts, Thomas Welsford, John Fellows, John Newhouse.

The following address to T. S. Duncombe, Esq. was unanimously agreed to, with three times three thundering cheers:—

"TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P.

"Honoured and Respected Sir,—We, the inhabitants of Birmingham, in public meeting assembled, having long witnessed your noble and disinterested conduct on behalf of the suffering and oppressed working classes of this country; hereby tender you our unfeigned and hearty thanks.

"We hail you as one who, although placed beyond the reach of want, has always warmly sympathised with the sufferings of your fellow creatures.

"We thank you for your able and manly expositions of our wrongs, for the patriotism you displayed in bringing before a corrupt House of Commons the true cause of the late disturbances, and the unmanly despotic and unjust conduct of Lord Abinger at the late special commissions, and also for your motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the "Great Unpaid."

"Go on, Sir, in your noble and praiseworthy career, and remember that, however you may be taunted or sneered at by the people's enemies, you will receive at all times the hearty support of the Chartists of Birmingham.

"Signed in their behalf,
"William Smith Lindon,
"Chairman."

Three cheers were given for the Charter, three for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and three for George White, *when the meeting adjourned to six o'clock on Monday* evening next. A large number of persons enrolled their names in the Charter Association, and the meeting broke up at five o'clock.

This meeting proves that nothing short of whole-hog Chartism will suit the men of Birmingham.

BATH.

One of those beacon-lights in the glorous cause of the Chartist agitation—social tea meetings, was held at the rooms of the Charter Association in this city, on Monday evening last.

The superintending committee had provided amply of the good things necessary, and the steaming beverage, with its usual accompaniments of the substantials, and "conversation sweet," passed round delightfully agreeable as the standing order of the time being. It being, however, necessary that business should be proceeded with, the clattering apparatus was removed, and a transition from the satisfyings of the corporeal to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul' was speedily evinced.

Mr. Bolwell having been appointed Chairman, introduced in a very neat and appropriate speech, the business of the evening, dwelling upon the social as well as political character of meetings like the present, and their tendency to produce unity and good feeling, and concluded by calling upon one of the company *for a song*, which having been responded to in one of the best democratic songs of the day, the Chairman gave the sentiment of "The people, the only real source of legitimate power," and called upon their very esteemed friend, Mr. Marriott to respond to the same.

Mr. Marriott, in a truly patriotic and eloquent address, responded to the sentiment. He divided the human family into the productive and unproductive classes, the former class comprehending all those who contributed towards the common wealth, whether such was effected by *intellectual exertions*, or physical strength; the latter, those who lived without labour of any kind, but existed only upon the profits of the others' exertions; and by a *train of well-regulated arguments* proved how these who were mere drones in society possessed all the power of governing those who were the only producers of the national wealth, and, consequently, the only real source of legitimate power, and that it was monstrous and unnatural that the source and support of all government—the people, should be debarred of their just right of having a voice in making the laws by which they were to be governed. The masses were slaves whilst they were unrepresented; and whatever might be said of the free born sons of Britain, he maintained it was a mere delusion, for men compelled to obey laws, over the making of which they had no control, could not be, in any case other than slaves to the will and to the power of the privileged orders. Mr. M. then gave a lively description of the effects the establishment of the Charter as law would have upon the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of the people, and then dwelt upon the injury sustained by the cause through bad and traitorous leaders. After which, he added his opinion very forcibly in favour of Mr. O'Connor's plan in regard to the land. There were four principles in nature: fire, water, air and earth. Fire to warm the working man; water to quench his thirst; air to enable him to breathe and sustain life; earth to enable him to *support that life, and the lives of those depending* on him for sustenance. The Great Creator intended that every man should possess these common benefits; but man—cruel and oppressive man—had subverted the order of things—and thus was presented to them the poverty, and wretchedness, and misery which so abounded as the effects of this deprivation. Mr. M. concluded by hoping the Charter would soon become the law of our native country; that every man might possess a portion of the land of his birth, and his moral and intellectual condition improved; and tyranny and oppression be unknown to the sons of Great Britain and of the world.

Several other social and political songs and sentiments having been given,

The Chairman said, he had the pleasure of introducing to the meeting a friend who had been away from Bath for some time, but who had now again returned to sojourn with them—Mr. S. Bartlett.

Mr. Bartlett having given a very interesting and encouraging account of the progress of the cause in Southampton, where he had resided since leaving Bath, entered upon the subject of the Chartist organization, shewing, in a very forcible speech, the necessity of some well-digested plan of union, and the effects disunion would soon have upon the Chartist ranks. Mr. B. then showed the various interests which influenced the different classes of society, and argued that a repeal of the corn laws would, under present circumstances, be an injury to the working classes. He showed also the fallacy of wasting time and money and energy for a repeal of the corn laws, whilst the Government sat on the Treasury Benches and had power to regulate the currency, which could be made at their pleasure to counteract any good the repeal would be likely to produce. Mr. Bartlett would desire to see the League imitated in their plan of spreading information, and he only regretted such had not been done by the Chartists in the first instance. Enough money had unhappily been spent to have done so, but it was not now too late to do something. They had talent enough now in their own ranks, after all the dissenstons of traitorous leaders, to combat faction. If they desired to have testimony of the fact they had only to read the observations of the Judge and the Attorney General at the late trials, and they would find them stating they rejoiced and felt it an honour to belong to a country giving birth to such men as the prisoners at the bar. Mr. B. concluded by giving his testimony in favour of Mr. F. O'Connor's plan of the land, which was next to that of the representation, the most important that could occupy their attention.

Mr. Bolwell having vacated the chair, Mr. Twite was appointed to that honour, and after some very appropriate remarks, the usual compliment was paid to the Chairman, and sociality abounded in songs and sentiment, after which the Chairman called upon Mr. England to address the meeting.

Mr. W. J. England offered some general remarks upon the invigorating tendency of these social meetings; the benevolent character of the Chartist principles; the importance of gaining intellectual and political knowledge; the right to the possession of the land; the excellency of Mr. O'Connor's proposition: and concluded some warm exhortations by showing a bright prospect and glorious reward to those who should assist in the political regeneration of their fellow men.

Songs and sentiments occupied the willing attention of the meeting for some time, amongst which the prisoners at the late trials and those who so nobly assisted them, as well as all the martyrs for our cause, were not forgotten, and the meeting concluded by a vote of thanks to Mr. F. O'Connor for his honourable and noble exertions in favour of the working classes; to the *Northern Star* for its advocacy of the rights of the masses, and the publicity it gives to their proceedings; and to T. Duncombe, Esq., and the members who voted with him in the House of Commons, in favour of the late motions.

NEWCASTLE.—A public meeting was got up in Nelson-street Chapel by a portion of the dissenting ministers of Newcastle against the Bill for the education of the factory districts on Tuesday evening. Mr. Brockett of Gateshead being elected to the chair, opened the proceedings by making some remarks which were inaudible to us in the gallery, and concluded by reading the placard calling the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Bell moved the first resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Allister. It went to affirm that any system of education for all classes ought to be sound and good. They had, prior to the meeting, impressed upon the minds of their several congregations the evil tendency of such a Bill as they had that *evening met to throw overboard*, as inimical to the best interests of the community, believing that that was the impression of a majority of the meeting. Each Rev. Gentleman, as he spoke, advocated that every one should fully and freely express his opinions upon the subject, and declared himself a promoter of civil and religious liberty, but behold they soon evinced whether or not such were the real sentiments of their minds, having passed three resolutions and proposed a petition throwing the Bill overboard altogether. Just as the chairman was about to submit it to the meeting, Mr. Sinclair rose and proposed the following petition as an amendment to the one now before the meeting, because, although it deprecated such portions of the Bill as gave undue influence and irresponsible power to the established Church, yet he saw the utility of having the children of the poor educated, and would not like to see a scheme thrown overboard merely to keep the people in ignorance.—(Mr. S. then read the petition which Mr. Beesley moved in Accrington, and which appeared in the *Star* of the 1st of April.) Mr. Beesley seconded the amendment at great length, stating what he believed to be the motive of the Rev. Gentlemen in using their efforts to prevent the factory child from being educated, and proved the justice of his remarks by alluding to the part they always took (or omitted to take) when anything was advanced for the benefit of the starving millions. Mr. B. then drew a lively picture of the condition of the factory children and their parents, and although he objected to many portions of the Bill, yet there was some clauses of it that were laudable. He would support a remedy for such as he considered bad, but as he had no interest in preventing the industrious classes from being educated, he could not agree to the Bill being thrown overboard. Mr. B. concluded amid the many interruptions and hisses of the Rev. Gentlemen on the platform, and several of them having first secured themselves from the fear of any explanation or reply from Mr. B., opened a regular tirade of abuse upon Mr. Beesley—demanding his proof for many things he had advanced, at the same time would not allow him to utter one syllable. They knew that their only security was in his silence, and when the meeting was in this state of uproar, we understand the chairman declared the original motion carried, although we only saw one show of hands taken and believed it to be in support of the amendment. Mr. Sinclair rose and protested against the decision of the Chairman, and Mr. Beesley announced that a public meeting would be held in the Forth, on Friday evening, to express their sense of the conduct of the actors of this evening's play. The Chartists published the public meeting by placard, and it was held in the Forth on Friday evening, as announced by the placard. Mr. Sinclair having been elected to the chair, opened the proceedings by stating the purport for which they had met, and introduced Mr. S. Kidd, who proposed the following resolution in a very able speech of upwards of an hour in length. It was briefly seconded by Mr. Macdonald and agreed to with one dissentient:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the Rev Gentlemen on the platform of the public meeting in Nelson-street Chapel, on the 11th instant, was everything but Christian—that the injustice which they resorted to, was sufficient proof to any person of discernment that they had no confidence in the cause which they attempted to gull the people with, and that if they were conscious of the truth of the subject they advocated they would not be afraid of its investigation, and further that this meeting do in the most solemn manner protest against the decision of Mr. Alderman Brockett, the chairman of the said public meeting, in declaring the original petition carried, whereas there was only one show of hands taken, and the usuage of public meetings being the amendment to be first submitted to the sense of the meeting. We do therefore claim the show of hands in support of the amendment, and do solemnly protest against any other petition being foisted upon the inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead; as agreed to at that meeting." It was then unanimously agreed that the amendment be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons. It was then announced that Mr. Kidd would lecture in the Chartists Hall, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, and the meeting separated highly gratified with the business-like manner in which it was conducted, so very different from the clamorous manner in which the meeting in the Nelson-street Chapel was conducted. Every person was said to have the liberty of expressing his opinion upon the subject of the meeting, but if that opinion happened to be at variance with the opinion of the worthy divines who had the getting up of the meeting, they were immediately put down by clamour, but here every person was invited to state his opinion upon the subject, and whither *pro* or *con*, the Chairman pledged himself that he would ensure a courteous hearing.

WORCESTER.—On Friday last, a meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, Lowesmoor, to adopt petitions against the Factories' Education Bill. The speakers were the Rev. Mr. Crow and Dr. Redford. Both speeches were redolent with ill feeling towards the church and abuse of the Government, which would have been deemed rank sedition in Chartists. Their opposition to the Bill was upon the narrow and selfish ground of their own interest. At the conclusion, Mr. Holyoake rose and respectfully asked permission to suggest the insertion of a new clause in the petition. The Rev. Mr. Crow gave a flat denial, and added "should a word be spoken, a policeman should be immediately sent for." Mr. Paterson afterwards begged to state that he held in his hands documents to which he wished to draw the attention of parties present, that seeing both sides of the question they might the better decide upon its merits. Dr. Redford answered, with his usual *courtesy*, "A policeman has been sent for and the moment one can be found you shall be given in custody." Upon this declaration, that a chance might not be lost one of the pious flock said he would throw Mr. Paterson from the gallery, and he and Mr. Holyoake with difficulty escaped from their clutches, manifesting tenfold more intolerance towards those who differed from them, than the Church exhibits, in the Bill complained of, towards Dissenters. On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in the Hall of Science, Carden-street, to petition for strictly *secular* national education. The meeting was very crowded, and though a warm opposition was offered by dissenters, the petition was carried by a large majority.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—National Education and the Government Factory Bill.—A public meeting of the inhababitants of this town was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Chapter Row, on the evening of Thursday, the 13th instant, for the purpose of considering the educational clauses of the Government Factory Bill. By the hour of meeting the audience was respectable, and the platform was filled with the Dissenting ministers of the town, when Mr. Thomas Barker was proposed to take the chair, which he did immediately. Mr. Beesley, from the gallery, rose and said Gentlemen, it is customary in all public meetings to ask the voice of the meting in the election of the chairman, why is it not so here? Mr. Beesley was answered by the Rev. Gentleman, singing, in chorus, a psalm. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Henry Lawson to the meeting, and the others followed in their turn. Their speeches throughout breathed the spirit of *patriotism* (?) all declaring their determination never to yield to the despotic measure of Sir J. Graham, interspersed occasionally with bitter attacks on Catholicity and hints for free trade in corn. The proceedings went on smoothly till about ten o'clock, when the Chairman introduced the last speaker, at the conclusion of whose address Mr. S. Kidd, from the body of the hall, addressed the chair. Mr. Beesley, from the gallery, doing the same, but they were drowned by the Chairman and his virtuous supporters chanting one of the psalms of David. While they were *singing*, Messrs. Kidd and Beesley ascended the platform, and after singing was over, claimed a hearing. The Chairman dismissed the meeting. Mr. Beesley said, I propose Mr. Gilfillan take the chair. Mr. Kidd seconded the proposition. Here the scene was rich in the extreme; on the platform were the Rev. Gentleman, the ex-Chairman, and the managers of the chapel, the former claiming a right to proceed to business; the latter threatening to put them off the platform, meanwhile the trustees put out the gas, and things grew rather serious. One of the Rev. Gentlemen caught Mr. Kidd by the arm and endeavoured to put him out physically, but soon discovered his mistake, Mr Kidd coolly remarking, I am never the aggressor, but no man shall abuse me; off your hands, Sir, or I will teach you a practical lesson at tumbling. Another of the divines had seized Mr. Beesley, and was acting similarly. Mr. Beesley, buttoning his coat, calmly said, if we are wrong, take us into custody, and we will go quietly, but no man shall use me roughly without knowing of it, do you understand that? At length the police arrived, and Messrs. Beesley and Kidd were dragged to the office, where they remained till next day at eleven o'clock, both confined in a cell about two yards square, with a privy in the one end; so excessively nauseous was the smell arising therefrom, together with the want of free air, that Messrs. Beesley and Kidd were sick nearly all night, and in the morning were quite exhausted. They were liberated on finding bail in £10 each, which their *friends immediately* procured. The prisoners were brought to trial on Friday forenoon, before Messrs. Saltrigge, Bell, &c., magistrates. Mr. Barker appeared against them and opened the case by declaring that the meeting in question was no public meeting. The magistrates on the bench reminded the complainant that the public were invited, and that it was a public meeting. Having failed in this the magistrates asked if there was no breach of the peace. Mr. Barker proceeded to describe the scene, declaring the ladies were alarmed, and Mr. Beesley offered to cast his coat, as much as to say he would strike. Mr. Beesley then briefly laid the real case before the gentlemen of the bench, disclaiming all intention of disturbing the meeting, in proof of which the superintendent of police had in his possession a petition, which was on Mr. Kidd when they were arrested. He never attempted casting his coat, on the contrary, he buttoned his coat, when Mr. Read Tailor, attacked him. The magistrates asked Mr. Beesley of what church was he a member, for this was a meeting of dissenters. Mr. Beesley answered I am minister for the Chartists, and preach for them regularly. The magistrates again asked the complainant if no interruption of the proceedings took place. He hesitated in answering the question, when Mr. Kidd said that he was bound in justice to admit that the proceedings were interrupted; the Chairman interrupting me by dismissing the meeting while I was speaking, such an act being a violation of the order of all deliberative assemblies. The dodge was tried of asserting that the meeting was not a public meeting, and that, therefore, the parties charged had no right to speak. The magistrates however held a different doctrine. They were of opinion that the public having been invited, the meeting was public, and that they had no right to prevent Messrs. Beesley and Kidd from speaking. The complaint was dismissed.

Condition of the Irish Peasantry.—The *Clare Journal*, a moderate "Tory" paper, in the course of an article on the present condition of the Irish peasantry, attributes much of the prevailing distress to *their want of tillage land.* "This want," says the writer, "is felt in almost every corner of the county, and we now ask, as we have done for many years past, can the landholders who farm from one to six or eight hundred acres of land expect that those people, who require but one acre to supply their necessities, will rest contented when they are refused that one? Can the gentry who are shut up within their demesne walls, upon whose lands a frieze-coated man dare not tread, can they suppose for a moment that those men whose wants are satisfied when they have a potato and milk for their families, will not look upon them more as persecutors than careless, if they make no effort to supply their very limited claims? Let them remember that it is not in human *nature to lie under such privations* for any length of time without making an effort to remove them, and that it is neither prudence or wisdom to try men to the utmost. We ask those landholders whose bullocks are fattened for market, do they consider that the people who are without one perch of earth to raise food for themselves and their families, can patiently endure, year after year, to be debarred from the limited portion we have already mentioned? Look at the length of way one of our peasantry will go to seek for an acre of tillage—some of them four or five miles; and will it be said that those who do so, and pay for it far more than it is worth, are not both hardworking and industrious!" The evil being thus pointed out the following remedy is suggested:—"It may be asked, how many acres would it require that all those wants may be supplied? We cannot answer that of our own knowledge, but we would say, upon the authority of one who knows this county better than any other man within its borders, that half a dozen of every hundred acres in the county, not requiring manure, or that they would be allowed to burn, would supply all the wants of the peasantry. We now ask the proprietors and landholders, is that too much to require for the people at your hands! We said before now, for we have frequently brought the subject before the country, that these wants should be inquired into by the landholders in their respective parishes. We would have them inquire the names of every man with a family who was in want of tillage, and supply that want. Beyond those who have families, which we consider the legitimate boundary, we should be cautious of passing, and only under peculiar circumstances."

A most fearful rencontre took place at New Orleans, on the 10th ult., between Captain C.C. Rodes, pilot of the President, and Captain W.P. Stevenson, pilot of the Swan. An ill feeling, arising out of a love affair, had existed between the two for some time past. On the morning in question, Stephenson went on board the President, and, drawing out a pistol, shot Rodes. The latter immediately drew out a "bowie knife," and the parties closed with each other, the one using the butt of his pistol, and the other his knife. During the scuffle, they tumbled into the hold of the vessel. Captain Rodes died in five minutes after this, and Stevenson is in a very dangerous state, having been stabbed in the abdomen, the knife severing the intestines. He was cut in several other parts of the body, and had one of his arms nearly dissevered.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Leeds Corn Market, April 18th.—The arrivals of grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. The demand for Wheat has been limited, and prices 1s per quarter lower. Barley has been full as well sold. Oats and Beans go off slowly at last week's prices.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1843.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
4022	917	302	—	399	47
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 5 9½	1 10 6	0 18 9	0 0 0	1 6 6¾	1 11 4

Leeds Woollen Market.—Better markets have ruled both on Saturday and Tuesday last, on both of which days considerable sales of both white and coloured goods were disposed of. From all enquiries we are able to make, we are glad to learn, that a better state of things exists in Leeds, but still a much greater improvement in the demand for manufactured goods must take place before the working population are fully employed.

Huddersfield Market, April 18.—The demand for Fancy Woollen and other Goods for trowsers is still maintained. The different stocks are much reduced, and in several instances without the probability of replacing it. Whilst the manufacturers were employed selling inside the Hall, not less than six auctioneers were engaged selling, apparently, cottage furniture; a woeful sight in itself, which shewed in the most positive manner that the manufacturing labourer was unemployed.

Malton Corn Market, April 15.—We have a fair supply of Grain offering to this day's market. Wheat of the first descriptions 1s per quarter dearer; inferior sorts without alteration. Barley in good demand at last week's prices. Oats dull of sale without any alteration in value.—Wheat, red, 44s to 48s per quarter of 40 stones; Wheat, white, 48s to 54s per ditto. Barley, 28s to 32s per quarter of 32 stones; Oats, 8d to 8¾d per stone.

York Corn Market, April 15.—The supply not being greater than the demand, the Wheat trade is rather brisker to-day, and we quote an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. on all fresh threshed samples. Barley is also much inquired for, and 1s. per qr. dearer. In Oats and Beans not much doing, and prices unaltered. White Wheat, 46s., 48s., to 52s. per qr. of 36st.; Red ditto, 44s., 46s., very fine, 47s.; Barley, Malting, 28s., 30s., very fine, 32s.; Oats, 8d. to 9d. per stone; Beans, 9d. to 11d. per stone.

Newcastle Corn Market, April 15.—We had again a very large supply of wheat at market this morning from the country, but being altogether without arrivals from the coast, the whole was readily cleared off at an advance of 1s. per qr. on the prices of this day se'nnight. A similar improvement was generally demanded on foreign wheat, but the business transacted was only limited. Rye maintains its value. Barley is in very moderate supply, and malting qualities fully maintain their value. Malt is a very dull sale. In beans and peas there is nothing doing. The show of oats from the farmers to-day was small, and met a brisk demand at rather over the rates of last week. Flour is a free sale at the quotations.

State of Trade.—Manchester, Tuesday Evening.—We have again to report very favourably of the state of our Cloth Market. The demand not only continues great, but is further on the increase, with prices for all descriptions unusually firm, whilst on many kinds a slight advance has taken place. We noticed last week the India and China demand as being good and on the increase; this not only continues, but has since further progressed, so that our manufacturerers have a pretty certain prospect before them of an uninterrupted good trade, especially if the staple continues low, which, from all appearances, it is likely to do. It was whispered on 'Change, just before its close, that a house in Liverpool had received a very large quantity of American manufactures on consignment for sale in the English markets; and, on more particular inquiries, there is no doubt of the fact—a strange thing, indeed, and it will prove stranger still, should the owners realise a profit in the face of 10 per cent. duties and costs of freight and commission. Should a profit, under such circumstances, be realised, but which we think impossible, the English manufacturers would be reduced to a poor plight indeed. Twist is, if anything, more difficult to sell, though a large business is doing in the article. Any numbers suitable for India, however, find buyers at full prices.—*Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.

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All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, April 22, 1843.)