BIRMINGHAM.

CHARTIST MEETING AT HOLLOWAY HEAD.

Placards were issued calling a meeting of the Charfists of Birmingham, on Monday, 22d inst, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the release of all Chartist prisoners, and also to elect a person to superintend the same. The placards emanated from the National Charter Association, and were signed "George White, sub-secretary." On the following day large bills were posted, inviting the men of Birmingham to attend the meeting and elect a man they well-knew. and signed "John Collins, Arthur O'Neil, and George Styles." A large waggon was placed on the ground as a hustings, and at half-past twelve, Mr. Chiswell was called to the chair. He opened the business in a brief address, and hoped the meeting world give every man who addressed them a fair and impartial hearing. He then introduced Mr. Wm. Martin to move the first re-

Mr. Martin addressed the meeting as citizens of Birmingham. They had that day assembled to advohumanity, and to rescue from the dungeon the victims of middle-class spies, who are now suffering torture. which for cruelty stands unparalleled in the history of the world. A vast deal had been said about a union of the middle and working classes; who hindered the middle classes from uniting with the toil-worn millions? Where were they at present? when they had such an opportunity of shewing their sympathy for the men who were suffering in the Whig dungeons, who were not guilty of crime, but on the contrary were virtuous men. They were living in a state of society, where men might commit crime without punishment : and why! Because they had power. The meeting was aware that he had suffered eighteen mouths' imprison. proper person to represent them in London. ment for making a good speech at Sheffield-(laughter) the rights of his own order; and when they mw men persecuted for merely holding a con-

they saw such things in existence, and by so doing remove the evil? He next called their attention to the present Government; let them look, for instance, to the reforming and liberal Lord Melbourne, who had been forty years a Tory. He was the man who had moved a vote of thanks to the Peterloo butchers. Lord Palmerston was the Talleyrand of England, being a regular fixture at Downing-street, where he had nestled for the last twenty-seven years. He hoped the people were determined to get rid of them and little Finality. tenced to four years' imprisonment for declaring war against the Queen, and had to spend that time in Northallerton House of Correction, under the silent specen, which was aggravated by the greatest monsters and most inhuman scoundrels being employed to carry it out. Holberry had been sentenced to three days' solitary confinement on the evidence of a man who had been three times imprisoned for felony. And when he complained to the doctor that his feet were swelled through torture of the treadmill, the Governor's am advised the doctor not te listen to him. (Shame.) Booker was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for the same reason, and his son to two years. Father and son sat near each other; and the poor old man was sent to solitary confinement on bread and water, for the high crime of offering a bit of black bread to his son, and was often threatened with punishment for shedding tears. (Shame, shame) He asked them, as ing. Englishmen, whether such a state of things was to be endured, and whether they were not resolved to unite in order to remove it? There was but one way, namely. to rally round the Charter. If the working classes were determined to be free, their own energies were sufficient to accomplish it; the working classes formed the very basis of society; and as it is the case in architecture, so also was it in politics, namely, that ruin was always the most certain, when it began at the bottom; ruin had not only commenced with the working

classes, but it had nearly finished its work, and that

was the reason why they demanded the Charter. He

next called their attention to the case of Brooke of

Bradford, who was seduced by a spy called Harrison. He was placed on the treadmill contrary to law, and although he complained that he was troubled with a cramp through the excessive labour he had to undergo, no notice was taken of his statement. Well, then, Wey had heard it stated that the working classes should unite with what was termed the middle class; it was the middle class who upheld the present accursed system; they had the power of altering it if they thought proper. Why, then, should they trouble themselves Shout a union with their worst and bitterest persecutors? Was it not they who had incarcerated James Bronterre O'Brien, the people's school master, and who were seeking to destroy that friend of the people, Feargus O'Connor? Why, then, talk of union with them? Pentherpe and others, had been induced to plead guilty, under an understanding that they would be liberated for so doing, but those middle-men broke their promise and the men were sentenced to a long and harrassing imprisonment. Peddie was being tortured to such a degree in Beverley House of Correction that his life was endangered. He also was the victim of Harrison the spy, who had been employed by the middleclasses. He thought he had stated sufficient to prove to them that their liberty depended solely on their own efforts, and hoped that the statement he had made World make them resolve to have the Charter, and not to go begging to any men to get it for them. The Chartists had been termed enemies to life and property. He should like to know whether Fesrgus O'Connor or Lord Melbourne was the greatest enemy of life and property. Melbourne, Russell, and Co. were wholemale murderers of the people; he could prove them to be so. Why not make them answer for it before the bar of their country? He hoped the men of Birmingham would unite, and shew to the rest of the country in example worthy of imitation: he hoped they would no longer be guiled by the sham-Radicals, Hume, Roebuck, Warburton, and Co., who advised them to emigrate, whilst their own country was capable of making them all comfortable. He thanked them, as an Irishman, for the patient hearing they had given him. They had given the lie to the truckling middle class of Ireland and the Big Beggarman, who stated that the people of this country had no sympathy for Ireland or Irishmen. When the people complained of distress they

by moving the following resolution:-"That the cruel treatment experienced by the victims system of slow murder practised in the Houses of Cor-

were told that trade was bad-that their commerce and

manufactures were declining; he would say, perish

both, rather than the people should be the seris they

Were made by the factory system. They should go and

see the pallid and care worn looks of the unfortunate

factory slave, and then ask themselves what benefit the

working man derived from commerce and manufac-

tures. They should establish their right to the land,

Which could never be done until they had the Charter;

if they had the Charter, they could elect persons who

would go the whole hog for the Charter, without taking

actice of legality-mongers. He again thanked them for

the patient hearing they had given him, and concluded

the system, little remained for him. He maintained, that it was the middle classes who incited the Govern-

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was earned unanimonaly. Mr. DEAN TAYLOR proposed the next resolution. He said, that as several others had to address the meet ing, he would be brief as possible. Although the first

secution to which the friends of liberty have been and

that proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitist principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitis principles, its think proper lecturers should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitis principles, its think proper lectures should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitis principles, its think proper lectures should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitis principles, its think proper lectures should be appointed, for the purpose of propagating Charitis principles, its think proper lectures should be app

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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Five 3hfilings per Quarter.

Lords Spiritual kept them in mental blindness, and seconded by Mr. Barratt.

cluded his address by moving the resolution. Mr. ARTHUR O'NEIL seconded the resolution. They hood appears exceedingly adapted for that purposehad heard a vast deal of discussion; and, no matter it being crowded with the working classes. After how they might differ upon other points, they were the usual business of its formation, it was agreed that agreed upon this. He was happy to find them at a committee do sit from seven till ten o'clock, on Sun-Holloway Head, and in the presence of one who had day evenings, at the above house, to enrol members, advocated the Charter in opposition to foreign policy, till a more suitable place can be procured. Monday He saw a person in the meeting who had mixed him- evening, March 29.—At the usual weekly meeting, self with the foreign policy agitation, and would tell held at the Dispatch Coffee Rooms, Bride Lane, Mr. him there what he thought. Mr. O'Neil then pro- Wilkinson in the chair. Messrs. Parker, Roger, Grey, ceeded to censure the conduct of Mr. Cardo, who and Hogg were proposed for nomination to sit on

O'Neil He thought Arthur O'Neil should be the last defray the expences of the general public meeting, to man to act as he had done, for he had his support take place at White Conduit House, on Easter Monmientions opinion, it was the duty of honest men to when in Glasgow, and it was also well known that day next, for the election of members to the "Petiresist such oppression. Was it not time to unite, when he (Mr. Cardo) never forsook the principles of the tien Convention." Unanimously carried. Mr. J. W. Charter. (Why did you not keep to it, then?) He Parker read a petition to the House of Commons. maintained that he had kept to it, and was sorry to praying for the People's Charter to become the law of find them in such a divided state. They were cursing the land, without the least possible delay; at the contheir country by their divisions. He was surprised to clusion of the reading of which he moved its adoption, see two sorts of bills posted, both professing to be for and to be signed by the chairman on behalf of this the same object, and was sure that was not the way meeting. It was seconded by Mr. D. Cater, and unto get the Charter. (Cries of "How are we to get it, animously agreed to. Tuesday and Saturday evenings, then?") He would tell them that crying there would the committee sits to receive monies, at the Dispatch, not get it for them. This remark caused renewed Bride Lane, from those friends who are desirous to

uproar; after which Mr. Cardo denounced Mr. O'Neil attend the deputation to York, to meet F. O Connor, They had heard of poor Holberry, who had been sen- as a public liar, and stated his determination to prove Esq., on his liberation from the fangs of his tyrants him so. After some further altercation between also, to receive the subscriptions of the shareholders of Messrs. O'Neil and Cardo, the latter left the meeting. | the banner for that occasion. It was agreed that the carried unanimously.

> with regard to what was termed the divided state of they had succeeded in the liberation of Mr. Edwards, Birmingham. He maintained that there was no and the removal of Mr. Carrier to another gaol, where division; there was but one political association in the he is allowed to write one letter a week to his friends; town, which met at Preeman-street, on Monday and but feared they had not at present made any interest Wednesday evenings. Another body of men met tegether in behalf of Messrs. Frost and Peddie, whose very as a church, which they had an undoubted right to de; names appeared to frighten the enemies of justice into he only wished it to be known that there was only hysterics. In the course of the evening, several one political society amongst the Chartists. He then members cautioned those who intend to attend the

> petition. He could not allow the present opportunity | MARYLEBONE.-Weekly meeting, on Sunday, to pass without making a few remarks. He cordially March 28th, Mr. Huntwell in the Chair. The national agreed with the resolutions, and considered they petition, which appeared in the Northern Star, was had done credit to the parties who drew them up. His read and adopted, and sheets ordered to be got so as friend Taylor had dwelt on the wealth of the country, to commence getting signatures to it. The meeting but it was a lamentable fact, that the wealth of a that is to take place at White Condnit House on country was not the happiness of a country. The reso- Easter Monday, to receive the Country Delegates, was lution justly censured a Government with liberty on agreed to. The deputation which was appointed to their lips, but hatred in their hearts. He then pro- wait on Mr. Sankey, to request him to become one of ceeded to shew the state of misery and destitution to the Petition Convention, gave in their report, that which the people were reduced, and instanced the case | Mr. Sankey must decline through ill-health, which he of the woman Longley, who murdered her infant in a is very sorry for. The Secretary announced, that after fit of despair, brought on by want, and declared his the sermon which was preached for Mrs. Clayton that unalterable attachment to the principles of the Charter. afternoon, the sum of 12s 7id was collected; and He concluded by supporting the petition. The petition was then put from the chair, and carried

unanimously. Mr. G. WHITE proposed Mr. Martin, late inmate of Northallerton House of Correction, as a proper person to act on the proposed Convention, for the superintendence of the petitions. He knew no man who would be more useful, as Mr. Martin had been an inmate of the prisons, which formed the chief ground of complaint, and, consequently, was prepared with the necessary information. He had already been chosen by the members of the National Charter Association, and by Frost's Committee; but as they were advocates of fair-play, and wished everything to be done in the most public manner, it was determined to take the opinion of an open air meeting. Mr. T. P. GREEN would second the nomination of

Mr. Martin. He believed him well qualified for the Mr. BENJAHIN HILL rose to propese that Mr. John Collins be the delegate for Birmingham. He mought do so. Mr. Collins had served them faithfully in the electric burst of overwhelming applause echoed through Convention. He did not propose him out of any disrespect to Mr. Martin, but he thought they should not go one thousand miles to seek a man when they had one of their own townsmen to do the business.

Mr. HILL, sen, seconded the nomination of Mr.

The CHAIRMAN then took the sense of the meeting. large number of hands were held up in favour of both candidates; but the Chairman decided that the majority were in favour of Mr. Collins, who was consequently declared duly elected. Mr. COLLINS thanked the meeting for their vote. and promised to perform his duty to the best of his

A committee was then appointed consisting of eleven persons, amongst whom were Messra O'Neil, Martin, White, Hill, Taylor, Barrett, and five others. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman; three cheers for the Charter, Feargus O'Conzor, the Northern Star, and Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the meeting dispersed.

Support Fund.—The Chartists of Birmingham and and prosperity, hitherto unexperienced, is sanguinely the surrounding distrists are respectfully informed looked-for by the Chartist body in Leicester. that the Committee for conducting Mrs. E. Brown's BATH.—On Monday evening last, pursuant Support Fund have removed their sittings from notice, a meeting of the adherents to the principles of and opened the business by announcing the object Moor-street to the Committee Room of the Christian the People's Charter, was held in Kingsmead-room, Chartist Chapel, where they will continue to meet Kingamead-square. The weather proved very unfavourwould make good laws. He therefore hoped they until further notice. Hours of attendance, from able; nevertheless upwards of 600 persons assembled. half-past seven until nine o'clock on the Tuesday Mr. Alderman Crisp was called to the chair amidst loud Carrier seconded the motion, and powerfully urged

join the Association until he was perfectly satisfied Mr. CHANCE, of Stourbridge, seconded the resolution. of its legality; and that it was his intention to He said, that after the able and ample manner in which consult Mr. Roebuck on the subject. The answer Mr. Martin had proposed the resolution, and shown up; was received amidst loud murmurs of dissatisfaction. FROST, &C. RESTORATION COMMITTEE.—This Committee held its weekly meeting on Tuesday evening. ment to persecute the Chartists. He also had been at the Chartist Meeting Room, Freeman-street, Mr. persecuted for denouncing their brutal conduct. He Henry Green in the chair. After the routine busihad to thank them for hiring spies to watch him, in ness was disposed of, a letter was read from Mr. L. distress that pervaded the land, and the hopelessness memorials to her Majesty. The financial affairs of of the factions doing anything for the people, had made the Committee were then duly discussed, and a resohim determined to struggle for the Charter. With lution passed, authorising the Secretary to send

would declare them an irresponsible government, who had proved by their conduct that they hated and detested the poor. They had in this country Lords each locality; payment to be forwarded in advance sat down, and was succeeded by W. P. Roberts,

the Lords Temporal kept them hungry and naked. | CITY OF LONDON.—A meeting of Chartists and He then proceeded in an able manner to prove friends was held on Sunday evening last, at the Globe Birminguana of good government, and suffering the irresponsibility of the government, and con- Coffee House, Fore-street, Cripplegate, to establish an eastern City locality of Chartists, as the neighbournamed member was consequently nominated. It was spirit prevailed, separated peacefully. Mr. WM CARDO then proceeded through the meet-moved by P. W. Parker, and seconded by D. Cater,

> The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was members of this locality do finally meet at the same place, to give in their books, with the whole of the Mr. GEORGE WHITE moved the adoption of the penny general subscription moneys for the victims, on petition which appeared in the Star. He said that blonday evening, the 19th inst. Mr. Parker, in giving there appeared to be a misunderstanding in the country in his report of the Petition Committee, stated that read the petition, and after a few other remarks, meeting on Wednesday, and all other meetings that concluded by moving it for the adoption of the meet may be got up to humbug the people, to use the

> > 2s 103d was collected in the room thus evening for a

distressed brother. LEICESTER.-Mr. Smart was nominated delegate to the Prisoners' Petition, &c. Convention, at a public meeting, held in the room at All Saints' Open, last Monday at noon; the petition in the Star was adonted by the meeting, and 10s. were subscribed towards the expences of the Members of Convention. On Monday night, Mr. Henry Vincent delivered a third lecture in the New Hall. Notwithstanding its being a wet night, a large audience were assembled, and expressed their repeated and increased gratification, by frequent plandits. The closing lecture, on Tuesday night, was, per haps, the ablest of the series, and Leicester has seldon witnessed such an enthusiastic scene as was presented on that occasion. While the young and powerful orator was fervidly and pathetically describing the flery ordeal through Which our fathers in reform passed, Mr. Geo. Bown, a highly respected and consistent veteran rose involuntarily, at the enunciation of the word ' Jacobin, -and being instantly recognised by the audience, an the hall, during which, the grey-haired and venerated sufferer in persecutions of past days, advanced to the platform and grasped Mr. Vincent's hand. The cheers were loud and long, and the sight was deeply moving. At the close of this lecture, Mr. Vincent administered the Chartist Teetotal pledge to sixty-three individuals. The excitement was of the most pleasing kind, and pervaded the whole audience so completely, that it is believed one hundred names would have been obtained to the pledge, if it had been introduced earlier in the evening. Mr. Vincent has created an immense feeling in Leicester, as well among the middle as the working classes, and it is not intended to let it die. Mr. next Sunday night, at six o'clock, and that on the following Sunday night, either himself or Mr. Markham would repeat the effort. Next Monday night, also, a public meeting will be held for petitioning Parliament to release poor Peddie; and on Tuesday night, the members of the National Chartist Association meet to elect a Sub-Secretary and Sub-Treasurer, in pursu. ance of the new plan of organisation. A reading-room BIRMINGHAM.-MRS. E. BROWN AND FAMILY'S and library, weekly lectures, &c., are in projection :

BATH.—On Monday evening last, pursuant to public applause. The worthy gentleman commenced by the people to a performance of their political duties. BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. stating the object of the meeting to be to gather together A meeting took place at their room, in the friends of the Charter; to urge upon them to con-Freeman-street, on Monday evening last, at which centrate all their energies towards the object they had of Whig tyranny and middle-class spies, in the various Messrs. Martin and Taylor delivered spirited in view. He proceeded, in an emphatic manner, to dungeons throughout the country, and the inhuman addresses. A deputation was appointed to wait on show the injustice the unrepresented people were com-Mr. Collins, to ascertain whether he still objected pelled to endure, dwelt upon the severity and injustration the present day. Mr. R. K. Philp, from the door should have been opened, they were inrection and gaols of this oppressed land, preves beyond joining the National Charter Association. The tice of the existing Poor Laws, and convincingly argued doubt the tyrannical and bloodthirsty disposition deputation, on their return, stated that Mr. Collins that the only hope the people could entertain for an of the base, treacherous, and imbecile Whig Govern- had informed them that it was not his intention to amelioration of their condition, rested solely upon themselves, and that justice would be done them sooner or later, according to their union, their perseverance, their determination. He, therefore, hoped the people of Bath would, with renewed energy and zeal, be found struggling against the robbers of their rights, and the iniquitous system at present upheld against the people's will. Mr. C. called upon Mr. T. Bolwell, and sat down amid loud cheers. Mr. Bolwell was glad to see such a order to deter him from advocating his principles. The Pitkethly, stating his willingness to present the through some unknown cause, been seldom in their ing up against persecution; and could tell them what would be cheering, that after all the difficulty and op-Delegate Meeting.—A meeting of delegates took position they had encountered, they, an association following resolutions were adopted:—"That five place on Sunday last, at the Chartist meeting-room, of poor "degraded" working meen, "unfit for the Freeman-street. Delegates were in attendance, and excercise of political power," had paid their debts, resolution was important, the second was important letters, approving of the proceedings, were reading the first sufficient quantity also. He would therefore begin by reading his text, which was as follows:—

"That the starvation and misery which exists in this, the wealthiest country in the world, and the personal description of the proceedings, were read the control of the proceedings, were read quitted their late premises honourably, unlike and quitted their late premises honourably, unlike the Editor of the Star to print a sufficient quantity of the National Petition for the whole of the National Petition for the whole of the National Petition for the whole of the National Petition for the various districts be recommend the Editor of the Star to print a sufficient quantity of the National Petition for the whole of the National Petition for the whole of the National Petition for the whole of the National Petition for the National Petitio are now subjected, by a so-called Reforming Govern- of the moneys he had received from the various towns they had heard of what had been done, call their ment produced, by a so-called Reforming Govern- of the moneys he had received from the various towns they had heard of what had been done, call their respondence; after which Mr. Barratt read a list the meeting. Mr. R. K. Philp said he should, as ment, proves that there is no hope for the industrious in the district, together with the manner in which attention to what they new ought to do. The demoportion of the community, except through the establishment of a responsible government, based upon the principles of the People's Charter."

He thought that a capital text, as it set before them the past, the present was an irresponsible Government; it told them that the present was an irresponsible Government; already appeared.) The following resolutions were then agreed to:—Ist. "As it is absolutely necessary question it, but there was no doubt that the present electors might be irrelined to that the present existed in direct opposition to the industrious attention to what they new ought to do. The demonstration of the community, except inrough the establish he had paid it. It was then moved by Mr. Chance, of Stourbridge, and seconded by Mr. Buckney, of Coventry—"That Mr. Barratt's accounts be received by this meeting, and passed." This was them to unite in indissoluble union, for them to beat unanimously agreed to:—Ist. "As it is absolutely necessary that proper lecturers should be appointed, for the sums received have then to unite in indissoluble union, for them. Nothing would obtain the people's rights but their exertions; and fathers, mothers, and children were that proper lecturers should be appointed, for the sums received have already appeared.) The following resolutions were the present electors might be irclined to the irrelation to what they new ought to do. The demonstration to what they new ought to do. The demonstration to what they new ought to do. The demonstration to what they new ought to do. The demonstration to what they new ought to do. The demonstration to what they new ought to do. The demonstration to what they new ought to do. The sums received have converted have them to unite in indissoluble union, for them to unite in indissoluble union, fo

Spiritual and Lords Temporal; one took care of their from the places to be visited, at the rate of 30s. for Esq., who followed in the strain of the previous the words contained in Isaiah x. 1, 2. The room was bodies and the other took care of their souls. The each week's services." Moved by Mr. Buckney, and speakers. He alluded to the atrocious proceedings in the cases of Cardigan, Waldegrave, &c., the aristocrats, and Hoey and Hodge, and other poor work-livery of the sermon. The preacher dwelt, in a it would do more than anything else to open the eyes | made a forcible appeal to his hearers on behalf of the of the people—to shew them the existence of one Whig-made widow and fatherless children. At the law for the rich and another for the poer, and would close a collection was made, which amounted to 23s. extend the spirit of Chartism far and wide. Mr. Roberts spoke at some length, amid hearty plaudits. It was then announced that a commodious room at | was held in the large Assembly Room, Royal Oak | very same circumstances which have brought down No. 4, Westgate Buildings, had been taken for the purposes of the Association, where every information might be obtained. Mr. Clarke proposed, and Mr. Philp seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chair- Butterworth pointed out, in a clear and lucid manner, The middle class—the manufacturers—have created man, which were given heartny; thanks were also the causes that afflict society, and the necessity of a monster which will destroy themselves. Who given to the proprietor of the room, and the meethappened to be standing on the outskirts of the the Petition Convention. Mr. Parker declined, and ing, which, without exaggeration, was highly intermeeting, and concluded by advising them to choose a Roger Grey, not being sufficiently known, the last esting and cheering, and throughout which a glorious

THE PETITION CONVENTION .- The Chartists of Bath

LANCASTER.—A meeting was called by the Mayor, in compliance with a resolution of the Town Council, to be held at eleven in the forenoon of Wednesday, to petition Parliament for a revision of Wednesday, to petition Parliament for a revision of Meeting separated highly gratified with the evening's America, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, and many other places. The great manufacturers will be the commercial tariff. The petition having been proceedings. The cause flourishes here, the hearts other places. The great manufacturers will be proposed and seconded; Mr. J. T. Lund, a working of the people are set upon the Charter, they allow eating up the small ones; he with most capital will man, proposed an adjournment to half-past seven at no clap-traps to draw them aside, but seem deternight, that the working classes might attend, as he mined to have "the whole hog, bristles and all." intended moving an amendment before it was put Teetotalism and Chartism are linked together, chinery. The consequence will be the ruin of the to the meeting. An amendment was moved by the expecting by these means to be better enabled to small fry, the cottage property owners and the Tories for the exclusion of the Corn Laws from the win their winding way against all opposition, and after some squabbling, the motion for would advise every Chartist in the United Kingdom shop-keepers, the manufacturers foresee this. They petition; and after some squabbling, the motion for would advise every Chartist in the United Kingdom shop-keepers, the manufacturers foresee this. They adjourned meeting in the evening, Mr. Lund moved dashing the intoxicating cup from his lips, for although they do see this, and dread its approach, an amendment to the effect, that this meeting peti- remember the words of John Cleave, at the Palace- they will nibble, shuffle, and try all man convres sooner tion for nothing short of the People's Charter. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hamson, but the that is swallowed by a working man, adds another ducers. They will suffer bankruptey and ruin Mayor, acting as Chairman, refused to entertain the rivet to the chain that binds him. motion, and the meeting refused to entertain any other until that was disposed of. At the close of the meeting, in which they were completely defeated, Deegan, lectured in the Co-operative Hall, on the three cheers were given for the Charter, three for F. O'Connor, and three grouns for the Whigs. BARNELEY.—On Sunday last, a funeral sermon

or Clayton, was preached in the Odd Fellows' Chartists have already pushed from them the intox-Hall, by the Rev. Wm. Hill. A collection was made for the widow, amounting to £2 2s. 71d. Expences, including rent of the Hall, bills printing, &c., being defrayed, 14s. 2d. remained for the widow It had been intended after the sermon to submit the call a public meeting, at which their petition and memorials could be adopted. This was determined on, and the meeting is to be holden in the Odd Fel-

lows' Hall this day (Thursday.) BRIDGETON .- A public meeting of the inhabitants was held here on Wednesday last, Mr. Richardson in the chair. Mr. M. Cullen, of Glasgow, delivered an impressive address in behalf of the incarcerated Chartists, and also recommend atory of the petitioning scheme, as proposed by Feargus O'Connor. After which seven resolutions were proposed, and efficiently spoken to, by Messrs. Watson, Black, Fortune, and others, which were be highly gratifying to every friend of the cause. thus while it affords recreation, it also keeps them from the gin palace. The discussion on the progres-sion of mankind will be re-opened on Monday Potteries be invited to send delegates to the meeting.

evening, the 5th of April, at eight o'clock precisely. on the following Monday, 12th of April, when two gentlemen from Manchester, of the Adam Smithian Political Economy school, will be met on this im-Cooper, editor of the Illuminator, announced that he flour were purchased and divided among themselves. would preach in the Chartist room at All Saints' Open | Provision dealers, look out! The working men begin te find out their own interest; they now purchase flour, bacon, potatoes, soap, and candles. The Chartists owe nothing; the accounts were audited, every thing found correct, and a balance in hand. They wish the government could say as much. BRADFORD-(WILTSHIRE).-On Tuesday evening, March 23, a public meeting was held in White-

hill Chapel, in this town, for the purpose of adopting the political prisoners' petition, and rallying the Chartists of Bradford around their glorious standard for which the persons assembled had been called together. Mr. Reuben Nibblet read the petition. and, in an able manner, moved its adoption. Mr. Mr. Charles Bolwell, from Bath, next addressed the meeting, pointing out the right of the people to the Charter which they had demanded, explaining the first principles of Government, and exposing the the meeting broke up, having established good

WEST BRISTOL AND CLIFTON .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of this district, the shillings be sent to the Star office towards the Petition Convention Fund." "That we do recommend the Editor of the Star to print a sufficient quantity

BAWICE.—The Hawick Branch of the Chartist Total Abstinence Border Union, held their second social meeting last night, in the large hall of the Commercial Inn, which was crowded to suffocation. The meeting was addressed by Anthony Haig,

BURNLEY.—On Sunday, the 14th of March, an excellent and impressive sermon was preached in the again. The man set med pleased at this, and hoped Chartist Room, on the death of poor Clayton, from he would stick to his word. Yes, says the master, Chartist Room, on the death of poor Clayton, from crowded to suffication, by an attentive audience. ing men. He did not regret these things, because sympathetic strain, on the sufferings of Clayton, and

having possession of the elective franchise, in order will pay the taxes when manual labour is done to enable the working classes to protect their labour away with? Will the wood, iron, and steel? from the grasping maws of the several "ocracy's" No. (Hear, hear.) But they must be paid that laid their unholy paws upon it; and concluded The Queen, Bishops, Albert, the parrots, monkeys, by exhorting his audience to union and perse- and dogs, must be kept. Whe will pay the taxes? ment for making a good speech at Shemeid—(laughter)

whereas, a horsestealer was sentenced to six months. The Chartists of Bath

whereas, a horsestealer was sentenced to six months. The Chartists of Bath

(Cries of "shame.") He had suffered for advocating to his own order; and when they of the last defray the expences of the general public meeting, to No. 4, Westgate Buildings.

The Intrion Convention Fund. A by P. W. Parker, and seconded by D. Cause, the finds of the funds of the funds of the following the meeting had dogs, must be kept. Whe will pay the taxes?

The Intrion Convention Fund. A by Cannot get it from the working men, befunds of this locality shall be advanced, to assist to public meeting will be held next Monday evening, at the rights of his own order; and when they O'Neil He thought Arthur O'Neil should be the last defray the expences of the general public meeting, to No. 4, Westgate Buildings. Burnley. A vote of thanks was then given to the hear.) The machinery which has been competing

> able to state, that the majority of the Sunderland icating cup, and intend, to advance the same, to hold of things which were bringing himself to starvation, meetings every Tuesday evening in the Co-operative slavery, and want, and which would be entailed upon his offspring. But, said Mr. Butterworth,

concluded by moving it for the adoption of the meeting.

In Mr. Saunders, of Bromsgrove, seconded the adoption of the petition, and made some clever remarks.

Mr. Jehn Collins supported the adoption of the petition. He could not allow the present opportunity petition. He could not allow the present opportunity process.

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Mr. Jehn Collins supported the adoption of the congregation, and notice to the adoption of the congregation and notice to the adoption of the congregation and notice to the adopt room, however, was waited upon by the Magistrates' the object, principles, and tendency of Chartism .- ing wicked men out of the question), so long will Clerk, and reminded that the room was not licensed Mr. Lawson, of Coxhoe, also addressed the meeting they be slaves, at least so long as they believe such as a place of worship. He was informed, however, that their worships would most kindly overlook the he strongly urged the formation of a Chartist store Institutions are as bad as either the churches or violation of law in that respect, provided that the in the city of Durham. He stated that upwards of chapels, for there they tell the people that they petitioning business was not persisted in; but that, 100 shares had already been taken, although no should not ask for a full belly or good coat, until if such a desecration of the Sabbath were tolerated, public meeting had been held, and he had little they have become educated. That to give him his his license, as a publican, would certainly be in doubt but that ere long a flourishing store would be rights, to give him what will feed and clothe himself danger. This being represented to Mr. Hill on his established in the city, and be found of great service and family, would only make him more miserable. arrival, he at once advised the people not to com- to the cause of Chartism. At the close of the meet. In short, that which would make them comfortable promise the interests of an individual, but to give ing a number of Chartist circulars and other Chartist and happy would only make them miscrable. up the petitioning, having the sermon only; and to papers were sold and distributed, and the whole pro- (Laughter.) No man ought to be allowed to invent ceeding affords the strongest reason for anticipating machinery to do away with manual labour, (indeed the establishment of a flourishing society.

> on Saturday evening last, a letter from William Brook, an inmate of Northallerton House of Correction, was read, after which various resolutions to stem the ocean as stop machinery militating connected with the movement in that locality were against the interest of working millions, without unanimously carried.

MACCLESFIELD .- The adjourned meeting of the delegates of the county of Chester was held on Sunday, according to announcement. There were delegates from Stockport, Congleton, and Macclesfield, likewise a finally agreed to. There is no lack of spirit mani-letter from Middlewich, announcing their inability to fested by the Committee of this district, which has send a delegate; but stating that they would abide by lately been reinvigorated by a supply of fresh ma. the decision of the meeting. The principal business of terials, which seem to work well, and under whose the delegates was to appoint a lecturer for the county; hands the Sunday school and other undertakings but when the amount of enrolled members in the various have assumed an appearance of prosperity that must towns, were laid before them, they found, that at present, they would not be able to support one. The SALPORD .- The Chartists here are going on delegate from Congleton stated, that he was instructed rapidly. Their numbers are increasing weekly; their to state the district of the Potteries would be willing room is getting too small for them, and they will to join with Cheshire to have a lecturer for the dishave to take another one, larger. They elected a trict. This statement was well received, as it was confresh Committee. There is an amusement class held sidered that a populous district would be preferable to in their room on Wednesday and Saturday evenings: a county which has its towns scattered so widely, and accordingly it was proposed and seconded, that the The meeting to be held in Congleton, as the most cen-The question of capital and labour will be discussed tral town. Good reports were given respecting the state of the Chartists in Sandbach, Nantwich, Northwich, and other places; and it was agreed that Mr. Linney, of Manchester, should visit all those places in portant matter. The co-operation among the workies the course of next week, to arouse them to a sense of continues, with increased numbers; ten bags of their duty. During the interval, until next meeting, there is to be an exchange of local lecturers, and the the necessity of organisation to be impressed on the minds of all. We are going on well here; our members are increasing, and we have established a Chartist Total-Abstinence Society. The members are in great spirits. Mr. Linney lectured on Sunday, in a room of Mr. West's.

tion of the political bodies in the town and neighenquire into the state of such, and it was resolved -the People's Charter. The chapel was crowded that should any party call a public meeting for any cotton masters and the master hatters, who could in every part. Mr. Haswell was called to the chair, purpose, the object of the Charter should be intro- so unblushingly tell a man that if he gave his is to transact.

> the inhabitants of Honley attended at the Smithy Place School, to hear a sermon preached by Mr. Josh. Bray, for the benefit of the wife and family

audience, numerous, attentive, and respectable. vagance, splendour, and luxury, at the expence of the commenced by remarks upon the death of poor the other. He did not believe that it was the will Clayton—gave a description of the sufferings en-dured by him while in prison, in consequence of the thing for the sustenance and support of the whole unjust punishment inflicted upon him by the prison human family, that it should be lacked up, and discipline. Mr. B. we at at great length into the torture which the prisoners had to endure, from his believe that it was the will of God that man own observation and from information which he should be ever parted from his wife and family: had received from Mar. Martin, who has lately been and, lastly, he did not believe that it was the will liberated from No thallerton; and called upon the of God that things should remain in such an abomi-The meeting was addressed by Anthony Haig, James Gray, and Alexander Hogg, which with the excellent singing, recitations, and instrumental music, appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the audience. We augur great benefit to the cause from these meetings, if properly conducted.

REDRITH (CORNWALL) At the weekly meeting to reduce the greatest and complained of the cause of the wages of

and brought the wates of those in employ considerably lower. And, at the present time, there is a machine being got up which will supersede block printing, and, consequently, do without that body of men altogether. In the Potteries, he was, he believed, correctly informed, that a machine had been in ented, which will be equal to, and supersede the labo er of, three or four hundred men in the manufacture of pots, &c. &c. The Parliament knew this. and yet have no sympathy for these men, unics it was such as a lion would have to a cat; or, as Sheridan s. vid, "Like vultures to cover and devour them." He dere related an anecdote of a working man, who ask of his master (a very religious man) whether he was not afraid of going to hell for bating his hands! The paster replied that he had left off reducing his hance and would never attempt it I shall have no need to reduce them again, because I shall shortly be able to do without them altogether! Here, Mr. B. aid, that it was flesh and blood against iron, wood, and steel. (Hear, hear.) But the working classes will not be the only sufferers in the end. The middle—the shopkeepers—were beginning to find it out, that the till was frequently owners. quently empty. Then, if the working people did not get wages, they could not lay it out in purchasing

country, who earned tolerable wages. A machine

was invented, which threw many out of employment.

LECTURE -On Tuesday evening last, a meeting provision and clothing. (Hear, hear.) And the before they are prepared to join the working classes SUNDERLAND.—On Monday evening last, Mr. capital and labour alike. (Hear.) Every single act which these men do is calculated to make things principle of total abstinence, and the duties of the worse, and he believed great sacrifices would be made Charnests to adopt them. We are happy in being before the people were redeemed from their slavery, bondage, and their attendant evils. (Hear, hear.)

Clayton was sacrificed for trying to remove a state

it would take a long time and a great deal of for-DURHAM.—Chartism in this city has evidently cible argument to induce a man who receives it ought to be allowed the greatest crime to do so), unless he is at the same time prepared to let the peo-BRADFORD.—At the usual weekly meeting held ple have the benefit arising from it. That man who does so proves himself to be one of the greatest villains to society. And we might just as well try giving the people a power of the law which governs both master and the workman. It is not true that this artificial state of society cannot be altered. By a proper and judicious arrangement and distribution of the wealth produced, every man might obtain a sufficiency to maintain himself and family. He therefore would recommend the people to union and perseverance, though by doing so, it might subject some to imprisonment. It appeared that the Whigs had not done arresting yet—they had taken Christopher Dean, of Manchester, last week, and according to what some of the hacks in office said, they have not done yet in Stockort. If there were any of their spies, tools, or lickspittles present, he hoped they would go and tell their employers that the people never would cease so long as such a state of things existed. He hoped they would tell their employers he never would cease himself, so long as he saw a system like the present fraught with injustice, misrule, and extravagance on the one hand by those who produce nothing valuable to society; and on the other, slavery, poverty, and starvation to those who are the producers of all wealth. So long as he witnessed such a state of things, he would not cease denouncing it, let the consequence be what it may. (Cheers.) This was not the time to humbug the people, this is a time when the people must speak, and he thought it would take much to convince them that the middle class were not the most inveterate enemies to the many. They are the people who choose the Parliament who have passed all the bad laws which disgrace the statue book. Could anything be more fiendish, more devilish, than the conduct of the master hatters towards their workmen? It was the middle class who transported the Dorchester HUDDERSFIELD,—At the weekly meeting of Labourers for conspiracy forsooth, for protecting the Chartists on Tuesday evening, a full representa- their own wages, who transported the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and who have filled the English bourhood, was given in by a committee appointed to prisons? Mr. Butterworth again referred his hearers to the (what he called) damnable act of the duced and show the country that its principles are brother a crust for resisting oppression, he must be predominant in this neighbourhood. The out-town- turned into the street. And yet the organ of this ships are requested to attend the next meeting on party had said it was time to stop public meetings. Tuesday evening next, as some important business because the working man had courage enough to meet these masters, and tell them to their teeth of their unprincipled conduct. Because they dare to HONLEY .- On Sunday, the 28th day of March. go and open their mouths and tell them that they were telling untruths. There was one gentleman.at the late great meeting who boasted of not having reduced his hands for a long time, and because he iniquity of the rulers and the sufferings of the of poor Clayton, the Whig victim; but, at the time was not allowed to tell lies by wholesale without being contradicted, he went away in a huff, and Bath, next addressed the meeting upon the neces- formed that they could not have the room, by orders by seven o'clock the next morning, this man, who sity of union and determined perseverance. He of the "pious" John Robinson, who had sent a had shown so much charity and sympathy for his showed the advantages to be derived from brotherly letter to the person holding the key. But when hands previously, gave notice for a reduction of two co-operation. The two latter speakers entered upon the object of men, some one is always or three shillings per week,—(shame,)—and when the objects of the meeting at some length, and were ready to hold out the hand of fellowship. Without asked why he did so, he replied—that if they were repeatedly cheered. Mr. Morgan Williams, of Mer-any application, the Socialists offered their room, determined to oppose him at public meetings, he thyr Tydvill, was chosen to represent Bradford in which was accepted, and a good congregation asthe convention. After votes of thanks, cheers, &c., sembled. A collection was made, amounting to them down in their wages, (Execuation.) Mr. 10s. 6d. The disgust which the people felt at the Butterworth said that there were two powerful feelings, and a determination to "move on to vic- base and disgraceful conduct of the tyrants under a parties already organised, and when they united cloak is widely spread. The inscription over the the Government must tremble, or concede to the cheering meeting before him. And as he beheld many old faces he had before often seen, but who had latterly, through some unknown cause, been seldom in their proper places; and as, also, he found the present meeting attended by many of the middle classes, he would enter upon a detail of the proceedings of the Charter Association during the last three years. Mr. B. then went on to show the amount of difficulty which had regard to the question of legality, he was resolved to circulars to the various towns, soliciting remittances and address the meeting. A Committee from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting. A Committee from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting. A Committee from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting of the purpose of enabling the Committee to make went on to show the amount of difficulty which had from advocating his principles under any pretence. He their final arrangements, and that the Editor of the heavy expences incurred in stand-present and address the meeting. A Committee from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the present and address the meeting from Berry Brow, by John Gleadhill being sub-present and address the meeting STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening, in accord- might tell him (Busterworth) that it was the will of ance with an invitation from the Chartists of this God that things should be as they are. But he did town, Mr. Butterworth, of Manchester, late mem- not believe that it was the will of End there should ber of the Chartist College, at Lancaster, delivered be 6,900,000 of slaves in this country. He did not a lecture, in the large room, Baraber's Brow, to an believe that one class should live in idleness, extra-

Chartist Entelligence.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams delivered an address at the Life Boat House from the following text:-" The night is far sper s, the day is at hand; let us, therefore, cast off the wo ks of darkness, and put on the armour of light." The lecturer dwelt upon the character of Paul as a Reformer, showing that the ardent anticipations which he entertained of the speedy triumph of truth, was the result of an intense conviction of its power, and his own unparalleled energy of character. Similar principles and feelings, he contended, had entyred into the characters of all those who had nobly strr ggled to emancipate the world from the various evi's and oppressions under which it grouned. They W're the principles and feelings which nerved them to the combat, sustained them in sufferings, and enabled them proudly to triumph even in death. By such means were the characters of Hampden, Sydney, Marvel, Washington, Paine, Cobbett, Frost, O'Connor, &c., formed. The lecturer then meetings on Saturday, April the 3rd, at eight o'clock in showed, that the night of popular ignorance was far spent; that the night of religious superstition. slavish fear, cant, hypocrisy, discord, division, and weakness was fast spending; that the day of knowledge, union. and power had dawned, and the reign of liberty, peace, and happiness, was at hand. He then exhorted his mental sloth, drunkenness, &c., and put on the armour of light. The audience was very large, and most at-

meeting was held in the Co-operative Hall, Mr. be appointed to carry out the object." The committee Helmsley in the chair; when the question of electing a met on Saturday, the 27th, the following resolution was Gosport. Solicitors, Lambert, Raymond's buildings, delegate to the Convention was taken into considera- agreed upon. "That men's Tickets be one shilling, tion. A letter was read from John Watkins, Esq., and women's ninepence each." Sunday, the 28th inst., declining to act as the representative of Northumber- the business commenced with reading the glorious land and Durham. Mr. W. stated that he believed he defeat of the Corn Law League, and triumphant April 14, May 11, at twelve, at the Legs of Man Inn, could be of more use to the cause, in another capacity, victory of the Chartists at a public meeting in Manbeing engaged in preparing Chartist Works for the press chater, when the following resolution was agreed It was resolved that a public meeting of the inhabitants upon. "That a vote of thanks be given to Messrs. should be held on Thursday evening to appoint a Dixon, Scholefield, Nightingale, Leach, M'Douall, and delegate, and take into consideration the national the brave Chartists of Manchester, for the glorious

WARRINGTON .- The Chartists met as usual in their room on Sunday evening, Mr. Whitlow in the chair. The leading articles of the Slar were read; after which letters from the Executive and from the County elsewhere.—At a meeting of Chartists held on Monday Delegate Meeting were read, and a discussion ensued night, it was moved and seconded, That this meeting upon the question of whether the people should now highly approve of the Delegates for the Convention press for a repeal of the Corn Laws, which ended in a being chosen by ballot by the Executive, and that this resolution that the people of this country will never be meeting will abide by such ballot.-Mr. H. Vincent permanently benefitted until they are in possession of lectured here on Wednesday and the two following the elective franchise.

CHELSEA.—At the usual weekly meeting of Char tists, at the United Temperance Coffee House, Lower George-street, Chelsea, after the transaction of the usual business, the nomination of Mr. Wheeler for the National Charter Association; they have engaged Mr. office of Secretary, and of Mr. Hogg for Treasurer, of Bairstow for the ensuing month as a missionary for the the Middlesex County Council, was stated to the meet, organisation of the county of Derby; and the Chartists ing, and met with unqualified approbation. Mr. of Duffield, Belper, Millford, Heanor, Holbrook, Wheeler was then put in nomination for one of the likeston, Chesterfield, and Brompton, have been delegates for London, to sit on the Petitien Convention. solicited to contribute towards Mr. B.'s support, that A of the Established Church, whose melancholy The sum of 12s. was voted towards defraying the by so doing the members of the above places may be case of suffering and distress has been for some time expense of calling a grand public meeting at White entitled to a share in his services. The Mayor has Conduit House on Easter Monday, to receive the countributions of a few truly try delegates, and elect those for London. An able and Town Hall of Derby for a meeting to memorialise on interesting lecture was then given by Mr. T. M. Wheeler, on "Class legislation and the People's Charter considered as a remedy," at the conclusion of which an interesting discussion took place, and seven new

here, and we have no doubt but we shall go on rapidly the 2nd of December last, in the parish of Nether when Birmingham becomes reconciled, for the men Whitacre, in this county, by their having placed on the here look much to that place, as they are empowered to Birmingham and Derby Railway, in the said parish, a arrange for the lecturers for this district. At the truck, which obstructed an engine and train of carusual weekly meeting, held on Wednesday week, Mr. ringes, and the deceased, who was a passenger, was O'Connor's plan for a Petition Convention was taken killed by the collision. into consideration, and was fully approved of by all. Mr. DANIEL was for the prosecution; and Mr. A subscription was immediately entered into, and 10s. MILLER for the prisoners. was ordered to be sent to the Star-office, for the purpose It appeared, from the examination of witnesses, that of the highly celebrated and humane oculist, Mr. of earrying out the above object.

evening, in the room of Mr. Leech, who had been an-

LEAGUE, AND TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS .- On their being aware of it, or being cautioned by any one. Monday evening last, the above-named body held a A train of carriages, running at the rate of thirty miles meeting in the Council Chamber of the Town-Hall, for an hour coming upon the prisoners and truck suddenly, the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee, they had no time to remove it out of the way, and the and transacting other business. The Radical party, ap- engine and carriages coming in collision with it, were prehensive that they were going to pass a petition to driven off the rails, the stoker was thrown out, and Parliament, deputed Mr. Arthur, and another gentle his leg broken; and Richard Bluck, a passenger by a man, to wait upon the Mayor, who is one of the leaders | third class carriage, was killed. The prisoners themof the league, to ascertain if such was the case. The selves narrowly escaped. Mayor stated that he believed not, that the only object was to receive the report of the Committee, and trans- Learned Judge expressed his entire concurrence, but at act some other business connected with the society, the same time, while he thought that ne blame Accordingly, the meeting was held, and the report attached to the prisoners, he cautioned them and all brought up, and which was unanimously adopted and other persons employed on railways against such ordered to be printed. It consisted of the common- negligence as exposed the lives of so many persons to place assertions, false dates, and erroneous conclusions. which have generally been put forth in such documents. It appears that they have expended about £100 in getting up petitions, and circulating papers connected with a repeal of the Corn Laws, and that there only remained a balance of a few shillings in hand; the report recommended further subscriptions to be entered into immediately, for the purpose of preparing petitions to Parliament, so as to be in time for Mr. Villier's motion, which was to be brought forward immediately after the Easter recess. At this meeting it was agreed that another meeting should be called for Thursday evening, to which the Chartists were to be invited; for the purpose of hearing their views on the subject, and endesvouring, if possible, to come to an amicable arrangement with them. The meeting at half-past on-, May 7, at twelve, at the Court of took place on the evening above-named, when a number of Chartists attended. Mr. Sheffield, dentist, was called to the chair, after which the meeting was addressed by several members of the Anti-Corn Law League, the Chartists listening to their observations and arguments with great patience; after the former were done, several of the Chartist leaders severally addressed the meeting, to the effect, that while they strongly repudiated the existence of the Corn Laws, as well as all other monopolies, they considered it perfectly useless to waste time and money in petitioning the House of Commons for their repeal, and that there was no hope of redress being afforded to the people until that House was thoroughly reformed by the adoption of the People's Charter. Here the parties got into an angry colloquial discussion, which ended in Mr. Jeseph Richardson, Secretary to the Chartist Association, moving a resolution to the same effect as before stated by the members of that body. The Chairman, however, refused to put it to the meeting, and consequently vacated the chair, when to the great chagrin of the Leaguers, Mr. James Arthur was called to the chair, amidst the cheers of the meeting. We need scarcely add, that the resolution was carried amidst great cheering; after which three hearty cheers were given for the Charter, three for Mr. O'Connor, and other leading Chartists. We cannot here state our views on this most important subject—the repeal of the Corn Laws-which would differ very materially of Bankrupter. Solicitors, Stephens and Co., Queenquestion; for we see good reason to suspect their sincerity, inasmuch as they take a very improper, partial, and one-sided view of this great and important question Moreover, what hope can they possibly have in the present House of Commens, which denied inquiring into the subject by a most sweeping majority; being convinced, no doubt, that such inquiry would lead to results favourable to a repeal, to which they are too generally opposed. Why do the anti-Corn Law agitators not join the Chartists in their reasonable demand. for the Charter, which would be the means of destroying all monopolies, and securing good Government? Because they are not sincere; they wish to profit themselves, as they have always hitherto done, at the expence of the people. The landlords have robbed the tors, Jones, Tiverton; and Wilton, Raymond's-buildmanufacturers have rebeed the people, because their labour was not protected against the pernicious effects monger, April 12, May 7, at eleven, at the K ng's Arms

the field in real earnest, and have commenced the cam- ford-row. Bast Caurch. These defiers of the law put out hand- twelve, at the Peacock lan Boston. Solicitors, Holbills last week, stating that a public meeting would be loway and Co., Biston; and Barram and Co., Bishopsheld in the East Church, to take into consideration the gate-street Within.

propriety of petitioning the House of Commons to abo

J. P. Horsfail, D-wabury, Yorkshire, innkeeper, lish patromage. The Chartiets were det rmined that April 2, at eleven, May 7, at two, at the Commiss they should not have things all their own way, so they Rooms, Leeds. Soldier Greates, Dawsbury; and ing the present House of Correction, or of building assembled in great numbers. The Rev. Mr. Cupples Jacques and Co., El, -mace. vary coolly walked into the chair without being preposed! The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Buchan and Mc Gill Chrichton, and a petition was read by the Rev. Mr. Beith, who invited the people to come and sign the same, although it had never been put to the meeting. The Chartists, up to this moment, had been very quiet and attentive, but upon this insult being given to the meeting, Mr. Smith rose to address the people, but met much interruption from the gentlemen (?) on the platform, who, in their turn, were met with a tremendous storm of hisses. Mr. Smith proposed the first resolution, "That the people petition for a separation of Church and State." During this the Chairman declared the meeting at an end: whereupon the Chartists proposed Mr. Dow to take the chair. This was carried, and Mr. Smith finished his address. His resolution was seconded by Mr. Jenkins, and while he was speaking, the mean, dirty wretches But out the gas! There is no doubt but the Chartists! would have carried their resolution but for this dastardly trick. However, the Danny people have since paid them by giving the same parties a total defeat.

the landowners. No, no: the people must not be thus

merificed between two thieves

CHELSEA, RENSINGTON, AND HAM11, at two, at the King's view Hotel, Gloucester. 130MERSMITH.—The Chartists of the above places liciter, Chilten and Acad d. Chautery-lane; and Cooke, met on Sunday last, in their meeting rooms, over the Gloucester. United Temperance Coffee House, Lower George-street, Sione-square. The rooms were densely crowded. victualler, April 12. May 11. at twelve, at the Hen Some petitions for Carrier, Peddie, O'Connor, Frost, and Chickens Hotel, Bernarcham, Solicitors, Miller Williams, Jones, &c., having been disposed of, Mr. and Fellows, Piccachity, London; and Hill, Cannon-Z. M. Wheeler, sub-secretary, delivered a most argu- street, Birmingham. amids relievated and long continued cheers.

SHEPFIBLD.-We had a crowded meeting, called by requisition last night in our room. Mr. Otley was elected unanimously to sit in the London Petition Convention. Fifteen new members were enrolled.

DALKEITH .- A public meeting was held in the Sazon's Hall here, on Monday, 21st, to petition the House of Commons to mitigate the sufferings of Peddie, and the rest of the incarcerated Chartists: Mr. John Stewart, of Lasswade, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Taylor and M'Pherson, and by Mr. Wm. Daniells, from Bannockburn; and a petition was unanimously agreed to, to be sent to Joseph Hume, Esq., for presentation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up. The Universal Suffrage Association here is in a pros-

BRADFORD.—At Bowling the cause is progressing, and the friends are about taking a room at Goodmansend. The Chartists lately meeting at the house of the evening. They invite all working men to come forward and lend a helping hand.

Daisy Hill.-The Chartists met as usual, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at the Old Cet, Mr. John street: Solicitors, Walters and Reeve, Basinghall-Aveyard in the chair; when the following resolutions street. were unanimously agreed upon. 1st. "That this Assohearers to cast eff the work of darkness, ignorance, ciation enter into a subscription towards defraying the expences of the Charter, and Petition Convention." 2nd. "That a tea party be got up on Easter Tuesday, in honour of the wives of the Bradford incarcerated MEETING .- On Sunday evening the usual weekly Chartists." 3rd. "That a committee of management defeat of the Corn Law League." The subscription for the Convention amounts to £1 1s.

NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday night, a sermon was preached for Ciayton, and a collection made, as noticed nights, at the Theatre.—The petition is going on very well at this place, and has received several thousand signatures.

DERBY .- The Chartists have almost all joined the behalf of Feargus O'Connor.

WARWICK ASSIZES, FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.) John Barber, aged 30, and John King, aged 21, were STOURBRIDGE.—The cause steadily progresses indicted for the manslaughter of Richard Bluck, on

the foreman of the railway contractor forwarded a fundamental of the railway contractor forwarded a HEYWOOD .- Mr. Plant lectured here on Friday letter to Tamworth by the prisoners, directing them to use the truck, otherwise larry, in which they sat, and by means of poles, propelled themselves on the railway at the rate of nine miles an hour. On their return, CARLISLE .- DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW their truck slided on the wrong line of rails, without

> The Jury found a verdict of not guilty, in which the such frightful accidents as sometimes occur.

Bankruvis. &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, March 26. BANKRUPIS.

G. F. Sizer, Worcester, linendraper, April 6, at twelve, May 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupicy. Rev. W. Bush, Rector of St. George's, Dublin; by Solicitors, Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside. the Rev. Hugh Prior, Lucan; by the Rev. Messrs. J. Johnsten, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, scri-vener, April 6, at one, May 7, at twelve, at the Court Edward Litton, Esq., M.P., Carlton Club, London, vener, April 6, at one, May 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Milne and Co., Temple; and or 37, North Great George-street, Dublin. Gee and Taylor, Bishop's Stortford.

Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Wood and Co., Dean-street, R. Ross, Brett's buildings, Finsbury, victualler, April 6, at two, May 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-

ruptcy. Solicitor, Holt, Lamb's Conduit-street. R. Webber and T. Bland, Bed ord-row, attorneys-atlaw, April 2, at twelve, May 7, at eleven, at the Court of April next; on which day the Court will be case, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical 69. The celebrated Eche Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, J. and C. Robinson, Queenstreet-place, Upper Thames street J. Harding, Farnham, Surrey, builder, April 6, May

at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Binns, Elvetham, Hants, and Essex-street, Strand. J. Roberts, Berwick-street, Soho, licensed victualler, April 6, May 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitor, Harpur, Kennington-cross.

C. W. Haldan, Hammersmith, cheesemonger, April 6, at half-past eleven, May 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Thompson and Co., Salter'shall, St. Swithin's lane. T. Hamlet, Princes street, Leicester-square, jeweller,

April 7, at twelve, May 7, at one, at the Court of Bank ruptcy. Solicitor, Wicken, Piccadilly. J. M. Spencer. Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, draper, April 6, at half-past twelve, May 7, at eleven, at the Court of Binkruptcy. Solicitors, Platts, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. T. W. Welis, Devoashire-street, Portland-place, mer-

street, Cheapside. E Rowbotham, Manchester, flour-dealer, April 14, May 7, at two, at the Commissi mers' Rooms, Manchester. Selicitors, Barratt, jun, Manchester; and Bower

chant, April 6, at one, May 7, at twelve, at the Court

and Back, Chancery-lane. J. Wilson and W. Crighton, Manchester, calicoprinters, April 10, May 7, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Ma-chester. Silicitors, Brackenbury, Manchester; and Wea herall and Co., Temple. Charlotte Elliot, Divily, Worcestershire, draper, April 10, May 7, at cleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Winstanley, Manchester; and Milne and Co., Temple.

J. Ware, Tiverton, Devenshire, tanner, April 13, May ings, Gray's Inn.

of machinery; and now, when they can rob them no Inn, Dorchester, Schoolers, Ingram, Dorchester; and longer, they want the people to assist them in robbing Pearson, Essex-street S'rand. J. Pountney, Birmingham, innkeeper, April 5, May 7, at two, at the Hen and Ca chens Hotel, Birmingham.

STIRLING.—The Chartists here have again taken Solicitors, Chandler, Towkesbury; and Church, Bedpaign by attacking the non-intrusion humbugs in the R Banks, Boston, ship-buil er, April 15, May 7, at

From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 30.

BANKRUPTS. William Ambrese Brudford, Long-acre, cheesemonger, April 8, at three, May 11, at twelve, at the Court of Bankrupies. Officia assignee, Belcher: solicitors, Brown, Macten, and Phothas, Mincing-lane. Henry Keale, Liverpool, 4roc-r. April 12, May 11, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Kaye, Liverpool; and Dean, Essex-street, Strand, Lon-

Francis Bobbins, Birmir anam twilder, April 6, May 11. at one, at Doe's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors. Chaplin, Gray's intesquare, London; and Harrison, Birmingham. John Wyke and James Divies, Cheshire, from-

founders, April 28, May 11, at weive, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester milicitors, Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fients; . of Higginbottom, Buckley, and Lord, Ashtan ander Lyu. James Long, Gioco sterna v, butcher, April 12, May

Charles Batteock, Victor: Tavern, Birmingham,

mentative, convincing, irrefutable lecture on "class John Baker, Sidmouth, brewer, April 13, May 11, at twelve, at Exeter. Suicitors, Westmacott, Gray's-innegated and learn actions and sat down square, London; and Gould, jun., Honiton, Devonahire

James Naylor, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, boat-builder, April 10, May 11, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Tilson, Squance, and Tilson, Coleman-street, London; and Wells, Hull. George Pooley, Liverpool, cordwainer, April 11, May 11, at two, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Yates, Liverpool; and Singleton, Great

James's-street, Bedford-row, London. Antonio Peduzzi, Manchester, carver and gilder April 10, May 11, at eleven, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Milne. Parry, Milne. and Morris, Temple, London; and Crossley and Sudlow, Manchester. Joseph Robinson, Salford, Lancashire, millwright

April 22, May 11, at eleven, at the Commissioners-fooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Wilson, South-square, Gray's inn, London; and Wilson, Manchester. John Harlow, Macclesfield, Cheshire, ironmonger. April 13, at eleven, and May 11, at ten. at the Unicorn Inn. Macclesfield. Solicitors, Parrot, Colville, and May, Macclesfield; and Lucas and Parkinson, Argyllstreet, Regent-street, London.

George Wightman, Paternoster-row, London, bookseller, April 6, at two, May 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official assignee, Johnson, Basinghall-John Richmond Hayward and William Cosier

Fletcher, Manchester, wholesale stationers, April 24,

May 21, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manches-

ter. Solicitors, Scott and Parsons, St. Mildred's court,

Poultry, London; and Lycett, Manchester. John Lucas, Gosport, woollen and linen-draper, April 13, at eleven, May 11, at one, at the Star Inn, Grav's-inn. London: and Hoskins, Portsmouth. William Horatio Pankhurst, Shelton, Stoke upon-Trent. Staffordshire, manufacturer of mineral colours, Burslem, Staffordshire, Solicitors, Wolston, Furnival's-inn, London; and Ward, Burslem, Staffordshire. Richard Hardy, William Threlfall, and John Butter worth, Milu-row, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. April 24, May 11, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Taylor, Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row, London; and Stainbank and

This Day is Published

Burdett, Manchester.

DAILY BREAD; OR, TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION RESISTED; being a Plan for the Abolition of the Bread Tax. Price Sixpence. The work will attract some attention and excite no little interest in reflecting minds. The plan is at once bold, startling, yet perfectly legal."-Anti Corn-Law Circular. Mann, Leeds; Effingham Wilson, London Wheeler, Manchester; and all Booksellers.

APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS.

BLIND and DESTITUTE CLERGYMAN before the Irish public, in acknowledging the Christian and charitable individuals, (to whom he returns his most sincere and grateful thanks,) begs leave to state, that although sundry small sums, received at distant intervals, have saved him from actual starvation, yet still, from their amount, he has been able merely to support nature, by one poor and scanty meal each day; in addition to which, he and his children have parted with almost every article of clothing for the purpose of purchasing food. He now, as a last and expiring effort to earn support for himself and children, humbly informs his former benefactors, and all who are disposed to assist the helpless and afflicted, that, having been strongly recommended by some of the Faculty in Dublin, he has come to London to seek the advice

Still, alas! although this distressed Clergyman is conscious that by such skilful and (under Divine Providence) efficacious means, he may once more er joy the blessing of sight, and thereby be enabled to seek employment in his sacred profession, yet (having failed hitherto in every application to be placed on one of the public charities-having received no compensation for an immense arrear of tithe composition due to his late murdered fatherand having lost all his remaining family property by an unsuccessful lawsuit) poor and pennyless, himself and family driven to the last extremity, he cannot remain in London during the course of treatment necessary for, or consequent upon, such an operation, unless the feeling, the Christian, and the benevolent, will assist and contribute towards the accomplishment of an object of so truly humane and charitable

Contributions received in London, at the Office of the Record and Conservative Newspapers; by Henry Alexander, Esq., 6, Cork street, Burlington street; and by Messrs. Codd, Bankers, Fluyder-street, Westminster; and by the Clergyman's self or Daughter, 58, Rupert-street, Haymarket, London, where his credentials, which are most satisfactory, can be inspected, and the smallest contributions will be thankfully received at the office of this paper. Also in Dublin, by the Royal Bank; by the

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

SPRING SESSIONS, 1841.

opened at Ten o'clock of the Forenoon, and on every assistance. succeeding day at Nine o'clock. Prosecutors and Witnesses in prosecutions must

be in attendance in the following order, viz.:-Those in felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, and all places within Ten miles of Pontefract, and also those in respited Traverses, are to be in attendance at the opening of the Court on Monday Morning. Those from the divisions of Barkstonash. S.ain-

tefract,) are to be in attendance at One o'clock on Monday Afternoon. Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley, and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at Nine o'clock on Tuesday Morning.

demeanor (except in respited Traverses, who are to attend on Monday,) are to be in attendance at Two o'clock on Tuesday Afternoon. After the charge to the Grand Jury has been given, Motions by Counsel will be heard, after which the Court will proceed with the trials of Felonies and

Misdemeanors, until the whole are disposed of, commencing with the trials of respited Traverses. The hearing of Appeals will commence, at all have been begun on Thursday; but parties in Appeals must be in readiness on Thursday morning, and all Appeals must be entered before the sitting of the Court on that day.

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Tuesday morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanor, with a description of the Offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office seven days at least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all Depositions, Convictions, and Recognizances.

The attendance of Jurymen will not be excused on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affia new or additional House of Correction in or near to Wakefield, will also be considered; and if necessary, a grant of money out of the public stock of the said Riding, will be made for carrying the same into

ELECTION OF RIDING SOLICITOR. And Notice is also hereby Given, That the Election of the Solicitor for the West-Riding, (the Office

of Solicitor being now vacant by the death of Mr. Rodgers,) will take place on Wednesday, the 7th Day of April next, at Twelve O'Clock at Noon. ADJOURNMENT PROM PONTEFRACT TO WAKEFIELD. And whereas a requisition has been made to me, signed by five Justices acting for the said West Riding, Notice is Herry given, that the

same General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden, by adjournment, at the Court House, in Wakefield, on Tuesday the 13th day of the same month of April, at the hour of Twelve e'Clock at Noon, when and where the Report of the Committee appointed on the 10th day of February last, "to consider and report how many constables, in their opinion, should be appointed in the West Riding, under the Acts of 2 and 3 Victoria, eap. 93, and 3 A sts throughout the said West Riding, will be taken juvenile imprudencies. ag, hall be then and there deemed expedient.

> C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk' of the Peace's Office. Wa kefield, March 12th, 1841.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Monday, the Twelfth Day of April, at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions, are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be

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

Leeds, 15th March, 1841.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND

OTHERS.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by the Y recent Verdict obtained by Messrs. Morison against certain Impostors for counterfeiting their medicines, all persons selling medicines as and for MORISON'S PILLS, which are, in fact, mere spurious imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which actions Messrs. Morison will deem it their duty to enforce in every case that comes to their knowledge. General Agent for Yorkshire (West Riding), Mr. William Stubbs, 47, Queen-terrace, North-road, Leeds.

British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London, Dec. 29th, 1840.

EMPLOYMENT.

DERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of their celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate Street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; Church-yard, Bishopsgate Street. They are packed Church-yard, Bishopsgate Street. They are packed Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, several times, and certainly they have cured my and new alterations have been made whereby Agents Galops for Piano, &c., which obtain, by their excellance are given lence, great pepularity in London. These are given W. M. CLARK. License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and every month, at a price scarcely one sieth of the many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised charge made by Music Sellers; as, for instance:—

CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD; the CAUSES of its PREMA-TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to those suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by observations on the TREATMENT of SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY, Consulting Surgeons, London.

Published by the Authors, and sold by Bailliere, Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronicle Office, Durham; Shillito, York; Advertiser Office, Hull; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-street, Dublin; Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; and to be had of all respectable booksellers in the United

The Work which is now presented to the public as it is charming."-The Times. is the result of very extended experience in a class of diseases and affections, which for some unacco able reason have been either altogether overlooked, or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details of these affections, to point out their causes, and to mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that there is no member of society, by whom the book will not be found interesting, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRE-CEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN. - Sun, Evening

Mesers. Curris and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square, London, from ten till three, and five till eight in the evening; and Country Patients can be successfully be paid to any communications.

44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS. IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE. 13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others. REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming 17. The Deep, Deep Sea, and seven others. forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and 20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes. Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and lls. per Box, containing a full description of the

above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical holden at PONTEFRACE, on Monday, the Fifth day directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes. including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and cross, and Osgoldcross, (except such parts of Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of those divisions as are within Ten Miles of Pontime, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a Those from the divisions of Stainchiff and Ewcross, moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally Claro and the Ainsty, (being the remainder of completed in a few days; and in the more advanced the West Riding.) and those in all cases of Mis- and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations. Scrofulous or Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract events, on Friday morning, in case they shall not every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-

ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed davit or proved by evidence in open Court.

And Notice is also hereby given, that the Public Business of the Riding will be transacted in open treated, a mere local affection will be converted into Court at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, on Wednesday, an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a when Motions for Gratuities, and the Finance Com- young man, the hope of his country and the darling mittee's Report will be received and considered: of his parents, should be snatched from all the prosand on the same day, the rules for the government | pects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of of the House of Correction at Wakefield, will be one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not ners' taken into consideration; and the subject of enlarg- in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim. to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats. diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and No. 4. Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usualfee of one pound. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating

and 4 Victoria, cap. 88, and what rates of payments powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and proshould be made to such constables," will be pre- moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for sented and taken into consideration; and such fur. nervous, hypocondriac, consumptive, and female her proceedings relating to the adoption of the said complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from Chambers' Journal, amongst readers. Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included.

Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leede

Private Entrance on the Passage.

In the Press. RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, OR A PEEP AT THE PEERS, Uniform with the "BLACK BOOK," 100 Pages,

Price Fourpence, CONTAINING the Titles, Names, and Surnames of all the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal," date of their births, to whom married, their connexions, the places, pensions, emoluments of office nexions, the places, pensions, emoluments of once, sinecures and fat livings, of themselves, their children, and relations, in the Army, Navy, Law Courts, Civil Offices, Church of England, and Colonial Departments; their influence in the Commons' House; shewing the golden reasons for voting away the shewing the golden reasons for voting away the shewing the golden reasons for woting away the shew the shew the shewing the golden reasons for woti that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be shewing the golden reasons for voting away the heard immediately on the opening of the Court, on Tursday, the Thirteenth Day of April; and that all Proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the first Day of the Sessions.

By Order,

Shewing the golden reasons for voting away the shewing the golden reasons for voting away the enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them, and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—I may say thousands, if all your agent sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes; large and small proceedings under the Highway Act will be reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these reader of the splendour of companions, in order to contrast the splendour of please to send instanter, or else you will be shewing the golden reasons for voting away the enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them, and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—I may say thousands, if all your agent up to the present time 624 boxes; large and small proceedings under the Highway Act will be reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these reader of the splendour of companions, in order to contrast the splendour of please to send instanter, or else you will be shewing the golden reasons for voting away the same that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—I may say th the tax-eaters with the misery of the tax-payers, and work out the grand social maxim—" Knowledge length of life to those wanting it; and you may deis power; Union is strength !" Now Publishing,

> POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, FOR 1841; Which has obtained a higher circulation than any other kind in Britain. Also,

VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. By R. J. RICHARDSON, Price Twopence; shewing their claims to a share in the Legislature and Executive power in the State. London: J. Cleave, Penny Gazette office, Sheelane, Fleet-street; Manchester, Heywood, Oldhamstreet; Leeds, Hobson, Star office; Liverpool, Smith, Scotland-place; Glasgow, W. Thompson, Circular office, Princess-street; Birmingham, Guest, Steelhouse-lane; Edinburgh, Duncan, High-street; him great expence and affliction. He had been un-Huddersfield, J. Leech; Dublin, O'Brien, Abbey-able to work all that time—had been under all the street; and R. J. Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, but Salford; Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J. Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong

SINGERS!

Published Monthly, Price One Shilling, THE PIANISTA gives all the Popular Songs, Ballads, &c., with Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, considerable Incomes by the Agency, without One Shilling Let or Loss.

Applications to be made (if by Letter, Post-Water," popular song, with words, (sold in the shops at 2s.,) and an Original Ballad, words by Miss Costello, and music by Lady Andover! The whole of these are given in No. 1; for 1s. No. 2, for February, contains the Royal Christening Solo, (Original)—"The Old Oak," with words, symphonies, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's Waltzes. All these for ls. No. 3, for March, contains the whole of the celebrated "Tarentella," by Jullien, (now the rage in London, and selling at 3s. 6d.)—an Original Song, by Thomas Moore. Esq , with words, symphonies, and accompaniments

The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, says:—"The Pianista for March, No. 3, outstrips our previous commendations. Every page is studded with gems; and, in a short time, no Pianoforte having committed such an imposition on the public and such a fraud on the proprietors of Old Parr's Player will be without it."

No. 4. for April, contains Jullien's Celebrated
Quail Waltzes; Charles Horn's last beautiful

Ballad, with words, symphonies, &c.; a new German

Air; and Musard's favourite Galop. "The Pianista is a charming work, and as cheap Published in London by Sherwood and Co., 23. Paternoster Row; and to be had by order of any have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on Book or Music Seller in the Kingdom. Any the Government Stamp attached to each box, Number, as a specimen, sent to any part of the without which none are genuine. Kingdom, free, for ls. 4d. Address, "Editor of Pianista, 23, Paternoster Row, London."

EVERY NUMBER NOW IN PRINT. BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.

To Flute, Flageolet, Violin, Clarionet, Kent Bugle, and Cornopean Players.

That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for the small price of Eightpence Monthly, not only every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to become so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so: all new convright melodies of likely to be some so all new convright melodies of likely to be some so all new convright melodies of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence of likely to be some so all new convergence likely to become so; all new copyright melodies of minster, Pennell; Liucoln, James Drury; Liverpool treated by letter, on minutely describing their cases, merit being inserted here. Nos. to 88 are already Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for advice, published; any of which may be had at eightpence Chemist, Briggate, and Heaten Bookseller. Louth will be replied to, without which no attention can per Number, or sent, post paid, to any part of the Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer, and

> 1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Moonlight, and 11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others.

CO., SURGEONS, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, 26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others. Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great 53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles from Rory O'More, and two others.

54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine others. 55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen

others.

74. Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers. Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others.

Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard) Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's and effectual Cure, when all other means have Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's failed. new song, Down in the Deep, and four others. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new

more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five oth ers. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop in honour anthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Fidelio.

work. For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen: the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six movements): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and

For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. For October, contains-Twas Nature's Gay Day, de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six

84. For November, contains Two Melodies from Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six du Val, and Three others. The whole

For December, contains Six Melodies from

For January, commences publishing Mr. James's set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up and down, and others. Essay No. 2; Solo on the Royal Christening: Victoria, and three other Waltzes, by Strauss: The good as to omit my name. Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are

Spirits; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others. For April, (now ready) contains three Airs from

89 is for April, 1841, and is the last Number published. Every wind instrument, as well as the

Violin, can play these tunes. Any number can be sent, post free, by enclosing la to the Editor, pre-paid, 23, Paternoster-row.

The Examiner says, 'No musician, whatever instrument he may profess, ought to be without this tasteful, correct, admirable, and cheap work. Such another collection of beautiful melodies does not exist in Europe.' And the Herald, in a long article upon it, says, The Flutonicon is as much a standard work amongst musicians as the Penny Magazine, or

Published in London by Sherwoods, 23, Paternoster-row; in Liverpool, by Stewart; in Birmingham, by Guest; in York, by Shillito; in Manchester, by Heywood; and may be had of all the Agents of this Paper; in short, by order, of every Book and Musicseller in the kingdom.

PARR'S INFALLIBLE LIFE PILLS. WHICH are now recommended by all who have tried them. They have been the means of restoriug to health many thousands who have suffered by dire disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRUBY, LINCOLN. Gentlemen,—When you first appointed me to sell Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1840, I was doubtful of making much sale, there being so many different pills for the public to please themplease to send instanter, or else you will have much pend upon it for truth, that many old people who pend upon it for truth, shat many our people who were going down fast in life, are now invigorated with new life, new feelings, sprightly, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do so much good to the human frame, not only to the aged, but the young as well, and particularly to young females,

I am, your obedient servant. 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841.

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter date Feb. 13, says:—"A man called to day and bought one lls. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expence and affliction. He had been unand as able to work as ever he was in his life, TO PIANOFORTE PLAYERS AND taking Old Parr. Facts are studborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wadding on, Bookseller, Leicester.

Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841:-"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pille "17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London."

PUBLIC ACKNOWLED MENT. I. the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, hereto-fore a schoolmaster, but now out of employment, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got compounded some pills, which I have sold to different persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated medicine; such representation was, however, entirely false, and the proprietors of the genuine Old Parr's Life Pills have commenced legal proceedings against me for the above fraud. But I having expressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them the names and addresses of each person to whom I have sold any of such pills, as well as of the drug-Esq., with words, symphonies, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's most popular Waltzes. The whole of No. 3, for 1s.

The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, says:—"The Pianista for March. No. 3, outstrips kindly consented to forego such legal proceedings. I do. therefore, declars my shame and sorrow for Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments for their lenity.

JOHN CUBLEY.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841. Witness-H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham. In order, therefore, to protect the Public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps

LIST OF AGENTS.

This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and may also be had of the followings Agents:—Birmingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street, Watts, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist; Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller; be paid to any communications.
Sold by Hobson, Bookseller, No 5, Market-street,
Leeds.

Kingdom, by enclosing 1s. As a specimen of the Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Mottershead, contents of some of the Numbers, the following is submitted, namely:

No.

No.

No.

National, Finiter; Leicester, William, Finiter; and Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; Nottingham, Sutton, Review office, and Ingram and Cooke, News-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barry; Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourpout, Williams Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and Son; York, Mrs. Moxon.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds, others.

56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets, Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs.

60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine others. Debility, arising from inordinate excess, may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two at his Residence, No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Northstreet. Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, George-

street, Bradford. In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, Tis the period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases can only be acquired by those who, in addition to expepopular melody. The dawn is breaking o'er us, two rience, have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who have staff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Euryantha Sphor's Fauet and Restherence Fidding moderate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines, Jack Redburn's description (in music) of a Horse-vace. This Number also contains a full list of vace. This Number also contains a full list of ruin the constitution, causing Ulcerated Sore Throat contents of the whole eighty Numbers, and is diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most a good specimen for those who have not seen the alarming character. In these distressing Cases, Mr. W. can with confidence offer, as a regular Member of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy resto-

ration to sound and vigorous health. IMPORTANT CURE.

MR. WILKINSON. - Sir, Having had the misfortune, about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lamented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete for your invaluable Drops, which I can safely say have saved my constitution from utter destruction, have been under several experienced practitioners and have been apparently well for a short time, but ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Secret lurking in the frame which was advised by a friend to Claude du Val and Three others. The whole With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to With great reluctance I was advised with new triples. apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad Zenetta, I know a Bank; and nine others. To purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose coloured paper.

For January, commences publishing Models of taking your Drove for January, commences publishing Models of taking your Drove for January, commences publishing Models of taking your Drove for January and taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores as-Essays on the best Methods of Fingering for the Flute, illustrating his celebrated Scales. Music for January:—Happy New Year; the whole set of Light Triangle of T and now without fear of any return of my complain Being convinced there are numbers of my fellowcreatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be so

Yours, respectfully,

Leeds, October 4, 1838. Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Residence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where distance or timidity renders a personal visit a matter of difficulty, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolawthe," (now so popular in London); the whole of Julien's Five Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from Macbeth.

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; andj Mr. Hobson, Times office, Leeds.
Mr. Thomas Rutter, 4, Cheapside, Lendon.
Mr. Hartley, Boekseller, Halifax. Mr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnaley Mr. HARGROVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Ponterract. Mr. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon. Mr. Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbrok Harrogate

Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.,
Mr. H. Hurton, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hall,

STAR **IONAHEN**

should decide? The intention's of these Honourable

Liberal Members might be good, but he feared they

Moetro.

THE BANK SCREW.

"Nec vitia nostra, nec remedia pati possumua." The bank screw, the whole screw, tight or loose no meter, it must screw the nation up to the sticking Exchange will be overwhelmed with a sudden flood of Remaise It is rumoured, too, that a gigantic screw-driver been sent from Threadneedle-street, for the use of the United by steam, it is confidently expected that the be worked by steam, and co. will shortly be above par, and bods of Biddle and Co. will shortly be above par, and so called hearns a British waste White-cliff, Albion bods of the Ranks wind and co. bords of District on more of the Banks going " into a so called, became a British empire!" the of non-resumption."

See, both Gentile and Jew Highly praise the tight screw, And of times that other, Its somewhat loose brother. Een you that salvation Means screw alternation; That the rise and the dip Of funds, loans, bonds, and scrip. By which all are thriving, Proceed from screw driving; That the screw, tight and loose. Is of wonderful use, And leaves us at leisure To count surplus treasure, Surplus revenue too, In notes spic and span new, Notwithstanding treadmills, Labour tests and bastiles, The two rival factions, Sore fiscal exactions, And all that kind of thing, About which Chartists sing, So they throw up their caps For the Threadneedle chaps, And give all honour due To the Dons of the screw. Then, 'midst sad convulsions, And bank-note revulsions, The fall of Nic Biddle, Whose name rhymes with diddle. And whose banking pic nic, Caused his guests to fall sick. Though he borrowed a sop From the Threadneedle shop, The Whig optimists bright Swear that all things are right, And declare it gives pain To prove what is so plain, That, spite of gold panic, And peif all pneumatic, Their wugh "legal tender" Is our stout defender, And that paper bankers Are our strong sheet anchors, Though not distant the hour When their paper-pelf power Shall burs: like a bubble, In turnoil and trouble, And leave them, lack-a-day, Not a stiver to pay, In spite of tight screwing And Threadneedle doing.

men which only a short time ago beasted of a surplus Cabinet Library, No. XXII. referre in perfidions paper pelf), seems to be disregraded by our statesmen and practical currency doctors, for they, too, are declaring that something must be done to have a surplus revenue; though it is evident that under the present system, the revenue and surplus can only be in bankers' paper debts, in the revulfor the goose is sauce for the gander."

Nottingham, March 8, 1841.

THE LEAGUE

Who are that binstering, canting crew, Who keep the cheap loaf in our view, And would from us more profit screw? The League

Who cry "Repeal the curs'd Corn Law," And would their workmen feed with straw, That they may filthy lucre paw? The League

Who wish to gull the working man, And bank the Charter, if they can, With their self-aggrandising plan?

Who deal in sophistry and cant-Of common sense evince the want-And strive the Charter to supplant ?

Who meet defeat at every turn, From the Chartists, strong and stern,

Yet from it wisdom will not learn? The League Who have receiv'd their final fall, This Liternoon, in our Cloth Hall,

And dare not one more meeting call?

Leels, March 30, 1841.

TO THE SONS OF TOIL Te sons of men give ear awhile. And listen to my prayer; To you I ask, ye sons of toil, Who are press'd with want and care,

How comes it that ye toil and sweat, And bear the oppressor's rod; Fer cruel men who dare to change The equal laws of God?

How comes, that man with tyrant heart is caused to rule another; To rob, oppress, and, leech-like, suck The life's blood of a brother?

Did heaven's Eternal Justice my, Ye sons of men give ear ! Your portion's poverty and want, And others' loads must bear. No! heaven decreed all men should share

Alike his equal laws; That all should live, and happy be, And plend each other's cause. Tes, brighter days await thee yet,

Thy chart now meets our view; To cheer our drooping, fainting hearts, And all our joys renew!

Arouse, then, Britons! to your posts! Let cowards quit the field; The known and right will claim the fight, And heaven will be our shield.

Yurd 15, 1841.

Literary Extracts.

railway in England are very extensive, in many pointment.—Times.

Der mile Control 100,000 to 150,000 cubic yards

Der mile Control 100,000 to 150,000 Cubic yards

THE TORY LEADE companies the earth at the equator. Looking at what has been effected in this country, by the labour, inand for works, incapable of announcoment in words. with the Commissioners of Accounts. Thou seest them there; part of them stand done, and Timble to the eye; even these thou caust not name; Mr. Nichols, who once edited a scurrilous paper in how much less the eye; even these thou caust not name; Mr. Nichols, who once edited a scurrilous paper in how much less the others still matter of phophecy lion Stron men; they have been borne into this how changed now since the first father and first with parionate farewell, under questionable austicks and socks and soc

subdue a portion of our common planet! This nation now has cities and seed fields, has spring vans, draywagons, Long-acre carriages, nay, railway trains; has coined money, exchange bills, laws, books, warfleets, spinning jennies, warehouses, and West India Docks; see what it has built and done, what it can and will yet build and do! These umbrageous and warehouses, and to check extrapleasure woods, green meadows, short stubble-fields, matter, it must be the management of the preminents shall have learned the management of the preminents shall have learned the management of the preminents. Chilian, Brazilian, Portuguess, and what they hold and bear; this mild Good-morrow which the stranger hide is morrow. premients shall have loaded the management of the morrows which the stranger bids thee, equitable, have some will rise to par, and the London Stock have forbearant if need were indicated. seew, the meaning, rosensand, Fortuguese, and hay, forbearant if need were, judicially calm and spraish Bonds will rise to par, and the London Stock apprish Bonds will rise to par, and the London Stock law-observing towards these a second stock law-observing towards these a second stock law-observing towards these a second stock law-observing towards these accounts. has it not cost! How many brawny arms, generation after generation, sank down wearied! how he Deen scale and white states Bank, and as this screw-driver is to the United States Bank, and as this screw-driver is to wise heads that were it is confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned that the wise heads that were the confidently concerned the wise heads that we will be confidently concerned the wise heads that we will be confidently concerned the wise heads that we will be confidently concerned the wind the w

> Loss of Caste in Theory and Practice. The loss of caste is faintly described by saying that it is civil death. A man not only cannot inherit, nor contract, nor give evidence, but he is excluded from ber convicted, 6; burglary with violence, 17; roball the intercourse of private life, as well as from bery with violence, 18; cutting and maining with the privileges of a citizen. He must not be admitted into his father's house; his nearest relations must not communicate with him; and he is deprived of however, caste be lost for an enormous offence, or and prosecutions are not unfrequent in our courts for unjust exclusion from caste; but in a long residence in India, I do not remember ever to have met cumstances which I have described.—Mr. Elphinstone's History of India.

a slow melody was performed, particularly Dussek's to being conveyed to New Zealand. Opera, lo, he would seat himself down by the piano, An over-anxious Juny.—A case of assault havand prick up his ears with intense attention, until the player came to the forty-eighth bar; but, as the the Learned Judge told the Jury (the defendants' discord was struck, he would yell most pitcously, counsel having admitted the assault, and spoke only and with drooping tail seek refuge from the unplea- in extenuation) that they could not but find the sant sound under the chairs or tables.—Dr. Millingen. defendants guilty. Notwithstanding this direction, tions with France, for a more liberal commercial change in the Character of Henry VIII.— the Jury were for a long time in consultation, to intercourse with this country, would be renewed.

Acting under the dictates of his passions, listening the merriment of all present. His Lordship again and interested Cromwell, Henry had now attained the assault, surely they, the Jury, could not doubt feeling by which he was animated may be designot till after another intimation from the Learned nated by so pure a name, had been fixed for the last Judge, that they had, in fact, nothing to consult six years upon Anne Boleyn. She was now his about, that they returned a verdict of Guilty.

wife and his queen. His selfish and imperious

FATAL ACCIDENT AT EARL SEFTON'S MANSION. temper had been thwarted during the same period by the opposition of the Popedom; he now saw himself the acknowledged head of an independent church, and amenable to no foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction. But the possession of these objects were attended with the worst effects. Unlimited indulgence and despotic power are calculated to pervert even the best disposition; and, at an early period of his regal career, all the fair promises of his youth were seen to wither under their infinence, though it was not till the moment at which we have now arrived, that his character assumed its fiercer The warning held out by the United States Govern- and more sanguinary complexion. - Edinburgh

Local and General Intelligence.

BARNARD CASTLE. - ELECTION OF GUARin and reaction currency which actually yields an plans.—The moral power of the working classes has after which he fired into the air. After the recontre, and such was the result of the effect of excessive taxation, of alterations from time to House might rest assured that the people of England the parties shook hands and breakfasted together. The moral power of the working classes has after which he fired into the air. After the recontre, and such was the result of the effect of excessive taxation, of alterations from time to House might rest assured that the people of England ordinary course of the law; but it was also supposed time in the currency, of corn laws to make food dear would never be reconciled to the Poor Law Amendfix, that every revulsion in the proper debt market Guardians for this town. It appears that the Guarhas been preceded by temporary increased receipts into
the Bank Directors say that they made themselves obnoxious by their tame submission
the Bank Directors say that they made themselves obnoxious by their tame submission
the Bank Directors say that they made themselves obnoxious by their tame submission
to the friend of the former, and take, for he had given no such recommendation, nor had ought to be largely consumed by the poor, and, lastly, look to the petitions against these measures, which had ought to be largely consumed by the poor, and, lastly, look to the petitions against these measures, which had been presented in the short period of six weeks that the poor and the short period of six weeks that the poor and the short period of the petitions against these measures, which had been known. Let him look whence they Received gold some of the essential properties of real becoming their tools in enforcing the worst provisions affair originated at Cork assizes in the alleged ex
he was ignorant at the time of all the particulars of the doubled the pressure of taxation on the people, and this Bill had been known. Let him look whence they money; but they conceal the fact that every addition of the Whig Murderation Bill; and by availing action of a barony cess collector. And from Galcase. The facts were these: When the trial was called withdrew from thousands the means which they would came. Those petitions, up to Friday week last, number of the wind of the withdrew from thousands the means which they would came. Those petitions, up to Friday week last, number of the wind of the wi to their paper debts adds to the relative scarcity of the themselves of their powers to contribute to their own gold, and that they, the Directors, would not allow selfish interests. Consequently, a large number of their debrors to avail themselves of the puerile plea of the working men met at the Spa Well, on Sunday the alleged scarcity, which, indeed, if once allowed to week, and came to the resolution to oppose the rethese who so impredently contract millions of debts in election of the old Guardians, by supporting such paper currency, bonds, loans, &c., would free foreign men as would act with humanity to the poor, and governments from their engagements towards their who, with moral courage, would withstand the dic-English landholders; for it ought never to be forgotten, tation of the Somerset House trio. As might be though the saying may be homely, that " what is sauce expected from the union of the working men, they have gained a signal victory over the middle classes. who supported the old Guardians, but who have been completely beaten by an overwhelming majority; and to complete the victory, a meeting was held in the Parish Church, on Thursday week, to elect overseers and highway surveyors, when the working men again rallied, and elected men who having shown a great deal of talent in the particuwill act with more economy than their predecessors. to the chagrin of those who squander the people's money away, regardless of their poverty.

RAPE.—On Thursday evening, the 25th ult., whilst followed her about two or three hundred yards, they forcibly seized her, and threw her down, and, in spite of her cries, effected their diabolical purpose. On the following morning, the police took into Audience, contains a letter from a private corresponcustody a young man, named Wm. Whitfield, to whom the young woman swore as one of the young men who had abused her person; but who, never theless, took a number of witnesses, when taken before the magistrates, to prove that he was not out of town on the night in question. But, as she swore saw in the crowd another Englishman named John to him, he was committed to take his trial. The

only particulars to which she swore were his clothing. However, a young man, named Dover, having been with the guilty party, and having made some disclosures with which the police were acquainted, they succeeded in taking into custody Robert Allison and Thomas Pratt, jun., who, when taken before the magistrate, made a full confession of their guilt; upon which the young man who had been talsely sworn to was released, and Allison and Pratt were committed to York gaol to take their trials. CARLISLE .- THE ROADS PAVED WITH GOLD .-

Some time last week a Mr. Watson, of the West of Cumberland, sent his servant man to the bank to draw upwards of £2,000. The servant received the money, the principal part of which was fortunately in paper, the remainder, upwards of £200, was in sovereigns, which he put into a saddle bag, which being holed, the sovereigns dropped out as he proceeded along the road. On reaching home, what was his consternation on finding that the sovereigns were all lost. We understand about £100 have been

DALKEITH,-FIRE.-A destructive fire broke out here last Tuesday night, at eleven o'clock, in a barn and out-house, which is completely destroyed, together with two valuable horses, and one cow. There were two cows in the out-house, one of which was saved. The fire was caused through the negligence of the carter, by letting a candle fall among the straw, as he slept in the nay-loft above. Some say he was drunk. It will be a great loss to the owner, Mr. Brown, a most industrious, praiseworthy man, who has thus lost the savings of many

BANNOCKBURN,-Last Saturday night, some themselves Chartists, follow me about from place to men of the Established Church for their attendance in when a check was given to public confidence from the as far as regarded illegitimate children in workhouses, malicious person went round this village and Milton, place, and interrupt me so, that I am unable to go workhouses. and daubed most of the publicans' sign-boards with on, through their clamour?" Mr. Norton—"How white paint! From the fact, that none but publicans' do you know them to be Chartists? I always unsigns were daubed, a report is prevailing that it must derstood that Chartists were inimical to the Corndistricts under left the configuration of the publicans' on, through their clamour?" Mr. Norton—"How Captain Pech Lord (J. Russell derstood that Chartists were inimical to the Corndistricts under left the configuration of the publicans' sign-boards with on, through their clamour?" Mr. Norton—"How Captain Pech Lord (J. Russell derstood that Chartists were inimical to the Corndistricts under left the configuration of the publicans' sign-boards with on, through their clamour?" Mr. Norton—"How Captain Pech Lord (J. Russell derstood that Chartists were inimical to the Corndistricts under left the configuration of the publicans' of the publicans' on, through their clamour?" Mr. Norton—"How Captain Pech Lord (J. Russell derstood that Chartists were inimical to the Corndistricts under left the configuration of the configu fortunately very prevalent here, and have carried off a terrupt you in your advocacy for their repeal?" Mr. great number. On Friday last, the Teetotallers held a Smith—"I know them to be Chartists; both from soirce in the Hall; about eighty sat down to tea; Mr. their being the same persons who follow me re-James Anderson in the chair. The meeting was favoured gularly from place to place, and their declaration, the effect of which would be to repeal the Poor Law with speeches from Messrs. Harley and Patterson. A that nothing was to be done, unless through the vocal band was in attendance, and the evening was Charter." Mr. Norton—"Do you complain of the Lord J. Russell objected to the amendment on spent in the most agreeable manner.

The earth-works on most of the great lines of the poor Law Commissioners, has resigned his ap
Taken Has Done: What it has the course of it by the Chartists." Mr. Norton the subject being brought forward, but when the course of it by the Chartists."

To it is confidently stated that Mr. Nicholls, one of the poor were to be educated by the State, they should motion on the subject being brought forward, but when the course of it by the Chartists."

To it is confidently stated that Mr. Nicholls, one of the poor Law Commissioners, has resigned his ap
"Were vour lectures public or ward."

The commissioners by no fault of their own, and by circumthe poor were to be educated by the State, they should motion on the subject being brought forward, but when the lectures public or ward.

The commissioners be educated in the religion of the Established Church.

"Were vour lectures public or ward."

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The commissioners be educated in the religion of the Established Church.

"Were vour lectures public or ward."

THE Courier Français states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Nor-THE Courier Français states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prançais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prancais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prancais states that an important nothing could be done unless through it. Mr. Northe Prancais states that an important nothing could be done

British was created, set like a jewel in the ensirching an unsettled appearance, and the distress caused by and others on Temperance, and he thought it essentially of money and the disinclination of the tial that the law should protect them. Mr. Norton bine of Saxons was sent traveling an unsettled appearance, and the distress caused by and otherward; his tribe of Saxons was sent traveline scarcity of money, and the disinclination of the tial that the law should protect them. Mr. Norton the scarcity of money, and the disinclination of the tial that the law should protect them. Mr. Norton the scarcity of money, and the disinclination of the tial that the law should protect them. ling hitherward: No man can say: it was for a work, banks to discount is said to originate in a measure replied that Englishmen did not like the systematic discussion of those who were paid to advocate one

convey emigrants to Sydney, Hobart Town, Canada, New York, and to the infant colony of New Zealand, which are to sail during the present month and April, and they will carry out in all about 50,000 arms and ball-cartridges, have been arrested. Just they had discharged their important duty in a manner passengers.

SHIPWRECK.—A party of men (26) had been shipwrecked, and landed sixteen miles on the north side of the mouth of the river Oliphans. They had been nine days in boats, and belonged to the brig Australia, from Dundee, which had taken fire about 600 miles to the westward of the Cape, and was consumed in one hour.

CAPITAL OFFENCES.—The number of persons capitally convicted of the following offences, from 1838 to 1840 inclusive, was as follows:-viz., arson, numintent to murder, 20; altogether 61: but out of this number only two were executed.

FATHER MATHEW continues his work of social all the consolations of religion in this life, and all reformation. On Saturday week, at Carrickmacross, hope of happiness in that which is to follow. Unless, he administered the pledge to about three thousand persons; on Sunday, to five thousand all at once, for long-continued breach of rules, it can always be besides others during the day; and on Monday, to regained by expiation; and the means of recovering a great multitude besides, including "a large numit must be very easy, for the effects of the loss of it ber of respectable ladies!" An Irish paper estimates are now scarcely observable. It occurs, no doubt, the total number who took the pledge in the three days at one hundred and twenty thousand.

MILBANK PENITENTIARY.—The total number of prispners received into this penitentiary in the year His evidence did not add much to what was stated by with or heard of an individual placed in the cir- 1840 was 1,816, and the total number removed during the same period was 1,324. The total expences incurred in 1840 amounted to £22,413, from which, if That pogs have an ear for music cannot be the net profits by prisoners' earnings, &c., be dedoubted. Steibelt had one which evidently knew ducted, the net expence of the establishment will one piece of music from the other; and a modern have been £18,913. The number of prisoners in the composer had a pug dog that frisked merrily about Penitentiary is about 965. It was only last week the room, when a lively piece was played; but when they sent 150 women away to the hulks, preparatory

ing come before Mr. Baron Parke a few days since, to the advice of his confidential minister, the subtle stated, that "as the defendants' counsel had admitted the two great objects of his wishes. His love, if the it"-(laughter)-yet the Jury consulted, and it was

On Friday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a most serious and appalling accident accurred (and engaged cleaning the exterior of the second floor windows in the front of Earl Sefton's mansion, No. 10, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, when the machine, on which the unfortunate man stood, from being improperly affixed within, suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated on the stone paving in the courtyard. Assistance being procured, he was removed to St. George's Hospital, where, after lingering a few hours, death terminated his sufferings.

The aggressor, whose name, we are told, is Gustave, fendants would be called up for judgment next the abusive administration of relief to the poor under

Robbing Public Houses .- On Thursday week, at the Mansion House, a man named John Brown, alias George Bacon, who had very much the appearance of a seafaring person, was charged with having robbed several public-houses by night. The prisoner lar line of plunder to which he seemed to have applied himself, more than ordinary curiosity was excited. From one public house he abstracted three sovereigns and two half-sovereigns, and some silver. RAPE.—On Thursday evening, the 25th ult., whilst a pencil case, four keys, a penknife, and other a young female was returning home, with some articles; from another he took 19s. 2d. and various medicine for a cow, for which she was sent by her articles, the property of the waiter; and from a master she was followed by two or three young men. master, she was followed by two or three young men third he took a cash box, containing £2 18s. 51., and out of the town up Bowe's Road; and, after having a paper or order for a considerable amount, all the property of the "Sons of the Thames."

A STRANGE STORY,-A French paper, called the dent, dated Gibraltar, the 28th ult., which states that an opulent British merchant named James Boxwell, long resident there, had been tried and convicted of the murder of his daughter, on circumstantial evidence, and that on the way to execution the convict Keats, who had been extremely active in collecting evidence agasnst him. The convict expressed a desire to die in peace with all mankind, and to pardon this person, whom he had considered his greatest enemy. When the convict reached the scaffold the executioner was preparing to execute the sentence of the law, when a voice was heard in the crowd exclaiming-" It is I that am guilty, and not the convict." This exclamation was made by John Keats. He confessed that it was he who had carried off James Boxwell's daughter; that he had cut off her hair during her sleep, and stolen one of her dresses, which he had steeped in blood, and that the generous pardon granted to him by his victim had caused him to reflect on the enormity of his crime. The executioner immediately withdrew the rope from the convict's neck, and the cap from his face, when it was discovered that he was dead from the effects of state what were the intentions of the Government with not at all from any defect in the Poor Laws, nor terror. The atrocious John Keats was conducted to respect to that colony. prison amidst the execrations of the populace, who wished to tear him in pieces.

THE CHARTISTS AND ANTI-CORN-LAW AGITATORS. -At Lambeth-street, on Saturday, Mr. Sidney Smith, Secretary to the "Metropolitan Anti-Corn-Law Association," applied to the Hon. J. C. Norton under the following circumstances:—Mr. Smith the Irish Registration Bill was known.

In answer to Lord Sandon, Lord J. RUSSELL stated stances, and either increased or diminished the necessity for more or less relief being afforded to them, we had this proof in the Act of 1833, which made bank notes a legal tender at all places but the Bank. The stated, that, as Secretary to the Metropolitan Anti-Corn-Law Association, he had frequently to deliver subject of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, including one his resolutions in April, 1823, gave rise to an advance the boards of guardians of each of the parishes proposed lectures, in different parts of the metropolis, on the by Lord Sandon from Liverpool, signed by nearly of most raw materials used in manufactures, in a very to be united. subject of the political economy of the Corn-Laws. which placed a considerable tax upon the people.
Mr. Norton—"What is the object of your application !" Mr. Smith-"I wish, your Worship, to Manchester and Salford, praying that paupers of that 80; the other banks became more liberal too. Money ask your advice as to how the law stands with re- persuasion might be allowed the attendance of their increased in quantity, trade revived, agriculture also in spect to the protection of persons delivering lectures own elergymen; and one by Mr. Brotherton, from the a short time became more healthy, railways were pro- the children in those unions educated in the tenets of THE MANNOTH, building at Bristol, will exceed been engaged by the Directors of the Literary and schools in the workhouses.

Signature of the Literary and schools in the workhouses.

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Signature of the Literary and schools in the workhouses. Jards were moved, being more than against him.

Similar the works were in progress, from 9,000 to was once Grand Master of the Orangemen of argument on the other side of the subject, there are, in my opinion, good grounds of argument on the other side of the subject. If the growers of corn in this country were relieved from growers of corn in this country were relieved from of argument on the other side of the subject. If the agreed to. Desides great numbers of horses. Temin its rightly obtained large supplies of manure, an on Sunday and Monday last exceeded the deposits would have no objection, in my opinion, to the repeal of the Corn Laws; and, at all events, while the advanted large supplies of manure, and on Sunday and Monday last exceeded the deposits would have no objection, in my opinion, to the repeal of the combination of th the laction and Birmingham Line was about formed into a belt directing that the commissioners might formed into a belt directing and estates should be restored to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows, one two or three parishes, including the one under a directing that proper relief should be extended to the should be appointed to those worknows. force their own views and insist on the Charter, as the penny Magazine, of a striking passage in one he ask, "shall eave the carry by she is a striking passage in one he ask, "shall eave the carry by she is a striking passage in one he ask, "shall eave the carry by she is a striking passage in one discovered, which promised to be extremely processed that discussion generally promoted that discussion generally promo Shall say what work and works this EngBritish was created

For what purpose this land of

Jamaica.—Commercial matters in Jamaica wear giving lectures on Astronomy, others on anti-Popery,
and the distress caused by discussion of those who were paid to advocate one discretion to the boards of Guardians to administer tralisation, and pronounced the principle to be a good ciple without laying down its exceptions, but he side of a question; and, feeling the right of being out-door relief in certain cases. The Hon. Member one. He (Mr. Fielden) was at issue with them, and he certainly should not force upon any child a religion

Ashton-under-Lyne, threatened the destruction of Paris Moniteur of Thursday the 25th ult. contains a ever for the comforts of the poor. description attempted last night a revolutionary expose and do away with abuses, and to check extra- consolidation or concentration of powers, but by their movement. We were on our guard. Twelve or vagant expenditure, and they were therefore likely to distribution, that good government is effected. Were fifteen individuals, most of whom were provided with be unpopular with some parties; but, on the whole, tice has instituted an inquiry. All is perfectly which entitled them to the admiration and respect of what concerns itself directly, and that it can do so tranquil."

NORTHERN CIRCUIT, LIVERPOOL, MARCH 26 .- The Judges arrived here last night, and opened the Commission of Assize. There are ninety-seven prisoners in the calendar, seven of whom are charged with murder, seven with rape, two with attempts to murder, and one with aiding and abetting that crime. There are ten cases of manslaughter, eight of cutting and wounding, four for forgery, two burglaries, besides felonies of the more ordinary description. The cause list contains sixty-four in the first or Manchester list, and one hundred and twelve in the Liverpool list.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Their Lordships continued the investigation into conduct of the Irish Poor Law Commission. Mr. Pedder was again examined. He exhibited bills which he held of Mr. Butler, for three, six, nine, eighteen, and thirty-six months. Mr. Erle, formerly an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Dublin, was next examined. former witnesses. He seemed to attach less importance to the irregularities than many persons have done. two important facts : he said, that with few exceptions, ally read a first time. all the applications for such places came from persons of one side only-ninety-nine out of a hundred entertained the same political opinions as the Government; and he of the local Assistant-Commissioners was considered of the deceased Earl O'Neill. almost tantamount to an appointment.

Viscount MELBOURNE stated, in answer to Viscount Strangford, that there was every prospect that negotia-

Monday, March 29.

the Administration of Justice Bill, took occasion to receive in a few weeks, from the colony. enter into an explanation relative to some charges made a certain individual from punishment, prevented further | Bill. lordships.

might have left such imputations to be answered by his increased amount of relief being given to the poor at Amendment Act on the statute book any longer, and own high character. At the same time, he was of that period; and, as taxes and rents had gone on in- from continuing to attempt further to carry out its proopinion that such compromises should be always of creasing, relief to the poor had, on every subsequent visions. He would now beg to move that it be an rare occurrence, so that no opportunity should be alteration of the laws he (the Hon. Member) had instruction to the committee to introduce a clause into allowed of giving colour to a suspicion that the evi- named, been altered to suit the new state of things, the Bill to repeal the Poor Law Amendment Act. dence of the police might be tinctured by the hope of which the law created. Mr. Cubbett wrute a little

Mr. HAWLEY, one of the assistant poor law commis- entitled "Cobbett's Legacy to Labourers," with a dedisioners for Ireland, was then examined respecting the cation to the Right Hon. Member for Tamworth. Every falsification of the returns from the Clonmel union.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 26. Mr. M'KINNON begged to ask whether, in the event of the commercial treaty with France being concluded, and a modification of the duty on wines taking place, the parties engaged in that traffic, who had a stock on

hand, would be allowed the drawback?

venient to answer these questions pending the execution the industrious classes of England to blush at the sight of a treaty, but as a general principle he might say the of this? Ought not these impudent and unfeeling drawback would be allowed in the event of any reduc- men to think a little of the consequences of their thus tion of the existing duties. that he had not yet received the despatches from New- to every one, that the increase of poor-rates has arisen foundland, but he hoped in a few weeks to be able to from the increase of rents and the increase of taxes, and

his intention to proceed with the Medical Reform Bill, all this mass of evil attributed to them in the course of and he should state the precise day on which he should | 200 years?" If further proof be required that atternagain bring it forward on Monday. In answer to Lord Sandon, Lord J. RUSSELL stated stances, and either increased or diminished the neces-

Captain PECHELL called the attention of the Noble Lord (J. Russell) to the importance of protecting the districts under local acts from the interference of the The House then went into Committee on the Bill.

On clause two being read. Mr. FIELDEN moved an amendment to the clause. Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the amendment on

interruption generally, or on any particular occasion?" Mr. Smith—"I complain now of the last
occasion upon which I have experienced it. I had irregular to put an amendment so worded.

become uncertain, and wages of labour reduced, which ing the training of pauper children, which showed that
reduction of wages has become more easy to effect by
the clergy, in almost every union, had lent their services
the introduction of the self-acting test; by the increased gratuitously to promote the good management of the

-"Were your lectures public, or were the the Hen. Member had not been able to set at defiance themselves say this in their last report:-"The de- The amendment before the House was technical, and Per rule. On the North Midland Railway from Derty to Leeds, a distance of 722 miles, about Conservatives voted with Sir Robert Peel, and 100 leeds were moved being public mind occasioned by the public mind occasioned Mr. Norton—" In this country discussion is allowed in the heard in that House. (Loud Newport, in Monmouthshire, rendered us extremely in the fullest degree, and without wishing to enter cheers.)

> On clause 3 being read, Mr. WAKLEY moved that the clause be postponed.

Sir R. PEEL supported the amendment.

After a few words from Lord Howick, the clause it inflicts, and of the sympathy excited by this suffering gion of its parents, or how well versed it might be in On clause 4 being read,

"regulations," the object of which was to restrict the different from his on the principle of the Poor Law tion were to be sacrificed. power of the Poer Law Commissioners, and give a Amendment Act. They admitted it was based on cencomplained of the regulations laid down by the Com- maintained the principle to be bad. They said it was in opposition to the wishes of any of its natural missioners as being harsh in the extreme, more en compatible with local government. He would assert guardians. pecially those which referred to the separation of that it was destructive of local government, and opmembers of the same family, and the refusal to ad- posed to good government. They said that the delega- rity of 172 to 108. minister out door relief.

Lord G. SOMERSET believed that much of the un- at Somerset House was not unconstitutional; but he tained leave to sit again. piecs; the search policy and ordinance, respectively, income and stances. After some further observations, Mr. Smith builded and the poor to dictate what should be done, and what should be done, a

A FIRE, discovered in the tower of the church of DISTURBANCES IN THE South OF FRANCE.—The communications, and that they showed no feeling what-

that House and the country. Lord Sandon found fault with some of the proceedings of the Commissioners, who appeared to him to be lies within its local bounds; each county again into the slaves of a certain theory, but would oppose the townships or wards, to manage minuter details; and amendment.

judicial. Lord Howick supported the clause.

with the Poor Law Commissioners. After a lengtheued discussion, the Committee divided. when there appeared—for the clause, 225; for the

amendment, 75.

be taken to be a general order. The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 5 was, after some discussion, postponed. On clause 6 being proposed, Mr. FIELDEN moved that the Chairman do report

The House then resumed.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock. Monday, March 29.

A new writ was moved for the county of Antrim, in averred that Government had never interfered to direct the room of General C Neill, who has been called to the choice of Returning-officers: the recommandation the Upper House, on succeeding to the title and estates Mr. PAKINGTON complained of the arrangement made by the Government for proceeding with the Poor having given this advice. He (Mr. Fielden) felt dis-

his motion respecting Newfoundland. Lord DENMAN, while presenting a petition respecting in the absence of information, which he expected to

After some observations from Lord Stanley, Sir R. Lordships, to himself, and to the administration of such a course as a precedent, by which the notices of justice, to give a full and complete answer. It was Hon. Members were thrown over without their consent, at nisi prius, he had, for the base purpose of screening itself into Committee on the Poor Law Amendment

Fonce.—A duel was fought on Monday morning, in stop the proceedings, for they had not been stopped 1834, to the present time, maintained that there was work, after the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed one who was desirous of understanding the question of poor laws would do well to read this little work. In his dedication he gave the amount of poor rates and of Government taxes, at different times, as follows:-

Poor Rates. Government Taxes. Reign of James II. £160,000 £1,300,000 8,000,000 1776 1,490,000 1789 2,250,000 16,000,000

52,000,000 1833 6,700,000 Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was not regular or con- and he adds, "Ought not the insolent calumniators or wantonly calumniating this laborious people, and calling In answer to Mr. Pakington, Lord J. Russell said them idle sturdy vagabonds? Must it not be evident from any defect in their administration by overseers and In answer to Mr. Goulburn, Mr. HAWES said it was magistrates? How comes it that they never produced tions in the currency placed the poor in new circum-A great number of petitions were presented on the announcement of it by Lord Althorp, when he submitted take place, except with the consent of the majority of 50,000 persons, praying to exempt parishes under short time, of nearly fifty per cent. The joint stock Sturges Bourne's act from the operation of the Bill; one banks, which till then had been cautious in their by Mr. Langdale, from 10,000 Roman Catholics of accommodations to their customers, became much less

producing a general impression that it was wrong, is cated in the religion of the establishment. now followed by a general impression that what they Mr. Colqunoun, in reply to Mr. Hawes, quoted the did is so, when credit has been shaken, employment report of the assistant Poor Law Commissioners respectbecome uncertain, and wages of labour reduced, which ing the training of pauper children, which showed that benevolent law? That showed not only the absurdity fore, a right to its soul as well as its body. He could the wickedness of the attempt, because of the suffering established religion, no matter what might be the reliamongst the humane portion of the people of England. the tenets of its own religion, or however unwilling to There was, it was true, in that House, many who pro- abandon them. He never could support the establish-Mr. HINDE moved an amendment to omit the word fessed to be Liberal Members, who had expressed opinions ment of a school in which the first principles of tolera-

not this great country already divided into states, that division must be made, that each might do for itself much better than a distant authority. Every state again is divided into counties, each to take care of what every ward into farms, to be governed each by its indi-Mr. WAKLEY objected to any discussion of the vidual proprietor. Were we directed from Washington private characters of the Commissioners, of whom he when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want was bound to say he had never heard anything pre- bread." That was what a real liberal said was necessary to effect good government. We had this distribution of power in England; the Republic of America Sir ROBERT PEEL did not think it would be prudent adopted what they admired in English institutions. or consistent with the interests of humanity to do away | They adopted our Poer Law, the same mode of taxing the people to provide a fund for the relief of the poor, and the administration of relief founded on the principle laid down in the 43rd of Elizabeth. We had departed from that principle, and had made new divisions Mr. RICE then moved another amendment on the of the county, and given power to a central board in clause, to the effect that any order issued by the Com- London to direct the administration of relief in most missioners, as to the amount of relief to be given, or as of the parishes of England, and what was the conseto the management of the poor in any workhouse, should quence? Those who should now administer relief being directed from London how it should be afforded, the poor are denied that relief to which they have as good a claim as the landlord to his estate, and they do not only "want bread," but they perish of hunger and of cold. Such had been the effect of the centralisation experiment. No one could deny it, and the people of England were now saying, Mr. Fox MAULE brought in a Bill to amend the 3rd whatever either liberal or other honourable members and 4th Victoria, chap. 99, for taking the census: the might say to the contrary, that the system of centralisa-With respect to the imputation of political motives in | Hon. Member also brought in a Bill for regulating the | tion shall not continue, and that local parochial governthe selection of Returning-officers, he mentioned one or employment of children in factories, which were sever ment shall be restored. He had never been able to ascertain that the act worked in a manner that was satisfactory to the rate-payers and the poor in any union whatever. He had proved the reverse to be the fact in those unions inquired into by the Poor Law Committee on which he had sat. Responsibility must rest somewhere, and if the New Poor Law be persevered in, the question of "who is responsible?" may be mooted, and the responsible parties may be called to an account for Law Amendment Bill, to the exclusion of notices of gusted with the treatment of the able-bodied labourer motion, and intimated his intention to persevere with by the guardians acting under the commissioners. He knew none in society more deserving of sympathy than Lord J. RUSSELL said it would be very inexpedient | the virtuous able-bodied man, with a family to support, to enter into a discussion on the state of Newfoundland but whose wages, notwithstanding he endeavoured to acquire the best he could obtain honestly, were altogether inadequate for the support of himself and those dependent on him. The proposition to throw the against him, to which he felt it to be due to their Peel, and Sir G. Clerk, as to the danger of establishing able-bodied "on their resources," when one-half of their earnings were taken from them by taxes on their bread and every other article they consumed. supposed that, in 2 case which recently came before him the order of the day was read for the House resolving was both ungenerous and unjust. (Hear, hear, hear.) But he (Mr. Fielden) had said that the adoption of this principle of relief had failed which in a few hours afterwards proved (atal) to proceedings against him, and required that the party of the adoption of this principle of relief had failed.

Thomas Crow, a journeyman painter, who was should be obliged to make page, and to produce increased content of the should be obliged to make pecuniary compensation to to the committee on the Poor Law Continuance Bill, to labourers, and diminution of crime. Look at the the prosecutor. He should have thought that the introduce a clause into the bill for the repeal of the calendars, and to the charges of the judges of assize, whole history of his life would have been an answer to Poor Law Amendment Act. The Hon. Member said who were almost everywhere deploring the increase of a charge like this, but it had lately been repeated upon that nothing but a sense of duty, and a settled convictorime, and suggesting education to prevent it. It was such high authority in another place, that he felt it tion in his own mind, that the act had failed either to food that the people wanted, and without that, educancessary to place the facts before their Lordships, amend the administration of relief to the poor, or to tion would not avail; and, as to reduction of wages, hoping that his statement of the truth would at once accomplish the specific effects which its promoters said instead of a rise, he (Mr. Fielden) had proved that change the opinions even of those who made the charges against him. It appeared that Lord Walde-entertained of the danger of continuing this law, bers had stated the same facts; and if the Noble Lord grave was prosecuted for an assault on a policeman, would have induced him to take this course. He had, doubted it, let him appoint a fair committee to inquire. GENTLEMANLY PREFERENCE OF PHYSICAL TO MORAL and the case came for trial before him. He did not from the introduction of the bill into that House in The New Poor Law was a failure, and ought to be repealed, and one more consonant with humanity and the the vicinity of Chalk Farm, between two foreigners. at all, but were still going forward, and the de- no necessity for such an act, and that what was called rights of the poor enacted in its stead. The 43d of Elizabeth was that, and therefore if he (Mr. Fielden) received his adversary's fire most coelly, the bullet term in the Court of Queen's Bench. It might the law as it then stood, was not caused by the poor were asked for a substitute, he would say, let us resort passing through his hat, literally grazing his hair, be supposed that this was owing to no act of his, themselves, nor by any defect in the law, but was the to the 43d of Elizabeth. The Noble Lord and the An Irish paper says, Mr. Samuel Hutchins and Mr. to be owing to the perseverance of the commissioners of and sustain rents, of laws to repeal the tax on property, ment Act, nor to the central board, and the self-acting Lalor are to fight a due; next week at Boulogue, police in opposition to his suggestion. This was a mis- and raise the revenue by taxes on every article that workhouse test. The Noble Lord would do well to way we have news of a difference of opinion which on, Sir F. Pollock said the defendant would withdraw otherwise have had of employing the poor, and paying bered 526, with 138,527 signatures; while, on the arose after dinner between two learned members of a learned profession, and which ended in one of them hope that his client might be permitted to make comthrowing a decanter full of wine at his learned friend. Three ribs are said to have been broken by the courts of law to allow such compromises, if the offence referred, and which are said to have been broken by the courts of law to allow such compromises, if the offence referred, and not produced a necessity for the petitioners over that House, let him look to the sixtycollision. Neither of the gentlemen has appeared in was not a gross or fligrant public outrage. If it was a relief of the poor being administered, as to its amount, seven notices of amendments to his Bill proposed by court, (in the dock or elsewhere,) and it is under- case punishable by fine only, it was thought better to according to the wants of the needy poor in every different Members of that House. One, he saw, was stood that one of them has been bound over to keep let the money go to the injured party rather than to the one of the parishes to which they belonged to bave one large and populous union (Bolton) ex-Treasury, in which case the sufferer would receive no Lord Althorp, on bringing in the Bill, in 1834, stated empted from the Poor Law Amendment Act; another was benefit. When Sir F. Pollock made this suggestion he that, for a long period of years, the administration of to exempt all towns of 10,000 inhabitants from its opera-(Lord Denman) said "At least they act rightly now; the poor laws had been free from the evils and abuses tion. That was proposed by the Noble Lord, the Member let the plea of guilty be recorded, and I hope the case then connected with it, and he dated their origin at for Liverpool. The Noble Lord had consented to is of such a nature as to admit of private reparation." about the beginning of the present century, soon after parishes having local acts being exempted from his This, which evidently implied a doubt whether it was the 36th of George III. was passed, about the time Bill, and that showed that the constituencies of those such a case, had been construed into an attempt to when cash payments had been suspended at the Bank, parishes were too powerful for the Noble Lord to bring screen off-inders from justice. This simple statement, which led to an increase of paper money, causing a under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, however, would, he believed, relieve the administration rise of prices of the necessaries of life, unaccompanied and the Bill to amend it now before the House. If the of justice from the attacks which had recently been by a corresponding rise of wages, and consequently Noble Lord would provide in his Bill that those unions made upon it. He was aware that these attacks had great suffering among the poor, and a greater number which might wish to be exempted from interference by been made upon him in the public papers, but, until it of applications for relief. The Act of the 36th of the Poor Law Commissioners might be so, he [Mr. was mentioned in the House of Commons, he did not George III. was passed at the instance of Mr. Pitt, Fielden) had but little doubt that their continuance think it necessary to bring the matter before their to ensure this relief, and thereby put a stop to the com- would be unnecessary. He, therefore, implored the plaints of distress, and it proved that the change then Noble Lord and the House to pause, because of the The Marquis of Normanny thought the noble lord made in the currency was the immediate cause of an danger he apprehended from continuing the Poor Law

> General JOHNSON seconded the motion. He had no wish to go back to the old law, but so long as unconstitutional powers were vested in the Commissioners, he should take every opportunity of expressing his disapprobation of the present system. In the manufacturing districts the Poor Law Amendment Act was totally inefficient in affording the means of relief. It would sometimes happen that 1,000 or 1,500 persons would be thrown out of employment in a single week or even a single day. How were these persons to be relieved in the workhouse? He might be told that the poor man would make provision against misfortunes. But how was it possible for a man earning 8s. or 9s. a weekscarcely enough to provide himself and family in foodto lay by money, or to provide against misfortune? What he wanted to see was a power given to the local authorities to give such relief as the nature of the case might require.

The House then divided, when the numbers were-For the motion..... Majority against the motion...-146.

The House went into committee. Clauses 6, 7, and 8 were agreed to.

Clause 9 was postponed. On the 10th clause, which provided for the combination of parishes and unions, for the purposes of establishing infant schools and lunatic wards.

Mr. B. Wood proposed an amendment, to the effect that no such unions, for the purposes of schools, should A debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. HAWES

aid that the clergy of the established church were to blame for showing a disposition not to give their services to the workhouses, unless they were paid for it. This raised a new point—as to propriety of having

on different subjects. A number of persons, calling Society of Friends, against the system of paying clergy- jected, and labour became abundant, and, until 1837, the established church, Lord STANLEY insisting that, hint that the Bank threw out that it must curtail its they could only be considered as children of the state, issues, poor-rates decreased in amount. To this altered and had a right to be educated without any interference state of things, produced by making bank-notes a legal whatever from the mother; and that with respect to tender, which led to increased issues, and afterwards all children in workhouses, if educated by the state, it to contraction, may as well be attributed the reduction was only right that they should be educated in the in the amount of relief to the poor, as to any of the cruel religion of the state. On the other hand, Lord JOHN measures of the Poor Law Commissioners. And we Russell thought it very likely that the dissenters, as now find, that what they were allowed to do without rate-payers, would object to having all children edu-

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the clause tricts of Lancashire which might have even a remote clear as his Noble Friend (Lord Stanley) upon the protendency to produce a disturbance, or which might be priety of taking away all power of interference from used by designing persons as a pretext for agitation." the mother of an illegitimate child. A woman might be At the period when the principle of administering relief seduced, and it did seem hard that she must sacri-

Sir R. PEEL said he had laid down a general prin-On a division the amendment was carried by a maje-

The Chairman soon after reported progress and ob-

tion of the power to make laws to three Commissioners popularity of the Poor Law Amendment Act was attri- maintained that it was erecting a despetic Lord J. Russell said that he would not seek THE ANTI-CORN JAW LEAGUE.

TAVERN.

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Yvednesday Evening, March 31st. This being the day appointed for the " great" onesided display at the Crown and Anchor, we made application for a ticket of admission to the meeting, the "rooms" of the League, 448, Strand, but were informed that all the tickets the Society could spare had been disposed of: on stating that we were conneced with the press, the factorum in waiting replied, that they had "sent tickets to the press." "That is," said we, "to such of the press as you wish to be present." On this, a conference was held between the two worthies in attendance, and one of to pay, and he then removed the drunkard to his well them-we are not quite sure if it were the gentleman who is so great an adept at knocking hats off, when parties differ from him in opinion-stated, that if we would present ourselves at the Crown and Anchor. he would recollect us, and admit us among the reporters. In a few minutes from this application. the representative of a London contemporary (the Weekly Dispatch), made a similar application; and we understand, was still worse "Are you favourable to the objects

of the meeting?" was the preliminary inquiry; the gentleman did not feel bound to answer that; and as several other questions of a similar character were asked, the "jacks-in-office" were told that Gaoler—"Be quiet, the Magistrate will fine you.' they made too much "bother" to render it worth Lord George Loftus—"B—t you, who are you? while attending the meeting at all, and the applicant left in disgust. Not so, however, with us:we resolved to accept the proffer of the "jack inoffice," No. 1; so, at one o'clock precisely, we pre-told the Noble Lord that his fine for drunkenness sented our proper person at the door of the Crown and non-payment of the cab fare, amounted to eight and Anchor Tavern.

Mr. KNOCK-OFF HATS lecturer secretary Syn-MEY SMITH, read the -- (report) of the committee: and a thumper it is.

Mr. VILLIERS, M.P. moved the first resolution. in a speech full of lamentation for the naughty, naughty Chartists, who wouldn't let the Leaguers throw dust in their eyes without rubbing them.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. PYE SMITH, who was sadly ashamed of his brethren of the cloth, for being so backward in coming forward now, when snug quarters have been provided for them, by the exclusion of the Chartists.

At the moment when the Rev. Dr. Smith had concluded, and before the question was put, a stranger in the meeting begged to ask if the object sought to be attained might not be achieved by growing more corn in our own country! He maintained that there were other and vast questions commingled with this:-he particularly alluded to the currency; and if he were called upon to choose between the oppression of the two, he would prefer that of the landholder to the wealthy aristocrat.

allow the gentleman to proceed. the next resolution.

Suith, a merchant, and Mr. Ewart, who, taking of work-boxes, dressing-cases, and a large assortoccasion to denounce the Chartists, was stopped by ment of elegant fancy articles, which she had rea gentleman in the meeting, who claimed the right a gentleman in the meeting, who claimed the right coived from the prisoner, and which were identified of reply, if the speakers were permitted to go on in as being the property of Messrs. Savory. Having

Dr. Wade came next. He seldom attended public looked upon as those who would not long remain

Mr. WATKINS, from the body of the meeting, said that the light of the League had not yet reached his mind. He agreed with Mr. Villiers that nothing tended so much to the advancement of truth as a full, free, and open discussion; he referred to the recent debates in the Commons on the Poor Laws, in proof that the present House would never repeal the Corn Laws; and maintained, that before this question could be fairly entertained, they must ascertain what is the amount of the export trade, the productive power, and the amount of consumption in this country. Looking at the operation of Joint-stock Banks, and other moneyed interests, he contended that a repeal of the Corn Laws would be NOR upon all these subjects; and our readers will we can understand it) precisely similar, and proproductive of great evil to all classes of the com-

Mr. Palise avowed himself a middle-man, and urged on the public to exert themselves in the terms Mr. THORNLEY, M.P. for Wolverhampton, moved

a resolution pledging the Association to continue its Mr. MILNER GIBSON seconded it.

in the body of the meeting, was put by the Chairman to the vote.

opportunity pass without again "harping" on the tyranny of the Chartists; he regretted the position they had taken up, and expressed his opinion, that if clusion, Mr. Warburton said, "Don't let us bring ber the Corn Laws are like a game at nine pins (!!!) if you knock down one, the rest will fall."

[Query-Would not the Charter act as a floorer?]

though HE wanted bread, or beef either; weighing, at a moderate computation, some twenty-two stone), man, for his exertions on this and other occasions. in opposition to the out-dactous, (twice repeated) Corn Laws; which being seconded, was carried unanimously, and the Chairman having again

campaign with; amongst the names down, we noticed the following:-Messrs. Warburton and Francis Piace, chairman of the Business Committee, exercise it. was on the platform, near the chair; and the report congratulated the meeting upon the decline of apathy in the middle class, and the cessation, to a considerable extent, of the hostility of the working class. This self-gratulation was not bad, considering they took tolerable good care to shut out anything like "hostility," in the shape of working men.

Postscript, Half-past Seven. Since closing my report, I learn that Messrs. Cleave, Watson, and others, though possessed of proper tickets, were refused admission; the former gentleman being told that, " if he would promise not to disturb or interrupt the meeting, the comcourse, was indignantly refused, as unworthy of those who made the offer, and, if accepted, would be still more unworthy of him who accepted it. grounds; and Dr. Roberts Black, one of the very first at the formation of the Association, happening to come up at the moment, was so disgusted at the conduct of the committee in refusing to honour their own tickets, that he left the place in dudgeon. At this time there was quite a troop of police, with several inspectors, lining the passages and staircase, and a youth, who has lately received admission into several Chartist societies, and partaken of public and prudence, or the consequences might have been a conflict. On the whole, the affair is a fine specimen of "free discussion," and a new mode ofpromoting public opinion.

PATITION COMMITTEE. This Committee held their weekly meeting last evening, at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Mr. Murray in the Chair. Mr. Parker having resigned the office of Secretary a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to him for his zealous exertions and valuable services; and Mr. Balls was elected as his successor. Upwards of 80 patitions, in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones; of the Charter, were received, and this day forwarded to Mesers. Hume, Duncombe, &c. for presentation to the Honourable House.

THE FINSBURY CHARTISTS held their weekly meeting on Monday evening last, at Lunt's Coffee opinion, insist always and entirely upon the practice House, Mr. Balls in the chair. Mr. Culverhouse of honesty, justice, and benevolence one towards addressed the meeting at some length, when the fol-lowing resolution was agreed to: "That this meeting fully approves of Mr. O'Connor's plan, as recommended in the Northern Star; and urge upon trines of Christianity, as taught by the Lord Jesus the Chartists of the metropolis to take the most Christ. a full recognition of all the principles efficient means to carry it out." A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business of the evening, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next, the 6th of April.

ult., James Ingiest, aged muety-four was found guilty of manslaughter. He was a cow-doctor, and he had ignorantly administered to his wife an overdose of arsenic as medicine. He was therefore almost all churches and chapels, appertaining to sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

Zephaniah Williams, one of the three Charists, and who was employed as an overseer at the coal mines. MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR has made his escape from Tasman's Peninsula, taking with him four men, one of whom, named County, their own temples, and offer their own worship, to formed part of the crew who ran away with the commandant's boat some months since. When the Tamar left, two of the party, County and Rooke, had been taken near East Bay Neck.—Hebart Town ing Churches, to be the bitterest enemies to civil Courier, Nov. 17.

ANOTHER NOBLE BLACKGUARD .- At Marlborughstreet Police-court, on Friday, Lord George Lof; us was brought into Court to answer for being drunk the overnight, and refusing to pay a cab fare. The clothing, who devour the flocks under pretence of policeman, as well as he could, being frequently in- feeding them. They find the doctrines of civil terrupted by the noble defendant, said he found Lord George Loftus drunk, and creating a disturbance with the cabman, whose fare his Lordship refused known quarters, the Vine-street Station-house. The reply of Lord George Loftus was, that the policeman was a b-y liar. Mr. Dyer, in evident disgust, told Lord George Loftus he should be fined for swearing. Lord George Loftus told Mr. Dyer he had no business to believe that b-y thief, the policeman, before a nobleman. Mr. Dyer said every time Lord George Loftus swore, he would impose an additional fine. Lord George Loftus said the Magistrate knew nothing about law. He had studied the law, and he was able to instruct the Bench. The cabman gave his evidence. Lord George Loftus swore he he would give the cabman a b-y good licking, at once expelled from the several religious com-First Usher-" Pray don't use such language here.' Lord George Loftus-"Go to h-ll." After a good destruction of the evil one, against the day of deal more of the same sort of behaviour, Mr. Dyer shillings. There were also eight oaths, at five shil- tically, as well as theoretically, to their own lings each, for which he also fined his Lordship.
Lord George Leftus—"You dare not fine me. If
you do, it's at your peril." Mr. Dyer—"If the
whole of the fine is not paid, I shall commit you." Lord George Loftus-"Commit me! Oh, then be true. Their principles have been with one will let me out." His Lordship was 'Normanby removed from the bar, and having paid £28s, he was

released. EXTENSIVE PLUNDER.—Christopher William Davis a fine-looking young man, who were the uniform of the 14th light dragoons, was charged at Worshipstreet police office, on Saturday, with having stolen property to a large amount from his late employers, Mesars. Savory and Co., the fancy stationers, &c., in prisoner, were committed last week, charged with having extensively robbed the same prosecutors, and they are now in Newgate awaiting their trial. Mr. Knowles, the chief clerk to Messrs. Savory, stated that the prisoner had been in their service as errand boy, but he was discharged sometime since, in consequence of being detected in an act of embezzlement. A member of the Committee rose to order, and the At the examination of the relations of the prisoner, Chairman decided that it would be inconvenient to for robbing the prosecutors, nothing whatever transpired to implicate the prisoner in the transaction Mr. Stewart moved, and Mr. Ricardo seconded, but a few days after their committal a young person, named Sarah Burford, called at the prosecutors' These speakers were followed by a Mr. Foster and delivered up a quantity of property, consisting received information that the prisoner had enlisted in the 14th dragoons, witness proceeded to Hounsmeetings now, and he would almost say, he would low barracks, with a sergeant of the Y division of attend no more, until he saw unanimity among the police, who took him into custody: he would have middle and working classes. It was not necessary left the country in a few days, his regiment being to have at every meeting a cuckoo cry of "The under orders for India. Sarah Burford, a young Charter! the Charter!" and he deprecated the hos- woman, of delicate and prepossessing appearance, tility of the two classes. He preferred what was the daughter of a warehouseman in the custom practicable and could be had, to what was impraction house, stated that she had known the prisoner for the overturning of the mountain of corruption substantial form of the pure Christian faith, ticable, and could not be had, or at best was far about eight years, and he had presented her with which stands across the highway of righteousness. long after the Charter shall have been so long and distant. The Reverend Doctor, then-(amid loud the articles produced. She had not the slightest cries of "question,")—referred to the Chartist suspicion that they had been dishonestly obtained. No better proof of this can be offered than that which so perfectly established, that the name Chartist as a movement in tayour of Teetotalism, and urged that until about a week ago, when she happened to read Mr. O'Connon himself offers in the successful estabmen who could take such a step, might be safely an account in the papers of the examination of his lishment of Chartist Churches in Scotland. He useless relatives at this court, upon which she immediately in error, and that they would soon see that the course proceeded to the prosecutors', and delivered up all they were pursuing was not the most likely to con- the property he had given to her. He was committed for trial.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

CHURCH CHARTISM, TEETOTAL CHAR-TISM, KNOWLEDGE CHARTISM, AND HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE CHARTISM.

"Church Chartism."

played his usual acumen in the examination of preaching houses, draws on the pence of the opthis subject. He appears to us to have miscon- pressed labourers for the sustentation of the costly ceived the whole matter. His reasoning goes en- buildings and the pampered priesthood, in which, Mr. Pearse and Mr. Wilson supported the reso- tirely on the assumption that the advocates and and by whom, their liberties are sacrificed, their Intion, which, after some able remarks by a stranger votaries of what he calls "Church Chartism" rely characters vilified, and their persons insulted. on their religious services and ceremonies as an They do not choose longer to contribute Mr. WARBURTON (the chairman) could not let this exclusive means of carrying the Charter-that they their pence for this purpose; they come out, adhere to the "Church," and to the "Church" therefore, from the camp of leprosy, and pitch only, in distinction from, and in opposition to, all their own tents in the open plain of truth, honesty, such a course be persevered in, the gagging bills of other means of diffusing political knowledge, and of and sincerity. By this means they do just the same Lord Castlereagh would be carried into effect to a establishing the people in possession of their rights. thing here as in Scotland—" they strengthen themworse extent than they ever were before. In con- Now, if any persons have been absurd enough to this question before the House so unsupported by the form such a notion of a " Christian Chartist Church," people as to render our cause ineffectual. Remem- we should be as ready to denounce it for a mischievous will-o'-th'-wisp as either O'Connon or any one else; but we cannot suppose that, even in while no peculiar religious faith is preached or at-The resolution was then put, and carried unani- Birmingham, so stupid an idea can have entered into tempted to be enforced" beyond that of a distinct any body's head. Hence, therefore, the premises recognition of the Deity of the Lord, and of the A Mr. Coates, (who certainly did not look as from which Mr. O'Connor starts being erroneous, truth of the Sacred Scriptures; without which no his reasoning is necessarily all false, because all wide man can claim the name of Christian at all. moved the thanks of the meeting to the Chair- of the subject. It stultifies itself, too; for he says:-"The very essence of Chartism proclaims civil

equality to lead to the universal right of religious worship as each shall deem fit." briefly touched on the conduct of the "naughty Surely, then, the Chartists, insisting upon that just what it is. These are all matters of opinion;

Chartists," by way of admonition, the meeting "civil equality," have a right to their own forms and We obtained, sub road, a sight of a subscription modes of worship, either individually or collectively; hold different and even contrary opinions, and yet list, amounting to about 25:0 to begin next year's nor does it by any means follow that their claiming and exercising of that right is to be understood as Alcock, £50 each; Mr. Gibson, £25, &c., &c. Mr. denunciatory of those who may not claim and

Mr. O'CONNOR asks:-

"Are all Chartists, who are not communicants of your church, infidel Chartists? and if your religion is so pure as to be universally adopted by all, you must differ in faith from all existing sects; therefore produce your articles of religious faith, because having founded a Church, which is even a more extensive term than a sect, you must have some peculiar faith or you are humbugs. "Well, but you answer either that you have no creed,

or that your creed is so universal that all men ought to adopt it. If you have no creed you can have no church; and, if you have a creed, and if that creed mittee would be happy to admit him." This, of does not embrace Catholicism, Protestantism, Dissentism, Quakerism, and all the minute ramifications of those several parent stocks; do you not exclude all Ireland as conscientious Catholics, and all England Mr. Watson declined going up stairs on similar as conscientious Protestants, Dissenters, Catholics, or Infidels? So that if you have no peculiar faith you have no title to the designation you have taken; and if you have a faith, and if it is not a hodge-podge faith, a faith which conscientious Christians will not subscribe to, you become an exclusive sect of politico-religious adventurers, ready with your pious loaf to pop into the Chartist oven the moment it becomes

We have no doubt that a little explanation will subscriptions, was employed by the League to point set all this right. Mr. O'Connon, shut up in his which we recommend to the adoption of all Charles as they presented the bear upon the question fore us. out the Chartists as they presented themselves.
Nearly forty individuals were thus spotted, and not dungeon, has not the opportunity of becoming so tists congregated and associated together as religious of legality of public meetings, when called for popular tists congregated and associated together as religious of legality of public meetings, when called for popular tists congregated and associated together as religious of legality of public meetings, when called for popular tists congregated and associated together as religious of legality of public meetings, when called for popular tists congregated and associated together as religious of legality of public meetings. allowed to pass the bar. Fortunately, these individuals evinced more patience than their opposes, and that Lord John Russell ordered the purposes, and that Lord John Russell ordered the purposes ordered the purposes ordered the purposes of t duals evinced more patience than their opponents Chartist world as we are. He speaks of the religious comprehensive to admit conscientious Christians, of movement, or what he calls Church Chartism, as though it were confined to the little coterie of a "Christian Chartist Church" at Birmingham; the fact being that the " Christian Chartist Church" at Birmingham, is one of the very smallest spots upon the sur- civil, and political, as well as personal, right and face of " Christian Chartism."

That which has been, we think, improperly, called "Christian Chartism." and which Mr. O'CONNOR HOW calls "Church Chartism," is nothing more or less of O'Connor, Peddie, Carrier, and others; as well as than the assertion of the entire principle of Christianity; its creed is to be found in the direct teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ, which, while they interfere but little with speculative matters of another. Such of the Chartists as are conscientions. and not merely nominal, Christians, find in the doc-Christ, a full recognition of all the principles contained in the People's Charter; they find those principles to pervade the whole of the teaching, and to be enforced by the whole of the practice, of the Lord Jesus Christ-to be the doctrine AT THE HUNTINGDON ASSIZES, on Friday the 26th of the Bible throughout—while they find much apparent ground for many differences of opinion on mere opinionative matters: they find that in whatever sect, the principles of social benevolence

though recognised by the Bible, are denounced by the priesthood; and hence their determination to erect the God of Justice, whom they serve. They find freedom and social right; and hence their wise resolve to withdraw their future countenance from the enemies of the faith, the wolves in shepherd's equality and social right universally disclaimed amongst those who are called Christians.

and affirmed to be no portion of Christianity—they believe them to be the very life and spirit of Christianity; they are told that Christianity and Politics are separate and distinct things-they believe them to be identical with and inclusive of each other; under these circumstances, what other course is left to them, as honest and conscientious Christians, but that of boldly asserting the whole truth, and maintaining the practical doctrines of Christianity unvitiated! If they do this they are munities to which they now belong, and cast forth upon the world; coolly "delivered over to the wrath." The Christian Chartists do not choose to be longer thus treated. They adhere pracprinciples—they demand the right to worship God after their own fashion, and in accordance with the doctrines which they believe to consent declared heretical by the Church; but they still adhere to them, and "after the manner which is called heresy-so worship they the God of their fathers;" and, though they are quite prepared to meet persecution and malediction from the pillars of the Babylon out of which they have come, it is a little too hard that they should have it also from Cornhill. The father, mother, and brother of the Mr. O'Connon, who recognizes all their principles and agrees with all their doctrines. But we are satisfied that Mr. O'Connon never did intend to denounce Christian Chartism when properly understood: but merely that bastard form of it which he supposes to exist in what is called "The Christian

> tical movement. Mr. O'Connon's whole letter does not contain one single argument to show in what possible way the preaching of the doctrines of Chartism on Sundays—the maintaining of those doctrines on Scriptural authority—and the proving of them to be part and parcel of Christianity itself, can retard the advancement of the people's cause. While, on the contrary, we hold ourselves prepared to prove that,

Chartist Church" at Birmingham, and which sets up

the establishment of a new religious sect, as a substi-

tute for, instead of as an accompaniment to, a poli-

"Now, in Scotland: (I make what I consider a fair great object, and, inasmuch as they have not a State vital point-in the seat-money; and, further, many of the interested supporters of the voluntury principle are our greatest political enemies."

Now we take leave to say, that Mr. O'Connor's fair and tenable distinction," is no distinction at all. That Chartist preaching in Scotland, and WE this week give the promised letter of O'Con- Chartist preaching in England, is (at least so far as observe that the far greater portion of the letter is ductive of precisely similar effects. The bitterest occupied with an attack on what O'Connon calls enemies of right which society now contains, are those who bawl most lustily for that very "voluntary We cannot think that Mr. O'Connor has dis- principle" which, pervading all the Dissenting selves by weakening the enemy in the vital point -in the seat money." In England, as in Scotland, "the preachers assume no distinct religious bearing; England. the funds go to advance the political principles.

As to the creed of Christian Chartists being sufficiently comprehensive to admit Catholics, Protestants, and Dissenters, all to meet together-we tion of self, and so fearful lest the poor maintain that that is just what it ought to be and and upon all these matters of opinion, persons may all agree in the assertion of the great practical truths which constitute the very life and essence of

other sects from whom we expect political aid. The Catholics would become our bitterest enemies if you suffered from all new aspirants, and they would dread | not prepared for. you; so with the conscientious portion of the Dissenters; while those of the State Church, who would gladly go with us for civil liberty, see religious tyranny, your Christian Chartism.'

else can we "expect political aid"?

the Christian Chartists is but fair, and we now answer that call by the production of

A CREED, whatever speculative opinion, into the Church, and the Magistrates in dispersing constitutional meet that it is yet sufficiently restricted to shut out every one, however pious he may be in matters of faith. who is not prepared to go the whole hog of social. virtue.

Here it is:-I believe in one God; the Lord God and Saviour

Jesus Christ. I believe that good actions ought to be done; beand because they are of God and from God. I believe that evil actions ought not to be done:

because they accord not with the will of God. I believe that the Sacred Scriptures contain the

I believe that the Sacred Scriptures forbid not only all personal vices and crimes, but all social oppres. sion and political inequality, which are their natural results.

I believe that order and government amongst men. to | blies together. he accordant with the will of God, as revealed in the Sacred Scriptures, must be equitable and Lord, whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you. do ye even so unto them.'

ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS. We understand that and justice, of civil equality and of political right, I believe that no state of society is governed in tempt; they formed no portion of society. We have about to suffer, of any of its atrocity, that such enactment of the laws.

> vealed will of God, as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, in which every one's right of participation in the legislative power is not proforce or fraud of his fellows.

> believe that no state of society is governed in revealed will of God, as contained in the Sacred the legislative power to all its members. believe that no state of society is governed in

accordance with the precept, or the revealed will of God, as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, in which the legislature is net amenable. at stated and short periods, to the people from whom its power is derived.

believe that no state of society is governed in accordance with this precept, or with the revealed will of God, as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, in which the possession of worldly wealth, or property, is holden to be a necessary qualification for a legislator.

believe that no state of society is governed in accordance with this precept, or with the revealed will of God, as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, in which adequate remuneration is not provided for all services rendered by individuals to the state or to each other.

"I believe that it is the duty of every Christian man to use all his powers of exertion for the carrying into active operation of all those principles of equity and righteousness which accord with the will of God, as revealed in the Sacred Scriptures; and that the first and greatest means of doing so, is to avoid all crime and vice in his own personal acts and habits, and to ing to the precepts of God's law." Such is the "creed" which we believe the Christian

Chartists universally to hold in principle, put into such a form as we think would render it unexceptionable to all; we recommend all congregations, forming themselves upon Chartist principles, to adopt it; and we think it affords an answer to all Mr. O'CONNOR'S objections about the shutting out of conscientious Christians of any speculative creed whatever.

We have as great an objection to the name 'Christian Chartist Church." as Mr. O'CONNOR. We believe these to be the genuine principles of Christianity, and we wish to see founded on them a under proper and judicious management, it is the Universal Church, which, in its creed and formu-No better proof of this can be offered than that which so perfectly established, that the name Chartist as a

Mr. O'CONNOR was never more mistaken in his life than in supposing that the Christian Chartists of and tenable distinction,) in Scotland, the establishment | England abate one jot of their political usefulness of Chartist Church preachers establishes for them a or determination because of their religious character Church to the extent which it exists in England, they or that they have any desire to fritter away our strengthen themselves by weakening the enemy in the strength by divisions, or allow others to do so. We believe that, on the contrary, he will always find them, as a body and as a whole, to be the most determined and the most consistent advocates of the Charter, and of the National Charter Association. to which they serve as most powerful right hands and of which the proof is, that nearly all the most able and talented of the Chartist lecturers and missionaries have found it necessary to become preachers. Most heartily do we pray that Christian Chartism may run through the whole length and breadth of the land, and that speedily; for we see in it the best and surest prelude that we have ever yet seen to the permanent establishment of right.

YOU HAVE THE "TICKET FOR SOUP."

HERE'S THE "TICKET" FOR BREAD. LET General HARRISON talk of the Republics of Master Froggy call us "a nation of shopkeeping furnish any instance of philanthropy, patriotism, benevolence, and national greatness, comparable with what we can boast of in free and happy faction.

Here we have national cooks for the poor, and living in a palace; here we have institutions for their sole benefit; and here we have a fostering, humane middle-class, not like your griping money-makers spending time and money with no other earthly view than that of serving their poorer brethren; men so thoughtful that they lose all considerashould want, that they will cram large loaves down their throats whether they will or no!

The Somerset House cooks give the poor the "ticket for soup," and our manufacturers, not to be outdone, propose to give them a "ticket" for bread.

The Morning Chronicle, finding that the people were permitted to establish your heresy; they have is a step in advance backwards, that even we were his time."

Let us now examine the question of right. Is it not as much within the rules of propricty to move which is the worst of all tyranny, in the fore-ground of an amendment to any resolution at a public meeting, as it is to move an amendment to any public ques-"Christian Chartism" is as all embracing in its tion in the House of Commons ! Is it not as much meaning as any general term ought to be. It shuts the right of the whole people to move amendout none, of whatever religious creed or opinion, ments upon Whig resolutions, as it is the right of painful interest. We are not of the "whole hog" but those who are not Chartists; and from whom a Whig faction to move amendments upon Tory abolition of capital punishment party; and it is beresolutions? and when have they abstained when cause we wish to see a controlling power, reserved We think the call of Mr. O'Connor for a creed of victory was calculated upon? What are speeches for the purpose of making examples in the most at public meetings made for, but to gain converts to flagrant cases, that we can, with the greater procertain opinions?

ings of the people, to which he had himself invited them. even at the hazard of blood-shed and civil-war. Hence, then, the people made wary by subtle conand obedience to "the powers that be," by taking duet. all and every opportunity of attending public meetings called legally, because called by the law makers. Here, then, we at once establish the right cause they are accordant with the will of God: who consure the course pursued by the Chartists, to attend, but merely their freedom of action, thereby be made. establishing the most slavish of all principles. namely, that public meetings are not for discussion.

accordance with this precept, or with the revealed heard more than one stinking rascal declare that course may be adopted as will lead to that humana will of God, as contained in the Sacred Scrip. they stank. Very well; we upon our own part, and result. tures, in which any member being of sound the people upon their part, said, "We must show mind is excluded from a direct influence in the the enemy, for they have declared themselves such, to remain at large, while their less guiltthat we are somebody; and the only way in which accomplice, discharged of the "malice aforebelieve that no state of society is governed in we can accomplish this, is, by showing our oppo- thought," is to expiate the whole offence upon the accordance with this precept, or with the re- nents that they are nobody without us. By this gallows? May not the arrest of the real murderers means we will force the world, through the ene- lead to a greater amount of legal and moral satismies' organs, to acknowledge such a body as the faction, than the death of the least guilty. because whole people." This object they have well and he happened to be most technically identified tected, to the utmost possible extent, against the nobly accomplished; and, in order to meet its Surely, if there be not sufficient grounds for a effect, the liberal Chronicle proposes that free- commutation of punishment now, there are ample men, going to attend free discussion, for the pur- reasons for delay, in hope that those grounds may accordance with this precept, or with the pose of arriving at just conclusions, are all to be be yet strengthened. Scriptures, in which all possible care is not but," says the Chronicle," they don't go to discuss, they guilt of the prisoners, Rominson and Cherry, from taken to give an equal voice and influence in go to interrupt." We reply—look back at Liverpool, his observation, that, "he did not envy the feelings insulted: look at Mr. Sydney Smith's insolence at short judicial career, to have entirely won the con-

> able to try the bully with success and impunity. But how very marvellous it is, and what an igno- by a strong desire to act the part of a just Judge. rant set of beasts the people must be, not at once to by doing the laws' duty and no more; and, we are comprehend the object, and be grateful to their confident, that those comparatively mild sentences benefactors. The sole object is to "benefit the have the full effect of preventing the criminal from working classes." Now, how very mysterious that resuming his wicked course, while they are calcuthousands should be spent, confusion created, public lated to prevent the perpetration of crime by others. meetings still persevered in, and agitation kept up in which should be the two great and undeviating conaid of an ungrateful "mob," who thus frustrate the sidersations with all Judges. every benign intent of the disinterested masters.

The people reason thus :- "Those masters say they have no hope of a repeal of the Corn Laws from a House of Commons constituted as ours is at present; let us therefore unite, and get such a repre- the present, we shall merely observe that, from the age sentative system as will cure the evil." Well, they of fourteen to sixteen, he lived a roving life with the meet, and propose Household Suffrage; the people Derbyshire gipsies, whose society he abandoned listen attentively, and say-" Go ye and get Household Suffrage; you can do it; but we will stand on the firm ground of the universal rights of man." "No," say the patriotic masters, "PERHAPS YOU would oppose us." Now, here we find that the very | the unfortunate Bardsley, who was hung at the last anticipation of opposition is sufficient to affright the gentlemen from what they could of themselves live honestly, soberly, and righteously, accord- effect; while the reality of substantial drubbing after drubbing won't deter them from the pursuit of what.

for their own selfish interests, they require. The fact is clear to the people, that if the Corn Laws were repealed, the masters would require, aye and would soon acquire, a despotic House of masters, with a National Gendarmerie, to confine the whole benefit to capitalists. Does any man, in his senses, for a moment doubt, that the very first effect of a repeal of the Corn Laws, without a national representation, would be a return to one pound notes to an unlimited issue of fictitious money to meet reckless speculation, to a depopulation of the rural districts, and a flooding of the already over-stocked manufacturing hell-towns: to the erection of mills, as if by magic: to a scene of gambling, unparalleled; to a short gleam of sunshine followed by a long and dreary season of dark depression and servile despondency! In short, in the words of the old hare hunting song-

2' Merry for a moment, and dull for an hour." . This is not what the matured mind of England now looks for; it is quite the reverse, they are content

"Dull for a moment, and merry for an hour."

The Chronicle tried the "ticket" system recently at Leicester, and Messrs. Markham and Seal repaid the proprietor and his tail, in a rebuke which insured them the thanks of millions; and, even now, the Chronicle, in its attempt to mislead, does not seem to be aware, when, in its own columns, it draws the veil from its own delusion. The Chronicle, | weapons, or those who furnish the weapons? Had while speaking of "ticketing" English freemen, thus the wise holders of Savings' Bank stock taken the adlets the cat out of the bag, on Saturday last, in cer- vice of the "foolish" and "plundering" Convention, tainly the best and most spicy article we have seen this extensive fraud could not have been comfor a long time, in that cold and seasonless dish. In referring to the public auction for popular support, the Chronicle says:-"The poor-law stalking formed abuse, any Government would have venhorse has failed the Tories. The revision of the Bill has unmasked their hollow pretensions. In whatever mitigation could be effected the lead has been taken by their opponents." This is quite true, it only requires the proper moral to be attached, to turn the trick to valuable account. The Whigs did without any, old as he pleases; let the Yankee Doodles revile our even the slightest, hope of success, outbid the Tories, Monarchical institutions as they please; and let but merely outbid them in humbug, not in popular favour; and Mr. Easthope's proposition is viewed Cæsars" as he pleases; yet do we defy one and all to by the country in the very light in which, in the few lines we have quoted, his vanity hassuggested it, to enhance his value, even by a trick, to a tottering

We again counsel the people, by all and every means, to take advantage of every meeting, and when refused admittance to a ticket show, to meet in thousands outside, and pass resolutions for the Charter, and to exclude from their meetings all of the same order in other nations, but men actually obnoxious persons, if the system is persevered in. In fact, if it is made general, we undertake to turn it to beneficial account, and to stop all meetings but Chartist meetings. They have their House; the least the people can have is their talk.

Some eighteen months ago, we had to pay the 'Sun" from £30 to £40 a week for condescending to notice us; now, we are the stock-in-trade of the whole "Establishment." "That's the ticket" for bread and soup, and something more.

If we only stick together, in defiance of open Christianity, and out of which the principles of the have found out "what's what," and that they cannot | villany and sham profession, Chartism may defy lorger be gulled by the very men who have starved the Devil and all his imps. In fact, the question We dissent in toto from the sentiment contained them almost to death, proposes, that henceforth, now is. When are we to have the change, as in the following portion of Mr. O'Connon's let- admission to "public meetings" shall be attainable change is certain? But many, very many "tricks only by "ticket." This, from the leading Whig of the trades" will be yet tried to persuade us "Christian Chartism, though appparently all em- journal, in the nineteenth century, and tenth year that we are not yet Quite ready; that we require bracing in its meaning, carries with it exclusion of all of Reform, by which all our institutions were to some PROFITABLE PREPARATION. In fact, all will have been "submitted to popular, vigilant controul," try the old scheme of making the humbug "last

> CONFESSION OF THE BOY, MITCHELL NOW UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN YORK CASTLE.

THE confession of this unfortunate boy, which we give in our 8th page, will, no doubt, be read with priety, and self-satisfaction, turn to the little of a Again, let it be borne in mind, that much abstruse redeeming quality which appears in the case be-

MITCHELL is but just seventeen years of age; has London police to Birmingham, to obey the order of ever; his father and mother are most respectable hour's columns before his own can be got ready. and industrious people. They have, though poor. brought up a family of, we believe, eleven or twelve children, in virtue and industry: there being either eight or ten daughters, many very respectably marstructions of law, best evince their love of peace | ried, and all highly respected for their good con-

elder than the unfortunate Mirchell; and, surely, Nobody knows, however, better than our friend the if his statement be true, of which we have not a Mercury, that the pertinacious leve of disorder to attend those public meetings, and, in fact, those shadow of doubt, their crime is immeasurably more and confusion manifested by the league fexes renhoinous than his; and, hence it is, that we see the dered speeches out of the question, and that no of moving amendments, do not deny their right great necessity of distinction, if any distinction is to speeches were heard at all. There were no Re-

the crime of murder; MITCHELL could have had no therefore, clearly been handed over-cut and revealed will of God, and that they set forth but merely for a declaration of assent to the pro- malice, because he had never seen his victim before, dry-as even the Mercury himself admits that no what actions are good and what actions are posed object. If this doctrine is to be upheld, it neither had he received more than ten minutes' notice no one could be heard—that no one was heard may, wish truth, be said, that all "public meet from his associates of the intended robbery and that the whole proceedings passed in dumb ings" are but so many representations of the same in which he was designed to take part. If show. The resolutions of the Leaguers intended to farce, and Committees may just as well publish even, therefore, distinction in such cases be- have been put, but which never were put at all, are the resolutions of their respective bodies, as go to comes warrantable, or indeed justifiable, it is coolly paraded as those of the meeting, while the the trouble and expense of bringing large assem- where a glaring difference is manifest in the parts resolutions moved by Mr. Hill, and adopted by of the several actors in such a tragedy; and, in our least three-fourths of the whole meeting, are spokes Let us now have one word upon the question of humble opinion, the duty of the Secretary of State, of as a furce (!) God help the poor fellows! for policy. While the Chartists met in tens of thousands, is, by all and every means, to sift the case to the players in a farce we never before saw such long and righteous; based on that great precept of the and hundreds of thousands, they were a "mere bottom, so that if the more damnable wickedness of sorrowful faces, as the Leaguers pulled that day and mob," the "outcoasts of society," an "infuriate those, hitherto screened from the laws' just ven- ever since! We guess the farce was la traged rabble," and they we're treated with scorn and con- grance, shall at all purge the crime, of the only one which they will never again bespeak.

Are the actual perpetrators of the foul dead

labelled, "ticketed," like lots of swine for sale. "O, It is evident that Mr. Baron Rolpe saw the where the Chartists were actually buffetted and of his companions." Baron Rolfe appears, in his Bermondsey; look at the intolerance of the League, fidence of the profession, by his legal acumen. and their hired ruffians, wherever they have been while his sentences, though sufficiently severe to reclaim the criminal, are eminently distinguished

We have been furnished with a very interesting narrative of the life of this unfortunate lad, which however, we withhold, not being desirous to make a Newgate Calendar of the people's paper. For about a year since, being averse to their mode of life. and has since lived with one master, from whom he never received the slightest reproach for negligence, or bad conduct. It is a remarkable fact that March Assizes, had been for a long time a companion of the gipsy tribe.

It will be seen, that the confession of the convict is signed by the three prisoners apppointed as his companions in the condemned cell. It is but justice to Fox, to state that he had no knowledge of. or hand, act, or part, in the transaction from the beginning to the fatal close. It is also a great blessing that Robinson and Cherry have not escaped the meshes of the law, as they were not tried for the murder, and therefore are still amenable to justice, and cannot plead in bar " autre fois acquit."

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE, AND UN. PARALLELED WHIG GENEROSITY.

THE Right Honourable F. Baring, her Majesty's Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer, has come forward, in the mest liberal and handsome manner. and kindly borrowed John and Juny Bull's monies, deposited in the Savings' Banks; and, further, to mark the Right Honourable Gentleman's especial regard for the said John and Judy, he has been graciously pleased to consolidate (there's a fine word, worth half the money) the

We trust the Right Honourable Gentleman will not distress himself, by any over-anxiety to repay the LOAN; we are quite sure that John and Judy. always so pliant, will take shert bills, payable three days after convenience.

Now, then, we ask who are the people's greatest enemies; those who fight them with their own mitted.

Will any man tell us that, in the age of unretured upon so audacious and unconstitutional a step. without a single word of notice. No; the plundering Whigs would have moved England to its centre, if such a thing was even hinted at.

Go it. FRANK ! that's the ticket for soup ! your race is almost run, when you are obliged to borrow from the laxy poor to pay the industrious rich.

THE "LAST KICK" OF THE LEAGUE: THE LEEDS MEETING.

NEVER was "heavy blow and deep discouragement," felt more severely than the League men feel their defeat at Leeds, the very central camp of Whiggery, and the burrow of the new brood of foxes! Poor fellows! we pity them sincerely! and the more so, as we fear the wholesome lesson will be lost upon them. We doubt whether they have enough of virtue to repent, even under the lash of punishment. The Mayor of Leeds had a lesson read to him, on Friday, which should be serviceable to him; it should bring to his recollection that a short time ago a most respectable requisition was presented to him, requesting him to convene a meeting of the inbabitants on business of high moment to their interests, and that he refused either to convene the meeting, or to give to the inhabitants of the town the use of their own room—the Court House—built, and sustained continually, with their own money. He will recollect that he treated the deputation who then waited upon him most uncourteously; and he will feel now that the people are such as may be "reasonably deemed" to have some share of manly spirit mingled with their forbearance, when his second attempt at insult was repelled with the almost unanimous and firmly expressed, though subdued and well governed, indignation which greeted him on that occasion. Let other functionaries learn herefrem a lesson of becoming modesty, and know their place and station when mingling with their fellow townsmen at a public meeting, or they will certainly, as we hope at least, receive similar admonitions to that betowed upon the Mayor of Leeds by the fustians on Tuesday last; while the Leaguers will, we venture to promise, never more venture upon a public meeting, either here or any where else. The poor wretches are laughed out of every society of honest working men, in which they dare to show themselves. So should it ever be with dishonest tricksters!

Our neighbour Mercury seems determined to lose no opportunity of earning new laurels in his profession of mendacity. He has in this instance been too impatient of applause to wait for it in due

In the Sun of Wednesday, we find a most veracious report of the proceedings, quoted from the Leeds Mercury, in which the unspoken speeches of Messrs. Foxes Stanspeld and Plint appear at full length, as they were no doubt intended to have been delivered, -or more probably, as the foxes would Robinson and Cherry are each some eight years have been glad if they could have been delivered. porters on the steps, and not one syllable could "Malice prepense," constitutes the gravamen of be heard beyond the steps—the speeches have

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION. We have now got in a large number of nominations for the National Conneil, but there are many We wait another week in hope to ive all; but in our next the whole list, as far as we have received it, will certainly appear; and we do hope that all the towns which intend to join the Association, will take care to send in time. Let the business be all done on Monday and send us the returns on Thesday. By another year the people will be able, knowing when the elections are coming round, to prepare for them, and have them all over at once. We shall next week publish the list and resume our commentary on the new plan of organisation.

GLORIOUS NEWS! DECLINE AND FALL OF THE HUMBUG EMPIRE, AND RISE OF CHARTISM IN IRELAND.

Is Dublin, Newly, Drogheds, Longheres, and many other parts of Ireland, the infant Chartism is being adopted, and fondly nourished by the sober and new-born Irish. We give the following letter from a most respectable person in Loughcrea, to also in Sunderland, to invigorate the minds of our English and Scotch brethren:

"Loughcres, March 9th, 1841. "Mana,-Your letter came duly to hand, and. in reply, I beg to inform you that the Northern Star newspaper comes to me regularly every Saturday. With respect to the Chartists, I doubt very much if the English are half as zealous in the cause as the people of the town of Longherea. I assure you the link, where those living in this neighbourhood, were quite blindfolded to the cause which the Chirisis espoused, until I circulated the Northern Sicramongst them, and now that they have imbibed the principles, all the Whigs in England would no; put them down. "I am, Madam,

"Your obedient servant,
"BERNARD M'DONALD."

There, good Chartists, is a present for you, better than if we filled our whole paper with news of English and Scotch Chartists' triumphs; there's new ground and new seed sown in it. Yes, all that every man, loving justice, can require to make him a Chartist, is a knowledge of its equal, just, Christian, peaceful, and pure spirit.

Glorious Ireland! she's awake. No more of our young, and beautiful, and virtuous Queen, and the finest Ministry that ever Ireland saw." Humbug in Ireland is (glory be to God, and thanks, eternal thanks to virtuous Father MATHEW.) dying of consumption.

THE CONVENTION.

THE letter of BURNETT to O'CONNOR, which we glady publish elsewhere, with the satisfactory reply to it, is of great importance; and, even at the expence of being considered "despotic," we would most carnesily urge upon the country the propriety of acting upon the wise suggestion contained in Bur-METT's letter ;-s suggestion which has been also made to us by several correspondents. In fact, one week, or one half of the whole time would be lost, were the delegates to meet during Easter week, and in the absence of the delegates to the other House. However the delay is not of any further importance than the additional time which it affords for the signatures of peti-

It is quite true that if the delegates met in London on the 12th, they would leave just as their business would be about to commence. In the meantime, let the petition sheets be signed, and in our next we will give the addresses of several M. P.'s, to whom they may be sent free, and by whom they can be handed to the Committee; for, be it remembered, that petitions only go free when addressed to Members of Parliament.

The whole country is alive to the vital importance of this short but feverish Convention. We regret to learn that Mr. Loverr has declined making one of Wish his disinclination had been sooner notified to the country; however, application, we understand, From three persons at Clifton, near Halifax, has been made to Mr. PITKETHLY to fill the gap, and that gentleman, we must say, never refuses his services when they can be of use to the people.

It will be a most important event, the presentation of those addresses to the Queen, by honest and industrious men; greater, far greater, than the people appear to imagine; and Lord NORMANEY cannot refuse to present them, though not Peers. True, a recent regulation has been made to meet this very case, to the effect, that not a word shall be spoken to annoy Majesty with her people's complaints upon the presentation of their odious grievances. But let it all work. Of course, Lendon will be on the tiptoe to learn the result, as John Bull is becoming very curious of late about his own affairs.

portion, to all those who look for strength by an unhad not

NOTICE TO OUR LANCASHIRE AGENTS. THE PORTRAITS.

Our Lancabire Agents will all receive their Portraits from Mr. Heywood, as usual.

the hands of our Agents during the next week,

NOR, and Convention, (large size.)

We hope to be able to shove in a splendid full-length Portrait of the Rev. Father MATHEW, administering the tectotal pledge.

Co Readers and Correspondents.

knowledge, and cannot advise him further. MR. Birestow is requested to write to Joseph Po ter, unling his address.

OLDHIN-The notice of M'Douall's lecture is a week too late.

MR GARDNER, of Leeds, would gladly hear from Mr. Bairston relative to the Charter Almanac. TRUE CHARTIST.—His communication would ren-H.M. The Rev. W. Hill never was at Burslem, in to shreds, they had spun was about to be will to shreds.

the Potteries. We cannot see how H. M. can be until it was impossible to be heard. Mr. Williams, ing. (Saturday) at the house of Mr. Goldsbrough, to nation of Christians he belongs; but if it be Agnew himself to a public discussion of the questrally very important he now out the receive was not accepted, although the

C. Bolwell.—If the seven shillings came here it was Mr. Lowery. Both motions were supported simulacknowledged. SMITH. Plymouth, was too late in ordering his plates to be sent per Cleave: they will have to be sent from the office.

CAMERON.—The £1 was noticed in last week's Star, from Alexandria, Clydesdale. JAMES COPE, Cliff-bridge, near Barnsley.—If the money has not appeared in the Star, it has not

come here. J.—Get a note from the party who supplied them. and deliver it to the agent who is to supply in future. GIBSON. AYR.—We have complaints every week

of papers not being delivered: we put them into the Post-office, and cannot do any more. All persons who do not receive them should write to the Posimoster-General, to whom we have sent Mr. Gibson's letter.

Sudbury, per Wm. Mayall, 7s. 8d.," noticed last week, should have been Ludbury.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION FUND. From Mrs. Mills and Family, Clerkenwell, London W. Peplow, Stafford 0 2 6 - Daventry, per J. Webb Wilton, near Daventry, per William Darlow Westbury, Wilts, per T. Brice 0 1 0 2 6 ... Nuneaton, per W. J. Osborne _ some Friends to the Cause in Herefordshire ... 0 3 e the Suffolk Chartists, per W. Garrett 0 10 0 fordshire the Chartists of Newport, Isle of Wight 0 5
120 Chartists at Brighton ... 0 10 ... 0 10 0 ... 0 3 0 three Chartist Tailors at Alyth

the Woodhouse Radicals, per William Scott a few Chartists at Warwick, per H. A. Denaldson 0
the Working Men of Greenock Foundry, per D. Mackie... ... 1 6 the Norwich Chartists, per S. Gost ... 1 0 . a few readers of the Star at Northallerton •

a Friend at Morley a Young Man 0 0 Mark Lumbley... ... 0 1 J. Smith, Hunslet 0 1 Queenshead, per Thomas Milner ... 0 5 three persons at Clifton, near Halifax, per Mr. Penny ... 0 1 Mr. Temple, Leeds 0 1 Plymouth five persons at Collumpton, per R.

Harris ... 0
South Shields, per W. Wilkinson ... 1 Bradford, per J. Staveley ... 1 1 John Labon, Leeds Nottingham, Arnold, &c., per J. Sweet ... 1 0 Sittingbourne ... the Nottingham National Charter Association 1 a few Friends at Butley and Bollington- 0 5 0

_ Barnard Castle, F. F. ... 0 0 6 do. T. W. ... 0 0 3 do. J. W. ... 9 0 3 s few Friends in Sudbury, Suffolk ... 0 5 the Working Men of Chorley ... 1 16 ... 0 2 6 Hyde, per John Rather ... Leicester

the Chartists of Westminster... 0 7 0 the Chartists of Heywood ... 0 5 0 five Leather Dressers at Malton a few Friends in political slavery, Devonport 0 4 West Bristol, per A. Fowler,... Cardiff, per D. Hopkins castle 0 2 3 a few Coachsmiths, do ... 0 4 10

Newcastle 0 2 8 s Friend, Newcastle 0 0 3 New Gilston, by Largo ... 0 2 10 Friends at Bedlington, County of Durham 0 17 0 Mr. Pollock, do., do. 0 3 0 POR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

Friends to Liberty, per H. Forrest,

From Mrs. Mills and Family, Clerkenwell, London 0°5 0 the Chartists of the Vale of Leven ... 2 12 0 FOR FROST'S DEFENCE FUND. From Glasgow, per G. Chishelm, being balance of account, except some petition

CHARTISTS.

sheets which are yet on hand ... 0 14 0 FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. the delegates to wait upon the Queen; we sincerely From Queenshead, per Thomas Milner ... 0 5 0 FOR J. B. O'BRIEN'

per Mr. Penny 0 1 6
Plymouth 0 5 0 POR MRS. CLAYTON. From Keighiey, the proceeds of a sermon... 1 6 6 Nottingham, per J. Sweet ... 0 8 0

do. ... 0 5 0 Stockton, per J. Shields ... 0 16 0 Bath, per C. Bolwell 0 3 1 From Burnley, per S. W. ... 1 3 0 Kilmarnock, per J. Kerr ... 0 5 7 FOR MRS. FROST. From Cardiff, per D. Hopkins ... 0 11 0

Local and General Entelligence.

STOCKPORT.—On Saturday, a meeting took place in the Court Room, to take into consideration the salary of the Collector and Surveyor of the We beg, most cordially, to recommend the perusal Highways. This gentleman, who fills the above of O'Brix's letter, and especially the concluding office, has been receiving £210 per year for his services, and especially the concluding vices; yet his philosophy was such as that the scavengers in the streets should be reduced from natural union. We think he settles the ques- one shilling per day to sixpence. The ratepayers, tion at ence, at least to our satisfaction, if we had improving on this man's own economy, thought he might do himself with less than £4 per week. Mr. J. a shadow of a doubt before, which, however, we Hamer proposed he should have £70 for collecting. allowing him another office, for which he would receive £50. Mr. Peter Chappell moved, as an amendment, that he receive only £100, and that he devote all his time to his office. Mr. Coppock, town clerk, proposed that he receive the original salary. (A voice, "One great sinecurist is sure to support another.") The amendments and the motion were put, and the motion carried. Mesers. We hope to be able to place specimens of EMMEIT in Chappell and Coppock demanded a poll, which was agreed upon to open on Monday and close on Wed-

nesday. and to present the Portrait to Subscribers only, NEWCASTLE.—AGNEW IN NEWCASTLE. in ten weeks from the date of O'Connor's being given.

We shill contrive some means of having the Portraits before a Newcastle audience on Tuesday last, in support of his better Sabbath Observance Bill. The firm the commencement, including O'Connor, at six o'clock, Tuesday, 5th of April; Honor, at six o'clock, Thursday, 8th of April; Honor, at six o'clock, Thursday, 8th of April; Honor, at six o'clock, Thursday, 8th of April; Delph, at six o'clock, Friday, 9th of April; Delph, at six o'clock, Friday, 9th of April; Shaw, at two o'clock, the fact was communicated from various chapels.

MEWCASTLE.—Agnew in NewCastle.—

South Lancashire.—Mr. Leech will visit the soute following places during the ensuing week:—Rochworm cant, actually had the effrontery to appear dale, at two o'clock, Sunday, 4th of April; Unsworth, at six o'clock, Monday, 5th of April; Droylsden, at six o'clock, Thursday, 8th of April; Heywood, at who were already inoculated with the same canting o'clock, Friday, 9th of April; Shaw, at two o'clock, the fact was communicated from various chapels.

South Lancashire.—Mr. Leech will visit the soute following places during the ensuing week:—Rochworm cant, actually had the effrontery to appear dale, at two o'clock, Sunday, 4th of April; Unsworth, at six o'clock, Monday, 5th of April; Heywood, at six o'clock, Thursday, 8th of April; Ashton, at six o'clock, Friday, 9th of April; Shaw, at two o'clock, the fact was communicated from various chapels.

South Lancashire.—Mr. Leech will visit the soute following places during the ensuing week:—Rochworm cant, actually had the effrontery to appear dale, at two o'clock, Sunday, 4th of April; Unsworth, at six o'clock, Tuesday, 6th of April; Heywood, at six o'clock, Thursday, 8th of April; Shaw, at two o'clock, the fact was communicated from various chapels.

South Lancashire.—Mr. Leech will visit the soute following places during the ensuing week:—Rochworm cant, actually had the effrontery to appear dale, at two o'clock, Sunday, 4th of April; Droylsden, at six o'cloc WORTH, ARTHUR O'CONMOR, OASTLER, STE- the fact was communicated from various chapels, Sunday, 11th of April; and Oldham, at six o'clock, PHENS, and ATTWOOD, (small size); OASTLER, churches, and conventicles, that on Tuesday evening Sunday, 11th of April. STEPHENS, FROST, M'DOUALL, COLLINS. O'CON. a farce of a public, private, sectarian meeting, would be performed in the Scotch Church. The fact howevur, did transpire, and became known to the foes of humbug, cant, and hypocrisy, and accordingly the chapel of Mr. Lockhart was crammed to excess. Aaron Chapman, Esq., was called to the chair, and operative Hall, on Teetotal Chartism.

permitted to take it without opposition, an error in Devon and Cornwall. — A dela SUB-CRIBER—It is clearly contrary to the seeming close of his address, the saints addressed the the support of the lecturer. purpose of the law that such a circumstance meeting, but no resolutions appeared to be coming. should disqualify; but anything serves for disThe humbugs evidently deemed discretion the better

REDRUTH.—Mr. E.P. Mead preaches twice to-morrow

To Interest Bank
... quainfeation which can be pleaded by the fac-tions; and until the people get a power over the Chairman ruse to announce that the meeting was Gw concluded; this immediately brought up Mr. Lowery, will address the people at Gwennap Pit. It is hoped who had been waiting for the opportunity. He was that all bodies will form a procession, and cause it to received with great cheering from his friends, and be a great and general meeting of the Western Divi-CONFILET READER, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, asks, hissing from the saints. Having, however, extorted Has the appeal of Mr. O'Connor for one half from the Chairman an admission that the meeting Commons. penny a week to be collected for two weeks from was a public one, he, accompanied by Mr. Williams, every Charlist, to pay the expences of the pri- advanced to the platform, and boldly took up a sonery convention, to pay the expences of the prisolvention, been honourably responded position beside the saintly orators. He dexterously the Star Coffee House on Monday evening.

the saint for a MacClessield.—Mr. West lectures here to-night on apaths on the saints for a manufacture legislation, and to manufacture legislation and to manufacture legislation. apathy on the part of the Chartists of Manchesfew minutes, and succeeded in giving them some the evils of hereditary legislation; and the minutes, and other large manufactures, but they would not stand it longer.

The evils of hereditary legislation; and then a company of the evils of a standing army. Soil places, as not to come up to the standard Mr. Williams then same forward, and then a of Sullon-in-Ashfield—a place comparatively ne- scene of the most indescribable confusion was perance Coffee House, Lower George's street, Sloane using as regards numbers to any of those displayed. Every attempt was made to put him down, Square, to-morrow evening, on taxation. but without effect. He maintained his ground, and having got leave to speak for five minutes, proceeded to expose the arguments and perversions of Scripture in which the saints had indulged; but the which appeared in the Star on Saturday, the 20th uit der ut hable to prosecution; and we do not see moment that these saw what was coming—that the filmsy fabric they had spun was about to be toru filmsy fabric they had spun was about to be toru Convention which is to assemble in London.

taneously, and the saints retired wofully disap-pointed. We venture to affirm that they will not dare to call a public meeting to submit their resolutions and petition to its apprehation.—Correspondent.

HUDDERSFIELD .- On Thursday, the 25th ult., the Corn Law Repealers held their tea party in the Philosophical Hall, which they style "public;" but, to show its publicity, how did they distribute the tickets! Each member was allowed to sell a given number, with the understanding that no Chartist or Radical, was to have one at any price. Applications were made, and they were told, in plain terms, that if they would give a thousand guineas, they durst not let them have one. The Lesguers (manufacturers) gave to their men, and stopped their works, to make up the grand demonstration. Not a single objection was offered, and for why! It was understood that if any Chartist should get in, and attempt to make any objections, three policemen were stationed to take them out and this some of the speakers declared was the public opinion of the inhabitants of this town. No public £ s. d. | meeting is to take place, which shows they dare not test public opinion. They have begun to hand their petitions round for signatures; and so the farce of the Corn Law agitators will end in this neighbour-

We have received upon this subject the following letter amongst others :-

Huddersfield, March 29, 1841. DEAR SIR,-Will you be so kind as to favour me with a small portion of your valuable paper of Saturday next, to show to the working classes of England, and particularly those of the West Riding of the county of York, as to all appearances it is likely to be the scene of action by the expiring faction, what was the grand demonstration held in Huddersfield on the 25th of this

A tes party took place in the Philosophical Hall, and so snug was it kept, that there was no public announcement of it; all was as still as death; none but the members were allowed, or those upon whom they could depend, a single ticket for love or money. After tea, the public were admitted by-ticket yes, to this boasted public meeting, by-ticket; and who obtained those tickets? None but their own party! Myself and my friend Jones waited upon them for tickets of admission after tea. Their reply was, No,

Hear this, ye working men! behold a specimen of their noble generosity and love of fair play; and after such unblushing conduct, to call it a public meeting. Men of England, will you again be duped, deceived, and betrayed?

Sir : we could not give one for a thousand guineas.

"No, no, a thousand times no!"

And yet the press calls it a grand demonstration of master and operative! Pshaw! out upon't: and calls upon other large manufacturing towns to go and do likewise. Yes, for the masters to get up a tea party, to stop their factories, send their workmen, pack the meeting, and then call them grand demonstrations. Further, upon putting a resolution in such a meeting, to ask if any one has got anything to advance against it. Excellent, most excellent! A poor Chartist there, with two of their committee on one hand, and a policeman on the other, if any one dared to say anything, to they are pleased to call it; and yet call them public meetings, specious hypocrites!

Now, then, for once and all, ye pretended friends of the operatives. Your chairman stated that the wide was deaf, his wife's cry of affection mingled with chasm which divided the working classes and the despair; he asked her wish; her re-ejaculation was. anti-Corn Law League, was ignorance: that the opposition which the millions offered was through igno-

I, in the name of the Chartists of Huddersfield, do ... 0 2 6 challenge you to public discussion, either paid lecturer to paid lecturer, or operative to operative, so that there cannot bear the light with the other?" She had for can be no more cant about the ignorance of the millions some time laboured under severe inflammation about ... 0 5 6 upon this important subject; and if ye flinch from the head. Bath, per C. Bolwell 1 Q o this opportunity of removing this ignorance, the brand ... 0 5 0 will be upon your brow.

I remain, yours, ever truly, In the cause of free discussion, and a Chartist, EDWARD CLAY

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—The humbug of electing Guardians under the New Poor Law has just terminated; the minority clerk as returning officer, and the paid officers the tools to do the dirty work. In the townships where contests took place, the voting papers were made to suit their own purposes, and then brought to Huddersfield to go through a sham examination. Such is the disgust amongst the ratepayers at the sham elections, that the greatest part returned their papers unfilled up. The trickery which has been practised is about to be represented in a petition to the House of Commons, where, perhaps, some notice may be taken of it.

LEEDS.-STEALING PIGEONS.-During the night of Tuesday last, the dove-cot of Mr. Joseph Steel, miller, of Swillington, was entered by thieves, who stole upwards of one hundred pigeons. The rascals stripped the tiles off the roof, until they had made a hole large enough to allow of their entrance, and got off with their booty, without leaving any traces which may lead to their detection. The pigeons are all light coloured.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—A vacancy having occurred in the south ward of this borough, both political parties are again buckling on their armour for another fight. The Whigs have started, as their advocate, Mr. Jonathan Dickinson, brush manufacturer, and he is to be opposed, on behalf of the Tories, by Mr. William Singleton, who was defeated in this ward on the 2nd of November. The successful candidate will only hold the seat till November next. Both parties are confident of success.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. 174, Gallowgate, Glasgow,

30th March, 1841. SIR,-In consequence of your calling upon the people to nominate me as one of the " Petition Convention," I deem it necessary to state, to prevent disappointment, that in consequence of just having removed my place of business, and a variety of matters pressing upon my attention, that it will not be in my power to go to London at present, even although the good men of Glasgow were disposed to appoint me as their delegate; although, I am bound

to say, that could I get my business left, it would give me the most heartfelt pleasure to undertake the

I am, my dear Sir, Very respectfully yours,

Afcrthcoming Chartist Meetings

SUNDERLAND -On Sunday afternoon Mr. Binns wil To Balance brought down in the lecture at the Life Boat House, and in the evening Mr Deegan at the Co-operative Hall. Mr. Williams will deliver an address on Tuesday evening, in the Co-

DEVON AND CORNWALL.-A delegate meeting for tactics on the part of the people, the consequences of the counties of Deven and Cornwall, will be held at which were soon made evident. After a drawling Totness on Sunday week next, the 11th of April, 1841, puritanical address from him, and a bit of special at the house of Mr. T. Holman, New Inn, Bridge Town, pleading from the Rev. J. Lockhart, the great gun, Totness, at twelve o'clock, at which hour all the R. Brook, Todmorden, shall have the paper on the terms the mentions.

John Hill—Thanks for his "notes"—we shall read them in connection with the "reply;" but many things have concurred to prevent the possibility of our attending to it for a little while.

Description of our attending to it for a little while.

Description of the paper on the terms the mentions.

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Chairman. This was the first time we had an opportunity of seeing the Hon. Bart., and we could he was duly elected, at a public meeting as a delegate to bring his credentials with him, in order to certify that he was duly elected, at a public meeting, as a delegate for the place wherein he might reside. The meeting is for the place wherein he might reside. The meeting is for the purpose of organising these two counties, also to hypocrital form, face, and tone, we have never withing the transfer of the paper on the strength of the meeting by the delegates are requested to attend. Each delegate to bring his credentials which hour all the delegates are requested to attend. Each delegate to bring his credentials which hour all the delegates are requested to attend. Each delegate to bring his credentials which hour all the delegates are requested to attend. Each delegate to bring his credentials which hour all the delegates are requested to attend. Each delegate to bring his credentials which hour all the delegates are requested to attend. Each delegate to bring his credentials which him, in order to certify that he was duly elected, at a public meeting as a delegate for the place wherein he might reside. The mention of the late of the place wherein he might reside. The mention of the late of the place wherein he might reside. The mention of the late of the hypocrital form, face, and tone, we have nover wit-Eners Dall. We make no profession of legal nessed. There was evidently a disposition to treat the two counties. Those places in Devon and Cornwall to the two counties. Those places in Devon and Cornwall and the two counties. Those places in Devon and Cornwall and the two counties. Those places in Devon and Cornwall and delegate will said a letter to do. for Interest on Wages... him with a general laugh, but this was in pity to the poor wretch suppressed, and he was quietly perdirected to the above place; also that each delegate of Ladders ter. station in the various to wise and state in the meeting, be prepared to it has ever been our missortune to hear. At the state accurately what sum each place can raise toward

GWENNAP.-On Easter Monday, Mr. E. P. Mead sion, for the adoption of petitions, &c. to the House of

the evils of hereditary legislation; and to-morrow even-CHELSEA-Mr. Peat lectures at the United Tem-

BRADFORD.-A public meeting is to be held in Longcroft-place Chapel, at seven o'clock this (Saturday) evening, for the purpose of adopting the petition

really very important, he may get the necessary tion. The challenge was not accepted, although the half-past eight.

Hose of Communications have been received by the last port which in half-past eight.

Hose of Communications have been received by readiness and ability to maintain their position. The evening, on behalf of the General Victim Fund, in the first position and Freemason's Lodge. Hull. Service to commence at the last Post, which we have not even time to look Chairman called for thanks for Sir Andrew, and Freemason's Lodge, Hull. Service to commence at half-mast six. Mr. Williams called for the thanks of the meeting to half-past six.

HANLEY. POTTERIES .- Dr. M'Douall will deliver a course of lectures in the Staffordshire Potteries, to com-

DERBYSHIRE -Mr. Bairstow, Chartist lecturer for the county of Derbyshire, will visit the following places, during the next week, to deliver lectures, and organise the county on the new plan of organisation, namely: -At Burton-on-Trent, on Monday, April 5th. This meeting will be held in the Market Place, and it is hoped that any friends favourable to the cause will meet Mr. Bairstow, at Mr. Chambers, carrier, Bottom of the Trent Bridge, to make necessary arrangements. Reply, on Tuesday evening, the 6th, in the Market Place; Willington, on Wednesday evening, the 7th; Mickleover, on Thursday evening, the 8th; and Littleover, on Friday evening, the 9th. As these are entirely new fields of agitation, it is earnestly entreated of all Chartists in these villages to give Mr. Bairstow their countenance and friendly support. All the meetings will begin at seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. Bairstow will enrol members of the National Charter Association in all these places, if any be desirous of being enrolled, and ferming a strong organisation to secure the attainment of the Charter.

AN URGENT CASE OF DISTRESS. SIR,-If you can make room for the following in your next publication, you will confer a favour on the

GEORGE LLOYD. TO THE ADVOCATES OF DEMOCRACY. FRIENDS,-It is with pain I take up my, alas, too feeble pen, to enlist your sympathy on the part of one who, I am persuaded, deserves well at your hands. Appeals have been so often made, that I fear your patience may lag, as I know your means have, yet the urgent necessity of this case will plead my best

excuse.

It will be within the knowledge of most of you that David Roberts was indicted at Chester Spring Assizes of 1846, for alleged illegal proceedings occurring in the town of Stockport, during that crusade against your struggle for freedom, he suffered more than tongue can tell, more than tongue must tell: it is in the knowledge of the writer of this appeal that dissatisfaction has been expressed by some of his Manchester friends as to his conduct on that occasion, but for the satisfaction of those parties, let me assure them that, as I am cognisant of the facts, which I will at a fitting time lay before the public, nothing transpired at his hands which does not redound to his honour as a man and as a patriot. I shall at once, holding myself responsible for the safe keeping of his disclosure, at least during, I fear, his brief term of life, pass to the

He came amongst us here, in Liverpool, soon after I had made my necessitous settlement; since that time he has fearlessly, upon all occasions, stood foremost in advocacy of the "whole Charter." He, with others, has been persecuted here for such advocacy, until I find his case standing as follows:--

On my last visit to him (this night) I saw a shadowy personification of my friend reclined upon the bed foot, a masterpiece of woe and wreck, a distinct representation of man in his nearly dissolving moment. 'George, is that thee?" uttered a croaking voice, (which too fearfully betrayed the ravages within,) when place him in durance vile, for causing disturbance, as a faint voice from the upper end of the bed, "one of those attuned to heaven, 'interrupted my reply to his salutation, with "Oh, David!" I had to waive my answer to his kind inquiry, and repeat loudly, since he 'Oh, David, my head is bursting;" when with tenderness and Spartan Stoicism mingled, he replied. "Well. my dear, it must be borne, George has called again." 'Lloyd," she said, in a kind of hysteric excitation ' what shall I do, one eye has, I fear, already gone,

I can only add, that surcharged with commiseration for their condition, I resolved to address this simple Working men, think for yourselves; be not deceived statement of facts to the Radical public, guaranteeing by the fair promises of thelips, whilst there's gall at the them that the Radicals of Liverpool have done all they heart. Once have ye of late been bit, beware of the can to meet the immediate needs of this case; yet, as his talented medical adviser states that what comes under the denomination of luxuries can alone prolong life, or restore vigour, I call upon you to aid in the

good work of restoring a useful man to our ranks. Yours, in the cause of Democracy, GEORGE LLOYD.

Liverpool, Monday Evening, March 29, 1841. N.B. Your friend, D. R.'s disease is an affection of the lungs, brought on by excessive public speaking. which same, would, ere this, have given your own O'Connor to a premature tomb, had not the Whigs consigned him to York Hospital. Subscriptions forwarded, enclosed, or per post-office

order, to Thomas Askwith, No. 2, Turner's-court, Skelhorne-street, Liverpool, will be applied to their legitimate purpose. P.S. This is recommended to the attention of

Societies as well as individuals, particularly the managers of the Victim Fund. Just Published, price Sixpence,

The April No. of THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE: EDITED BY JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS.

Contents :- Richard Oastler, his Principles and Opinions.—The Lord is my Shepherd.—A little more of Crossbrook mill.—The Girl's side.—Love is the fulfilling of the law.—Songs for the People.— No. I.-Man and Mind in Relation to the Book of God .- Tidings and Tokens :- Emigration .-Children in Workhouses.—Poor Law Debates in Parliament.-Insult added to Oppression.-Shall

we go to War.—Chartist Line of Battle. Leeds: Printed and Published by J. Hobson, at his General Printing and Publishing Offices, 5, Market Street, Briggate. London: J. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street. Manchester: A. Heywood, 60, Oldham Street. Sold also by all Booksellers.

1840.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE READERS of the Northern Star are particularly requested to read carefully the following account of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester and the Neighbourhood:—

The following facts have been mentioned to Mr. . F. Winks, the Agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS. in Leicester, who has preserved the name and residence of each of the parties, which he is ready to produce:-

J. C Uxford-street, Leicester, aged 44, had been ill two years, of a kind of influenzs. The club surgeon said he was in a consumption, and would never recover. He began to take these Pills three months ago, previous to which he had been confined to his bed six months. The Pills first brought away great deal of offensive matter, and then he gradually recovered. Can now walk about without a stick, and thought it his duty to make it known. He called again afterwards, and begged that his name might not be published, as it might offend the club doctor.

regularly, and soon found her spirits more cheerful; and hearty thanks for the perfect cure you have and her sight and hearing, which had been affected, made of my eyes, in so short a time, after being were improved. She said they were pleasant to under advice for so many years.

take not causing a sickly feeling, or giving the least Given in my own handwriting, this 23rd day of H. E. Chatham-street, is a mender in a warehouse. Had been much afflicted for several years, and not

could see much better. She now works her regular -, of Bagworth, had been long subject to palpitation of the heart, and could not walk uphill. Had the advice of an eminent physician in Leicester, but was not better till he took these Pills.

able to do more than two hours work in a day. She

took the Pills, and soon was improved in health, and

but now is quite recovered. The wife of J. F. at the same place, was so tormented with a cough, that she could not sleep. She had taken the Pills, which had done her, her husband said, a "world of good." R. V——, of Belgrave, had been ill five years of palpitation of the heart. Had been in the

Infirmary, and under several physicians and surgeons. Has been gradually improving since he took these Pills, and is now able to work. Mrs. T-, of Whetstone, had found them very beneficial for the scrofula.

PROM MR. CLARKE, OF PETERBOROUGH. Peterborough, March 27, 1841. "GENTLEMEN, - During the last fortnight I have old nearly one hundred boxes of Parr's Life Pills, January, 1841,

and the good effects produced by them have been most astounding. One person who has been many years dreadfully afflicted with a scorbutic complaint, stated, that he felt certain from the good they had already done him, that if he could only remain quietly at home, instead of being obliged to go to work, they would completely cure him. Another person who had a bad knee, said that they had done no hesitation in saying, that if your extraordinary medicine required such aid to bring it into notice, which in this part of the world it does not, I could with ease obtain a dozen more such cases, with the names and addresses of the parties.

' I remain. Gentlemen. "Yours respectfully,

"J. S. CLARKE." SPRING AND FALL.—The spring and fall of the leaf have been always remarked as periods when malady of blindness, I here insert that my daughter. disease, if it be lurking in the system, is sure to show Mary Leech, 15 years of age, was blind, through a itself. The coldness of winter renders torpid the violent inflammation and films, and was in the acrimonious fluids of the body, and in this state of Staffordshire Infirmary for a length of time, where inactivity their evil to the system is not perceived, she was severely blistered, leeched, &c., until her but at the spring these are roused, and if not checked, eyes were sunk in her head; and, after that, golden mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the ointment was applied to her eyes with care, but all whole system is contaminated. These pills taken to no service. But, hearing of your ability as an three every night for two or three weeks will rid the oculist, and the cures you had performed, I wrote body of all that is noxious, and produce health and for one pound's worth of your eye medicines, giving comfort. Persons troubled with scorbutic affections every particular of her case, on the let of April are strongly advised to try them at this time of the 1840; and, thank God, in one month, she could see year; in a few days, they will perceive the powerful to read the smallest print, and has remained perfect learing properties they possess, and thus be induced ever since. And, Sir, my youngest daughter Limina to continue them. Recently, a remarkable case had very bad eyes at the time, and they are perwhere a gentleman was so dreadfully afflicted with where a gentleman was so oreactivity annivers that a scorbutic disorder as to be quite unsightly, by a patient undeviating course of these pills, his system January, 1841, WILLIAM LEECH, has undergone a thorough change, and his skin is now as fair and sound as of a healthy child. The fall of the leaf also is a time when the system, relaxed by the heat of the summer, would be highly benefited by a few weeks' course of the pills, two desires to state that he is perfectly restored to sight, or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad and is happy that he had the chance of meeting with humours, which heat invariably generates. The liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into healthy action, and thus be able to perform the functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be gradually failing for years, and in my 70th year, I

change the winter may bring on. highly it is appreciated. Sold by most respectable Medicine Venders, in Boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. A list of Agents, January, 1841, and further proofs of the value of this Medicine

may be seen in another page of the Northvrn Star. BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER has left Liverpool, and may be consulted Daily at his Residence, Bridgeman Place, Cockerill Spring, (personally, or by Letter mations, Specks, &c. Amaurosis or Dimness of Sight, cured without Surgical Operation, or any restraint of Diet or Business. N.B. Mr. B. may be consulted at the White Horse, in Southgate, Halifax, Yorkshire, on Easter Monday, 12th Day of April.

TESTIMONIALS. Sir,-For the good of the Public, I here insert that I feel great pleasure in informing you that

LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

A BSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners for executing the Leeds Improvement Act for the year 1840, audited and passed at a Meeting of the Ratepayers chargeable to the Rates made by virtue of the said Act, held at the Vestry of the Parish in Leeds, on the 26th day of March, 1841. THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM BECKETT, ESQUIRE, TREASURER.

To Cash received from the Collectors By Cash paid Bankers, last Year's of Improvement Rate, and Sundries 1469 12 5 Balance By Cash to John Marshall, Esq., for To Cash received from Lessees of Free Market, transferred from Free One Year's Interest on Principal Market Account To Cash in hands of Bankers to the Money due to him...

By Cash for Officers and Collectors' 1000 0 0 Salaries
By Cash for Advertising, Printing, Credit of the Commissioners on Account of the Free Market ... 539 5 5 and Stationery Accounts By Expences of, and incidental to, various Public Improvements in Leading, &c. By Cash to Leeds Overseers on ac-By Interest and Commission to By Balance due to the Commissioners 45 16 11 1070 5 4 £3008 17 10 £3008 17 10 hands of the Bankers ... £1070 5 4

LAMP ACCOUNT. FROM 31st DECEMBER, 1839, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1840. By Old Gas Co.'s Note

Jan 1, 1840. To Balance in Banker's Hands ... 3039 12 5 By do. for Removal of Lamps, Burners, To Arrears of Rate, ending 1st &c. ... By do.for extinguishing Private Lamps August, 1839 To part of Rate, ending 1st August, 3 17 By do. for Gas for Office By do. extra charge for Bats' Wings 3592 15 3 27 8 0 $13 \ 13 \ 6\frac{1}{2}$ instead of Jets By Interest paid them By New Gas Co.'s Note By Lamplighters' Wages By Superintendent's Salary By Oil Notes 4 10 3 37 8 2 By Stationery 1 17 2 By Lamp Wick ... To do. for Lamps Unlit 4 8 0 To do. for Lighting and Cleaning By Petty Expenses ... 0 0 9 By Whitesmith's Note ... By Tinner's do. ... 102 6 *** 21 11 7 2 15 2 By Glazier's do.... ... 51 10 To abatement Old Gas Company By Joiner's do. ... 4 12 6 11 1 6 0 0 7 By Towe do. ... By Iron Founders' do.... 28 17 11

By Balance Bankers' Hands, 1841, January 1 By Gas Co. ... £4158 9 91 By Commission Bank ... BERMONDSET.—A special meeting is to be held at To balance in the Hands of the 105 2 8 Bankers

THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN MARSHALL, Esq. £. s. d. Dec. 31,-To Balance of Account De-Dec. 31.—By Cash, for Interest to this livered 192 3 4270 3 2 By Principal Money remain-... 4270 3 2

Dec. 31.-To One Year's Interest on ing Owing Ditto 192 3 0 £4462 6 2 At the Leeds Parish Church, at a meeting this 26th day of March, 1841, Examined, Audited, and Dec. 31.—Principal Money Owing, passed. brought down ... CHARLES CUMMINS.

EDWD. KING.

1841, March 25th, Audited

Inhabitants present. JOHN BECKWITH. EDWD. KING.

my Eye, of which I was blind, (through a very violent inflammation, and swelled to a great size.) is now quite perfect; and, at the same time, of returning you my grateful acknowledgments for your kind attention, and the high perfection to which you have brought it in so short a period. Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of

December, 1840, STEPHEN M'DONALD.

Blake-street, Copperas-street, Liverpool. Sir,-Being blind (through inflammation and films) three years previous to placing myself under your care, I feel myself happy in being able to return you my best thanks, for the satisfactory cure you have performed on my eyes in the course of three months, and. I may add, with scarce any pain. Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of December, 1840,

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

Blake-street, Copperas-hill, Liverpool. Sir,-Being afflicted with the Ophthalmia for twelve years, and at intervals blind, for six and eight months together, previous to placing myself The wife of T. B—, in Fleet-street, had been under your care; and I feel it my duty, for the good in a low way for some time; she took the Pills of others (that are blind) to return you my sincere December, 1840, JOHN TOBIN.

> No. 1. Mill-lane, Hunter-street, Liverpool. Sir,-With the utmost deference, I address you and am happy to state that my son, John M Cann, after being about nine years ill with bad eyes. acknowledges that he cannot describe the very great benefit that he has received since he came under your very diligent care; and I myself feel the greatest comfort imaginable, seeing the very great change for the better in his sight. Therefore, I think it an incumbent duty on me, through this natural life, to be grateful to you. Sir, your already obliged and grateful servant,

CHARLES M'CANN. Crosbie-street, Liverpool, 29th Dec., 1840. Sir,—Being blind of one eye (through a thick film, from inflammation,) twelve months previous to the time of placing myself under your care. I feel it my duty to return you my sincere thanks, for the great benefit which I have received; and I can assure you, and the public, that after being one month under your treatment, I can now see to read; and further, Sir, I must acquaint you that my eye was declared incurable at Manchester.

Given in my own handwriting, this 11th day of ELLEN JONES.

No. 12, Union-place, Clayton-st., Liverpool. Sir,-I take the opportunity to write to you, to inform you how my brother's eyes are getting on, Alexander Frazer, (that was blind through inflammation and thick films, and was declared incurable at Glasgow,) that called upon you at Bolton. He her more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have feel truly grateful to you, Sir, for my brother's can now see to read the smallest print, for which I progress in sight, as well as many more friends in Glasgow.

> Given in my handwriting, this 2nd day of August, 1840,

JOHN FRAZER, No. 98, Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland. Sir,-For the good of the public, and, especially unto those who are labouring under the distressing

Given in my handwriting, this 14th day of

Amicable-street, Tunstall, Staffordshire Potteries. Mr. Newbrooks, in High-street, Tunstall,

re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever had given up all hopes of ever being restored to sight again; but, hearing of the cures you were per-Many other cases have been mentioned by persons forming in Liverpool, induced me, Sir, to place who have purchased the Pills. Indeed, the very myself under your care, and I can with pleasure extensive and increasing sale of this useful inform the public that, after being under your treat-Medicine, is the best proof that can be desired how ment for one month, I can now see to read tolerable sized print, without the aid of glasses. Given in my handwriting, this 28th day of

FREDERICK HAMILTON,

No. 39, Charlotte-street, Liverpool. Mrs. Price, Dance Street, Copperas Hill, Liverpool, 53 Years of Age, blind (Amaurosis) for Three Years, and in such a state of Debility, that she could not rise from her chair without help, but after patiently persevering in Mr. B.'s mild treatment for Five Months, she is restored to sight so as to distinpre-paid,) upon all Cases of Ophthalmia, or Inflam- guish any object : mereover, she can walk about and perform part of her domestic duties, and keeps still improving both in Sight and Health, and will be glad to answer all inquiries on the same. Sanctioned to be inserted, for the good of others, on Thursday, 18th of March, 1841, as she cannot write

herself. N.B. Every satisfaction will be given from the above patients by a personal visit; but, as they have been both at expence and trouble through numerous letters, it is necessary that those who wish to obtain more information, should inclose one shilling when they write to them.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-L TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, and may be had of Mr. CLEAVE, Shoe-lane, London; of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and £ s. d. Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The Illuminator, we hesitate not to pronounce

infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition, to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, written by and for educated men."—Northern Star. No. 8, (Published Saturday Morning, April 3rd,) will contain "Lives of the Commonwealthsmen; Sir John Eliot." "Tyranny of a Dissenting Priest." The hypocritical outery of Physical Force." Letters of Colenel Thompson. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Sweet, of Nottingham, &c. &c. "Matter-of-fact Man's Note-Book; No. 5." "Thinker's Note-Book; No. 8," &c. &c,

Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6, and 7, may be had on application.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday last, at the parish church of St. Crux, in York, by the Rev. J. Crosby, Mr. George Douglas, of Sheriff Hutton, to Miss Dalton, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Dalton, rope-maker, of York. -Also, at the same time, Mr. Robert Astley, to Miss Mary Ann Douglas, sister to the above, both of Sheriff Hutton. Same day, at St. Mary's church, Scarborough, Mr. John Cockerill, of Seamer, son of Mr. Thomas

Cockerill, Broxa, near Hackness, to Hannah, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Ashton, road surveyor, Wykeham. Same day, at St. John's church. Leeds, Mr. Duncan M'Kay, mechanic, to Elizabeth Thorns, niece to Mr. Goorge Thorns, of the Britannia Inn, Wel-

lington-street, Leeds. On Saturday last, at Driffield, John, eldest son of Mr. John Grassam, cabinet-maker, to Hannah Crabtree, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Hickson, stonemason.—Also, at the same time, William, second son of Mr. John Grassam, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. John Watson, brewer, all of Driffield.

Same day, at North Grimstone, Mr. John Lund, of Pontefract, to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Marshall, farmer and grazier, of the former place.

DEATHS.

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Chairman.

On Friday night last, in the 33rd year of his age. Mr. Issac Naylor, attorney's clerk, of this town. On Friday, the 19th ult., at Ashton-under-Lyne, in the 13th year of her age, Miss Martha Sen or, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Senior, wire worker, of Wales. She was greatly lamented by a large circle of both friends and relations. On Wednesday, Mr. George Beal, upholsterer, Coney-street, in York, aged 72 years.
On the 29th ult., aged 70 years, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, of Scarbrough Parade, in York, formerly of Burley, near Leeds. On Monday last, at Driffield, aged 40, Dinah.

the wife of Mr. John Baron, of that place, shoemaker. On the 28th ult., at Bawtry, W. Wright, Esq., uncle to Mrs. Matthew Carr, of York, an eminent surgeon in that town.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., at Stapenhill House. Staffordshire, at an advanced age, Hephsibah, relict of the late Edward Abney, Esq., of Measham Hall,

Leicestershire. Same day, at the house of her brother, the Rev. R. Prest, of Aigburth, near Liverpool, Miss Prest, late of Masham, in this scunty.

Varieties.

Nor Guilty, upon My Honour. - As a personage. whose tout-ensemble bore the stamp of aristocracy, was the other day lounging down Bend-street, he Was closely followed and beset by a little ragged urchin. The great man appeared to fancy this sprig of this borough, convened by requisition to the Mayor, of canaille wished to abstract the cambric from his was held in the yard of the Coloured Cloth Hall, " to pocket, and, turning to the young scapegrace, thus consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the addressed him:—"So you are trying to pick my pocket, you young ragamuffin, are you?" Don't know what you mean, Sir," was the boy's reply.

"And tell me, before I hand you over to the police," assembled within the walls of the yard, and could not comprise less than from ten to fifteen thousand continued he, " are you guilty or not?" Here the personsurchin, laying his hand upon his breast, and bowing The or profoundly, emphatically pronounced the fellowing words: "Not guilty, upon my honour."

Something in ir.-" There is something in that," as the gal said to her stocking ven she put her foot

A CAREFUL Scor .- A careful Scot, after taking his mother's corpse for burial into the Highlands, brought back the hearse well filled with smuggled whisky! Being joked about it by a friend, he replied Hoot, man, what's the harm! I only took awa' the BODY and brought back the SPEERIT.'

Sciery.—It has been told of a late nobleman. equal y distinguished by his abilities and absence of mind, that having talked to himself in his travelling carriage the whole way from Brighton to London, he travelled with.—Cscil; or the Adventures of a Cox-

THERE are nothing but quadrupeds at Drury Line. this year, even a Bucke lets the boxes, and a Tabby once into the enemy's camp.

The League issued a bill on the morning of the the state of the sta

nothing.

none at all." THE BOY JONES is supposed to have entered the

gardens of Buckingham Palace by scaling the walls. If he should consent to go to sea, he will have an opportunity of practising his ingenuity in other

Germans a lice-ence.

THERE IS NOT A MAN living who says so many inother evening, for instance, he presented a petition by every medical man residing in the county of friend Cobbett. Honour to the honest workies by Kilkenny, except three, who didn't live there!" whom he has been thus convinced!

Two sailors were one day sitting on the gunwale of their ship drinking grog, when one said to had to depend upon was to gull the na-tires after their the other, "This is meat and drink, Jack." He old fashioned easy way; and when they were obliged happened at that moment to fall overboard, when to rub their eyes open, and compelled to acknowledge

from the industrious classes of England to feed and executed in the most quiet and best tempered manner fatten a parcel of loathsome foreigners. Let the possible.

Industrious Structure for the most quiet and best tempered manner man, Mr. John Waidingham, Mr. Peter Pairbairn, Mr. sincere desire to improve the condition of the working not that I came from Maidsfone gaol, and they gave and finding that she had slept, on the previous people. There was something sincere in their tears, no me 2s., and I walked part of the way to Gravesend, night, in West Lane, Smithfield, he referred her for people of England ponder on this.

clergyman was presented to a living in the vicinity were opposed to a person of such ungainly appear- taken. We proceed, then, to detail the circumstances ance occupying their pulpit. The presentee heard as they transpired. vetoists, and silence prevailed for some time. "Speak Mr. Stansfeld and others of his friends to do so.

THE PRINCE'S HUNTERS .- One of the last hunters THE PRINCE'S HUNTERS.—One of the last hunters and their friends broke out into hisses, which were and the assembled multitude called out for the purchased by the Prince, say the newspapers, has speedily drowned in Chartist cheers. This elegan: appellation of King Richard irreproachable. She had been employed as a nurse, been called the Paunbroker. This elegant appellation has been given, it is understood, in compliment of petitioning for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, and had a chance of doing so in the Cloth Hall Yard; the to the pleage of affection lately brought into the called by the Mayor in pursuance of a requisition liberal trustees of the property exhibiting their partiality world, and to whom there attaches, of course, the

SINCE THE ACCIDENT Which occurred to Prince great we could hear no further.) prehension of his being borrowed.

ONE OF THE FINEST PISANTRY IN THE WORLD. materials being at hand, the lether was begun. "Now, what do you wish to be said?" "Why," says Pat, "say bad luck to yez, Ballygawly, that ever yez bred me, or rear'd me, to have me come over here to work like a slave, for a dirty ten shillin' my feet, an' I'm heart-scalded to death, through greetings from the want of work, bekase of the frost. Tell Dory that I wouldn't be the worse of havin' my ould brogues The Mayor then here for a change. Say to my father that I'll never when hint that I'll be home by midsummer. Your affectionate son and brother, Patrick M'Clownan."— hasn't") He did not think he had. The leiher was folded, sealed, and addressed, "To The MAYOR—I'm here by right is a true copy, verbatim et literatim.—Ayı Advertiser.

small print could be read through it distinctly. It the chair by right of his office: he (the Chairman) did

its keeper; he who loves it, a fool; he who fears it, a slave; and he who adores it, an idolator.

Gone off.- "My gun went off last night," said Tim Trap lately to an old acquaintance. "Were you alarmed?" asked he. "No, but much injured," replied Trap. "Ah! how did it go off, at half-cock," "No," said Trap, "it went off at half-past eleven, in company with a tarnation scoundrel, who begged for supper, and a night's lodging."

EXPENSE OF THE WAR SYSTEM. - Give me the and queens would be proud of; I will build a school- immediately followed this announcement.) answer to a chime on another, round the earth's The Rev. Mr. Hill (Editor of the Northern Star)

Column and Bannister were dining one day with Lord Er-kine, the ex-chancellor, who, in conversa-tion on rural affairs, beasted that he kept on his the League beckened to their adherents to separate, pasture land nearly a thousand sheep. "I perceive and go to the lower end of the yard; the Chairman then," said Colman, "your lordship has still an eye calling upon the meeting to stind still. to the woolsack."

Mr. John Demerett, cutler, of that town, has made and counter cheers followed from the Chartists and the

LEAGUE: DEFEAT AT LEEDS.

On Tuesday last, a public meeting of the inhabitants

The original intention of the "League" was to have had the meeting in the Court-house, but finding that the Chartists had their eyes open—that they were, in fact, wide awake to all their proceedings, it was de- what he said. termined, at the eleventh hour, to issue a notice, altering the place of meeting, under the prudent idea, that in the open air the Chartists would have no chance, on account of the extra number of the cheap-labour men Which they would be there able to accommodate, and with whom, being market day, the town was literally swarming, not only from the villages round Leeds, but from Bradford, Hudderafield, Halifax, Dewsbury, Wakefield. Heckmondwike, and all parts of the Riding,

by which means they hoped to swamp any opposition which might be offered to them. The Chartists, however, were not behind in their arrangements; they knew with whom they had to ended, at Hyde Park corner, by inviting himself to deal; they remembered all the faithful promises of the dinner, as the pleasantest companion he had ever middle-class men in former days; and being now determined to be no longer gulled by a tricky faction, they resolved to come boldly out, in imitation of their brethren at London, Manchester, Glasgow, Bir-

mingham, and other places, and to carry the war at

meeting, calling on the "working men," if they the following sublime prayer, said to be used by the wanted "good wages and cheap bread," to attend the peeple we call savages-" O Eternal! have mercy meeting and support the Leaguers. But all their efforts upon me, because I am passing away. O Infinite! were of no use: "good wages and cheap bread"-at because I am weak. O Sovereign of Life! because I least the promise of these-failed in their interest, and draw near to the grave. O Omniscient! because the working men were deaf to the voice of the charmer. I am in darkness. O All Sufficient, because I am And we should like to know what had become of all the requisitors, on the faith of whom the Mayor had CONSCIENCES AND BRARDS.—It is related of Judge called the meeting. Beyond half a dozen, they were Jeffries, that taking a dislike to an evidence who no where to be found. Had the "cheap bread" cry had a long beard, he told him " that if his conscience lost its influence so suddenly, on them? or is it that were as long as his beard, he had a swingen one:"- the "most intense interest," which the Mercury teld its to which the countryman replied-"My Lord, readers had been excited by the meeting, had fallen if you measure consciences by beards, you have dead at their doors, and stopped them on the threshhold? To whatever cause, certain it is, that beyond Mr. Edward Baines, Jun., and three or four others, there were none of the "150 of the most respectable

for commencing business. No, no, the " most respectable gentlemen" have found out that the "fustian jackets, blistered hands, and THEODORE HOOK declares it was an act of per- unshorn chins," are the real men of business, and may fectly superfluous liberality to bestow upon the lousy be "reasonably deemed" cabable of being entrusted with the management of their own affairs. They are perfectly right in this; Mr. Baines, Jun., saw it for himcomprehensible things as Mister Joseph Hume. The self, and in this day's Mercury the fact must be published to the world, except Mr. Baines is still deterin the House of Commons, which he said was signed mined to enjoy the title conferred upon him by his

gentlemen and firms in the town" present at the hour

It was clear from the first that the League felt the ground slipping from them. They knew that all they his facetious companion coolly said, "And now their own miserable minority, rage took possession of you've got washing and lodging, Tom." their breasts, and, at some periods of the meeting, it Fitzwilliam, for presentation to the House of Peers, It is calculated that at the present time there was doubtful whether they would not have asserted and to Edward Baines, Esq., and Sir William Molesare thirty thousand Germans in London, and more their right to the title of "physical-force men"-even worth, Bart, for presentation to the House of Comthan fifty thousand domiciled throughout England, the meek Edward Baines seemed almost tempted to mons." Assuming now that each abstracts but £100 per use his fists. The "ragged regiment" at his right hand 5. "That a deputation be sent to London, to watch annum from the pockets of John Bull-and we seemed inclined to march up the steps, and forcibly the proceedings when the question comes before Parliaknow that four out of the number receive, in one eject the Chartists from them. But this move would ment, and that the following gentlemen be requested to Lord Melbourne in London, tears stood in the eyes named Smith gave me a night's lodging, and in the that when Longley applied she said that she was Way or the other, something like half a million—we not do. The Chartists were awake again, and met have thus Five Millions Sterling yearly taken this movement by a counter movement of their own, man Stansfeld, Mr. E. Baines, jun., Mr. John Good-tresses of the working classes, which proved their and I went and told them what distress I was in, but however, it appeared that her account was incorrect;

But we are running away from the details of the A LIBERAL OFFER.-A HINT TO THE CLOTH.-A meeting, which it is our object to lay before the intelligent working men of the empire in as clear a manner of Glasgow, who had a protuberance between his as the circumstances will admit of; and then, if they shoulders, arising from diseased spine and a corres- do not agree with us that the middle classes have lost ponding protrusion of the chest. The parishioners all respect for themselves, we shall be very much misting the metion he held in his hand.

of the dissatisfaction, and, being a personage of some humour and tact, convened a meeting of the malcon-advertised for the commencement of proceedings, Mr. carried unanimously. tents, in order to ascertain their objections. "I JOSEPH JONES proposed "That Mr. Jeshua Hobson do A vote of thanks having been passed to the CHAIR. shedding tears, and he had heard of other animals gaol. I saw the board, and they scarched the books to have heard," said he, "that my settlement amongst take the Chair." This proposition was seconded by Mr. shedding tears; but when a man came forward who see if I belonged to that parish or not, when they found the explanation to the Commissioners, being rejected. You is not likely to be agreeable. Now, as I am not Mr. Roberts, and, when put to the meeting, Mr. was living out of the blood and bones of the working did not belong to them. They said I [There is something tolerably cool and exceedingly and they to the meeting, Mr. was living out of the blood and bones of the working did not belong to them. aware of any objection to my opinions or practice— carried almost unanimously, only one or two dissen- Houson acknowledged the compliment in a few classes, who was enriching himself out of their did not belong to them, and they turned me out without my slander abilities for such a charge I admit-I tients holding up their hands against it. Previous to remarks, politely tendering his personal obligations to labour, when he came forward and said that either money or food." should just like, as we are all friends and brethren, the motion being put, Mr. E. Baines, Jun. said that Mr. Baines, remarking that he did not expect as much their tears and his tears were sincere, he (the said have only one object to serve, that you would he believed the Mayor was coming, and would take the from him.

"Sir, you see, we-you see-Sir-sin' I maun speak meetings held in the Cloth Hall Yard, and said, that by the Chairman, and one or two friends. for my brethren here—dinns like your bodily ap—having been elected to the chair by a large number of pearance." "Neither do I," was the reply, "and if the inhabitants of Leeds, he had great pleasure in you can get it repaired, I'il be at half the expense acceding to their request, and he would promise that mainly, tond, and to the chair by a large number of the meeting, however, remained mailties to the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the meeting, however, remained mailties that the blacks, for whom they had voted twenty named that the blacks, for whom they had voted twenty named the meeting, however, remained mailties to the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the meeting, however, remained mailties to the part account we have of what because the will become mailties that the blacks, for whom they had voted twenty named to the chair by a large number of the whom they had voted twenty named to the chair by a large number of the mailties to the part account we have of what because the will become mailties. The great bulk of the meeting, however, remained mailties to the part account we have of what because the will because the will become mailties. The great bulk of the meeting, however, remained mailties. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the streets to wander and to die. The great bulk of the great bulk of the streets to wander and to should be heard with attention. Here the Leaguers The absence of the obstructives had produced a calm, blacks were. They backed up all their proceedings quest not upon the mother, but upon her baby. During was called for the purpose of considering the propriety a Chartist meeting; observing that it was not often they in the play, who says:presented to that gentleman. (Here the interruption, for every thing like fair dealing by refusing its use for

Albert at the duck pond in the rear of Buckingham The MAYOR came forward, in front of the iron Palace, strict orders have been given by the Queen railing on the steps, and was received with various called to the chair, when that his Royal Highness must not be permitted, phrases and noises, expressive of the not very slight Mr. T. B. Shith came forward to address the meet. They said they wanted to give the working man a if the Prince were a loan, there is not the least aphear him, and varying in intensity from a hiss te a seen that day had convinced him of the working had not the wor upon any account, to be alone. Mrs. Norton says disinclination of a large portion of the meeting not to ling. If he had never seen enough before, what he had cheap louf, but they only wanted a little more elbow the door, and on its being opened, she said that she had groan.

Mr. EDWARD BAINES, Jun., here came forward, and invisted, but quite ineffectually, on being heard. Mr. Alderman STANSFELD appeared at the iron railing, and was received with partial cheers, proceeda week. Tell Molly Carnachan it's dyin' I am on the yard; but met with more wide and prolonged

> The MAYOR then came forward again to speak, that he had a right to preside. (Cries of "No, he The MAYOR-I'm here by right of- (The confusion prevented the remainder of the sentence being heard.)

> professed themselves to be friends to the free-dom of election; and (he the Chairman) considered

An attempt at a division followed, the object of

Mr John Goodman essayed to address the meeting. A Useful Instrument.—A correspondent of the Mator held a parley together, which lasted for some

sent to make all manner of imaginable and unimaginaneighbour in vocal music. ?

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Baines) - This is my place, Sir, and I shall keep it. The MAYOR tried his hand at a "spoke" again, but was of no use. Mr. JOHN GOODMAN made a similar attempt, with

the same result. The CHAIRMAN-Does any gentleman offer himself to speak ? Mr. Alderman STANSFELD again presented himself,

An attempt was now made to thrust the Chairman

side nearest the Leaguers. A brief colloquy next ensued between Mr. Hobson and the Leaguers, after which Mr. HILL moved the following resolutions, which he put in the Chairman's hands :--

"That this meeting, looking to the manner in which former petitions and motions, upon the subject of the Corn Laws, and upon other subjects involving the interests of the working classes, have been dealt with by the present House of Commons, deems it inexpedient to petition that body for a repeal of the Corn Laws." "That, in the epinion of this meeting, no partial measure of legislation can permanently benefit the people; and that, therefore, this meeting disclaims all participation in any movement or agitation of a political character, which does not recognise the right of Suffrage by the people, to at least the full extent of the principle contained in the People's Charter."

Mr. Ald. STANSFELD also put some papers in Mr. Goodman's hands, as the resolutions of the Leaguers, which have been furnished to us. The following is a

"1. That the Corn Laws, being based on the immoral principle of benefitting the landowners, at the expence of all the other classes of the community, tend to dissolve the bonds of society, and endanger the peace and

safety of the empire. " 2. That the most severe and extensive distress has been produced by these laws during the last three years in this country, involving an immeuse destruction of nercantile and manufacturing capital, cruel privations to the working classes, and a derangement of the currency, which has endangered both public and private credit. That the Corn Laws are yearly giving new extension and stability to rival manufactures in other countries-are confirming the commercial hostility of the Governments of those countries, and are likely to lead to the very early establishment of still more unfriendly tariffs on the part of our two best customers, Germany and the United States of America; and that thus the commercial ascendancy, and even the maritime superiority, of this country will be put to hazard. 3. "That this meeting believes perfect freedom of

restrictions, miscalled protections, on manufactures, as And now they were to have a second edition in the ill, within eight miles of Chatham, and a policeman well as on the produce of agriculture." 4. "That a petition, founded on the foregoing resolutions, be prepared and signed by the inhabitants, and

Mr. PLINT followed, but the meeting could not distinguish any thing he said. Various voices shouted out "Whiggery is falling,"

"Down with him," "Down with him," &c. &c. Mr. GOODMAN then called for a show of hands for The CHAIRMAN put the Chartist resolutions at the same moment, when, as a matter of course all

Mr. GOODMAN, Mr. BAINES, and the CHAIRMAN, at them, because they feared their own destruction was out," said the presentee, "don't be afraid; I am not Mr. Hobson then advanced to the front of the steps, this time, declared the meeting dissolved, and the ready to take offence," when one stammered out, the position usually occupied by the Chairmen of Lesguers at once left the steps, followed in a short time leave them. They pulled long faces, and, in the name no nutriment for her own sustenance? Thus they were

accompanied by cries of "Go on, go on," &c., were so any purpose with which they are not politically connected. Accordingly,

Mr. JOSEPH JONES was then almost unanimously

groan.

The CHAIRMAN (between whom and the Mayor a loss to a seen that day had convinced thm of the necessity for profits on their capital. Had not the working between whom and the Mayor a between whom and the Mayor a loss to a seen that day had convinced thm of the necessity for profits on their capital. Had not the working become child. He inquired in what way? and she by the middle classes of this town. He would only men's labour increased and the fruits of it decreased? replied, "I have thrown it into the New River; it like the middle classes of this town. The communicate all next thrown it into the New River; it like the middle classes of this town. The control of the middle classes of this town. He would only men's labour increased and the fruits of it decreased? In the middle classes of this town. The control of the necessity for increased and the working labour increased and the fruits of it decreased? In the middle classes of this town. He would only men's labour increased and the fruits of it decreased? In the middle classes of this town. He would only men's labour increased and the fruits of it decreased? In the middle classes of this town. He would only men's labour increased and the fruits of it decreased? In the middle classes of this town. He would only men's labour increased and the fruits of it decreased? One of the Finest Pisantry in the Morld.— The Chairman (between whom and the Mayor a by the middle classes of this town. He would only need a few days ago, propose a resolution."

The Chairman (between whom and the Mayor a by the middle classes of this town. He would only need a few days ago, propose a resolution."

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The Chairman (between whom and the Mayor a by the middle classes of this town. He would only need a few days ago, propose a resolution."

The Chairman (between whom and the Mayor a by the middle classes of this town. He would only need a few days ago, propose a resolution."

The Chairman (between whom and the Mayor a by the middle classes of this town. He would only need a few days ago, propose a resolution."

The Chairman (between whom and the Mayor a by the middle classes of this town. He would only need a few days ago, propose a resolution."

Will communicate all particulars."

Will communicate all particulars."

In consequence of this advertisement, so tempting of the work of t costed a waggish friend of ours a few days ago, whom he had seen noting down something in his tablets. "I see, zur," said he, "that you can write!"

Our friend gave an affirmatory nod. "Wou'd yez have any objections to write a lether for me to send!"

None were started; and Pat was invited to meeting. "None were started; and Pat was invited to meeting."

None were started; and Pat was invited to meeting of noise a resolution."

In possessed the liberty, if such a thing existed more than possessed the liberty in the coorsell.

In the child into the water opposite." Witness asked her in the child into the water opposite." Witness asked her in the child into the water oppo home? None were started; and Pat was invited to safetiment by the meeting, he should make on holding longs, as soon as business permitted his office. (Hisses, accompanied with loud appliance at the trial of prisoners, and in the Council Chamber, but classes. After stating that illness prevented him from the and the body of the child was discovered. It appeared remittance of £1, "to insure registration, and preto be about a month old, and was dressed as such vent disappointment." The general character of
to be about a month old, and was dressed as such vent disappointment." into the consideration of public questions, then their by seconding the motion. Chief Magistrate was present only as an inhabitant of Leeds; and unless they pleased to put him in the char, he had no right to be there. (Cheers.) It was to unburthen himself of a long speech, which he had no right to be there. (Cheers.) It was to unburthen himself of a long speech, which he had where she had given birth to it. After the body had ing from the "cheap labour" men at the lower end of the yard; but met with more wide and prolonged greetings from the "lada," of "Millocrats," "Fox nent of the Corn Laws, (partial applause,) and was received when partial theers, proceed chair, he had no right to be there. (Cheers, it was a wind that he had no right to be there. (Cheers, it was a wind the whole and given birth to it. After the body had apparently concocted, and which was ready cut and been found, the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling, in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. In the course of a rambling in the prisoner said that her child had been dried for delivery. prepared to support a motion that they eught duced a pointless illustration about big cats and little Her breast, she said, was dried up for want of nourishto be abolished, but that the House of Commons must cats, which nobody about him comprehended, he sup- ment, and that caused her to murder the child." first be reformed. He had, however, seen enough to- ported the motion of Dr. Smiles, and concluded by be home in the worl'; but give Dory, my sister, a The CHAIRMAN said that the Mayor had asserted day to satisfy him the repealers loved the Corn Laws. seconding it. (Cries of "No, no," and repeated hisses.) They were Mr. PARKER said Mr. Richardson had stated a deal determined to do nothing for the working men unless about the cats, but he had heard of serpents which they could make it subservient for their own purposes. changed their colours, and which uttered a pleasing listening to her baby crying for hours for food? or was lit What was their pretence, however? They said that sound that lured travellers near to their own destrucwhisky-shap, Ballygawly, or Molly Carnachan, Cries of "Stick to thy place, lad," were addressed whichever of them most convanient." The above to the streets, with the moral certainty that she must consequence of listening to those who might be com-The CHAIRMAN, who proceeded—He had been years, and they had convinced him there was no truth pared to serpents, already. They had been charmed elected by a majority of the meeting to the chair, and in the pretensions they put forth. It was an attempt with their colours long ago, and in this yard too— the mother who terminated its sufferings a little before Up to Saure.—An American editor remarks that he should therefore consider himself as fairly in the saw a man the other day with a nose so thin that chair. The Mayor said that he considered himself in drag the people into their net, that their music too, but they had had enough of them.

The saw a man the other day with a nose so thin that chair. The Mayor said that he considered himself in drag the people into their net, that their music too, but they had had enough of them.

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The same of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the millowners and middle class men to their music too, but they had had enough of them.

The same of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who terminated its sunerings a number of the mounter who there their capital might bring profit out of the blood and Let them listen to their music no more, lest they be would be a good place to publish a snuff advertise- not think he was. The Mayor and his party always bones of the working classes. (Loud cheers, with slight again made their victims—let them depend no more on clap-trap stories which those damned newspapers make interruption. Some person having shouted to the those who had already deceived them, and made them their such a fuss about. Serve the b-h right, she shouldn't PETRARCH'S OPINIOR OF MONEY.—He who exdom of election; and (he the Chairman) considered
pends it properly, is its master; he who lays it up,
himself in the chair by the election of the meeting,
would not hear reason, let them (the meeting) mark
the who lays it up,
himself in the chair by the election of the meeting,
would not hear reason, let them (the meeting) mark
the who lays it up,
himself in the chair by the election of the meeting,
would not hear reason, let them (the meeting) mark
the who lays it up,
himself in the chair by the election of the parish of Gruelbut the Mayor was not. (Hear.) He begged to tell them and placard them through the town.) They had "no.") Did they treat it with any respect? ("No.") en-the-Wash eighteenpence in the pound last year. the Mayor that he had obtained his office by means of already seen enough of that that day. If those who had Did they attempt to redress the grievances of the work- Of course we shall vote for it. Very well, gentlemen, a swindle, and he held it by a swindle; and it was advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws had been ing classes? ("No.") Look at their conduct only last vote away, but—the time will come.—Satirist. rather too much for him after that to want to swindle sincere in their endeavours, they would know that week, when the question of a property tax was brought them (the meeting) again. (Cheers, mingled with there was no hope of obtaining relief for the poor forward. What was the consequence? They turned hisses, and confusion followed.) He would again call families who were starving for want, in the present it neck and crop out of doors. Let them (the working upon any speaker who had any resolution to move, to House of Incurables—they would be well satisfied classes) depend upon it, do what they might, their case come forward. If any gentleman offered himself to they would not give the remedy. (Loud applause.) could not be worse than it was. He concluded, by adspeak, he would endeavour to procure him a fair They had petitioned the House of Commons on this vising them to do their best to get the purse strings of subject in 1839, again in 1848, and again in 1841, the nation, by wishing that every man would keep The Mayor here came forward again, but could not money that has been paid in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of: I will build a school- of the meeting." (Cries of "Hobson is Chairman" the little cats and the little cats. The MAYOR here came forward again, but could not without success. Had they not had sufficient evidence sober, and before long they would all have their own

posed of? Landed aristocrats, chosen by capitalists, the little cats, and the big holes and the little holes; eleven o'clock, and was met in Cornwall-street, St. house upon every hill-side, and in every valley, over the whole habitable earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it: a college in every town, and endow it: a college in every town. every town, and endow it; a coilege in every strennous exertion of his pulmonary powers, and the pealed, or there was not. If they (the capitalists) were they would repeal the Corn Laws, and all the other bad state, and fill it with able professors; I will crown most frantic gesticulation. He was received with cries fairly represented, and there was an understanding laws. (Cheers.)

The Chairman here called to an individual, who with the House that the Corn Laws should not be regation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that of "Three groans for the Queen, Neddy;" "The with the House that the Corn Laws should not be repulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that of "Three groans for the Queen, Neddy;" "The with the House that the Corn Laws should not be repulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that of "Three groans for the Queen, Neddy;" "The with the House that the Corn Laws should not be repulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that of "Three groans for the Queen, Neddy;" "The with the House that the Corn Laws should not be repulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that of the peace, the corn Laws was creating a little disturbance, to come forward like a was the purport of his remarks could not be heard an humbung, for they had the power to gain their object, but did not choose to effect it through their remarks could not be heard an humbung, for they had the power to gain their object, but did not choose to effect it through their remarks could not be heard an humbung for they had the power to gain their object, but did not choose to effect it through their remarks could not be heard an humbung for they had the power to gain their object, but did not choose to effect it through their remarks could not be heard an humbung for they had the power to gain their object, but did not choose to effect it through their remarks could not be heard an humbung for they had the power to gain their object, but did not choose to effect it through their remarks could not be remarks could not be remarks. but did not choose to effect it through their re- made the noisy fellows little more quiet. broad circumference, and the voice of prayer and next appealed to the Chairman for a hearing. All that the law would not be repealed, then they ardson must know that they could not repeal could be heard was, that the meeting should hold by were men entirely unworthy of confidence or credit. presentatives. If there was a private understanding He believed, whilst they were praying for the repeal power. He moved as an amendment upon both of the Corn Laws, they were privately instructing the Members of the House not to repeal them. (Cries of "No, no," and slight interruption.) Supposing that they (the millowners) were represented, and that the House accorded with their sentiments, what had they (the meeting) or he to do with the Leeds Hercury said that all parties were now fairly House of Commons? They had nothing to do with represented, but they knew this was false. If the it—they were mere nonentities—they were nothing. Montpelier Patriot (American paper) states that time, and which was a complete dumb show. Cheers They had no voice in their election, and therefore they

I breathe is a tornado. My disposition is Dipont's dinner in the shape of a savoury dish called "red her- would make the base off or a flesh when I ring soun "above noticed. Others in reference to his point of success then it was help and ones off or a flesh when I ring soun "above noticed. Others in reference to his point of success then it was help and ones off or a flesh when I ring soun "above noticed. Others in reference to his point of success then it was help and ones off or a flesh when I ring soun "above noticed. Others in reference to his point of success then it was help and ones off or a flesh when I ring soun "above noticed. Others in reference to his point of success then it was help and the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections and ones off or a flesh when I ring soun "above noticed. Others in reference to his point of success then it was help and the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections and other sweep. Words she had had with her husband. The magine men will ever require them to advance money; and the success the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the latter. No honest man wanting sections are considered with the rest of the best gunpowder, and goes off at a flash—when I ring soup, "above noticed. Others, in reference to his point of success than it was before the House of Com- ing reforms—reforms which would make the ring soup," above noticed. Others, in reference to his point of success than it was before the House of Com- ing reforms—reforms which would make the reforms—reforms which would make the restrict told her that he would take care she should whenever any demand of the kind is nade, the

THE "LAST KICK" OF THE hat on, Neddy; go home and get thy dinner, Neddy." that now. If they had needed any evidence upon the then referred to the manner in which foreign nations [Here the meeting seemed animated by universal consultations] The Total value of the monies coined at the Mint had already superseded us in our manufactures, and to from 1837 to 1840, both inclusive, was as follows, viz. subject, they had had plenty that day, that they must had already superseded us in our manufactures, and to from 1837 to 1840, both inclusive, was as follows, viz.; have an extension of the franchise—that they must not the results which must ensue. One thing, however, the gold coinage, £4,612,762; (in 1840, however, there ble noises, cat-calls, whistlings, greanings, hissings, &c. Every individual seemed to feel himself called upon to do his best in his particular line to excel his speaker) was in favour of the Corn Laws, because he prople of England never were in so forlorn a state as at altogether the sum of £5,475,079. and then they would not only get a cheap loaf, but find employment—unable to earn their bread by the and continued to vociferate most energetically to the frage?" He would answer because he saw the Whigs | well, to the green meadows of their native country, or meeting for some time, but we heard not a syllable of were better off. Let them get these things and take else consign themselves to all the horrors of a bastile. and his friends from the railing, when the former said said he was pouring poison into their minds. If it were was now involved; and so the great capitalists said, the Chartists had been accused of attempting to use poison, he hoped the "poison"he had been giving them "Come, and help us to get this mischievous law physical force, but what would they call that—pointing would sink deep into their minds. He was not the repealed; then we shall be able to find you constant o the parties who were rushing up the steps on the enemy of any man, and he could assure them he wished work, and you will be again in a flourishing condition." the powers those gentlemen had exercised to day for The Gorn Law might be the origin of immense misevil might be exercised for good. He had been at many chief, but it did not produce one-half of the evils acores of public meetings in his life before, but never which the capitalists said that it did. Class legislation. saw a meeting bullied as it had been that day by the bad government, and unjust taxation, were the cause. middle classes. It showed that they only wanted to (A voice in the crowd—"Aye, that's it.") The speaker treat the working classes like ciphers, and just get went on, at great length, to contend that it was not

> Mr. JERVIS CRAIK here made an ineffectual attempt to be heard. Mr. Smith concluded in a few more remarks. and by moving a resolution strongly condemnatory of the New Poor Law, which he said would test the sincerity of the middle classes in all their asseverations of desire for the increased comforts of the poor; affirming, at the same time, that the Poor Law, infamous as it was, former was carried by an immense majority. would never be repealed any more than the Corn Law.

ing liberties of the people. (Cheers.)

repeal of the Corn Laws, as they were all agreed that at three o'clock in the afternoon. they ought to be abolished, whatever opinions they might hold on other questions. He moved an amendment on the motion, to the effect that the Poor Law. unless accompanied with a repeal of the Corn Laws, was an inhuman and unjust law. He was of opinion that the man who refused to petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws, because he could not get the Suffrage, was like a man who would not eat his supper, because he could not get his breakfast next morning. He appealed to them as rational honest men to petition against the Corn Laws. (Considerable confusion prevailed throughout the speaker's address.) Mr. WM. HICK was next introduced to the meeting

with the Corn Laws on the present occasion. They had had they any right to put confidence in them. He would ask them what had Edward Baines, jun. done trade and industry to be the most conducive to the for them? And what had Edward Baines, senior, done presperity of nations, and it seeks the abolition of all for them, with all his talk, since he came to Leeds?

by the Chairman, and said that he had nothing to do

doubt. Tears were often a test of sincerity, for " Too oft is a smile But the hypocrite's wile To denote detestation or fear: Give me the soft sigh When the soul telling eye

But then I sigh! and with a piece of Scripture Tell them God bids me do good for evil; And thus I clothe my naked villany, With old odd ends stolen forth of Holy Writ:-

I seem a saint when most I play the Devil!

the preceding motions, that the meeting was of opinion it was useless petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, or any other bad laws, until the whole people was fairly and fully represented in the Commons' House of Parliament. The Editors of the Leeds Hercury said that all parties were now fairly

advocated Universal Suffrage. It was, because he knew the present moment. A national bankruptcy was in that if the present House of Commons repealed the Corn the prospective; our trade and commerce were nearly Laws to day, they could, if they thought fit, as the aunihilated; the factories were closed; the principal House was now constituted, put them on again to-part of our manufacturers were insolvent; the streets morrow. (Loud cheers, and cries of "hear, hear," were filled with beggars; and the lamentations of chil-Thee's right, lad.") Let them first get Universal dren crying for bread resounded from one part of the Suffrage, and then the Ballot, to secure themselves, empire to the other. Skilful artisans were unable to good wages too. It might be asked him "How do sweat of their brow; and obliged, by stern necessity, you know that you would be better off with the Suf- to cross the briny deep, and bid farewell, a long farecare for themselves. (Here an interruption from The Corn Law (he said) was blamed for all the misery. behind the speaker took place.) A friend there had the destitution, and the ruin in which the country

their names for their own purposes. Let any of the a monopoly of the article of food, but a monopoly of anti-Corn Law Leaguers meet him in any room in Leeds, the representation, which was the cause of all the evils and he would prove to them that instead of a Repeal of the the nation was afflicted with. He deprecated the Gorn Laws doing any good, under the existing state of system pursued by the advocates of progressive reform, things, it would only prove subversive of the remain- and would go at once to the root of the evil, and pass the Charter, by which alone would be done away with the humbug of anti-Corn Law agitation, and all other causes of poverty, bad trade, and no food. The speaker was repeatedly cheered during the whole of his long address, which we are obliced to curtail.

The CHAIRMAN put that of Mr. Gardner, and the amendment by Dr. Smiles to the meeting, when the Three cheers were then given for the Charter; three until the people had the Suffrage.

Dr. SMILES, having appealed to the Chairman for a hearing, next presented himself, and, in the course of dismal groans for the League; three cheers for the his observations, called upon the meeting to unite for a Chairman; and the meeting then peaceably broke up.

Mr. SMITH having withdrawn his motion,

Spirit of the Press.

THE "ABUSES" OF THE NEW POOR LAW. poor wretch, a female, who had a bastard child, and into the vestry, when and where the little man who being prevented by this wise law from making demanded satisfaction, as any other gentleman her seducer pay for the maintenance of the offspring, would do; this his reverence refused to give. Hence, was necessitated to apply to the parish for relief. The relief she got was to be imprisoned, as a vagrant, in but the magistrates having heard the evidence Maidstone gaol. At the expiration of this term, she adduced, pro and con, decided that the little man and her baby were turned forth from the gates of the could have no just cause to complain, he having been prison, where it would have been a charity to have unable to discharge the duties of his important already shown that they had no confidence in the part kept her—turned forth upon the wide world to perish ties who had come forward to procure their repeal—nor or to live as chance might determine.

what became of her after this:-

"When I was coming from Maidstone I was taken shape of Edward Baines, junior. (Laughter and employed a person to carry my child to the workhouse: loud cheering.) They (the meeting) could have that was on Saturday, and I slept at the workhouse on no confidence in their agitation for the abolition of Saturday night with an order from the relieving officer lutions, be prepared and signed by the inhabitants, and no confidence in their agitation for the abolition of the abolition o the people, or they would not have any repeal at all. unable to proceed on my journey, and I received ano-Now for their confidence in the middle classes. Hamer ther order from Mr. Farrell, and was admitted again, from Mr. Chadwick, the Secretary to the Poor Law Stansfeld had told them in his Letters to the Editors and they kept me there until Wednesday morning, Commissioners, requesting information as to the corof the Leeds Mercury, that when he and his friends the when I came out and walked as far as Stroud, and rectness of Longley's account. Mr. Messer, the members of the Anti-Corn Law League waited upon then I sat down on the step of a door, when a woman relieving overseer, attended at the Board, and stated when a cab took me to Gravesend. The money was relief to the West London Union. Mr. Messer says given to pay my passage to London by steam. At that Longley did not tell him that she was starving Gravesend I took the steamer and came to London, and and had he relieved her, she would have become arrived on Thursday last, but had only 6d. in my chargeable to the parish. Thomas Read, an inspec-pocket. It was dusk, and with the money I bought tor of out-door poor, who was by when Longley some food for my child, and wandered about the streets made the application, says that she looked very all night, and on the next morning (Friday) I went to weak, and the child seemed dying for want of non-Marylebone workhouse and saw the relieving officer, rishment. A resolution was moved, and affirmed by (Cheers.) But he would remind them that all tears who told me that I should see the board. I stated my the Board, that there was nothing unusual in the were not sincore. He had heard of the crocodile case to him, but omitted everything about Maidstone case, as it came before the relieving officer; a propo-

They turned her out without either money or food! This is the system under the New Poor Law. Under the old relieving officer refers her elsewhere, to be bandied state your objections." One glanced to another, Chair. The Mayor, however, was not present; and which was significantly returned almost round the Mr. Baines moved no amendment, though requested by for Feargus O Connor and the incarcerated victims.

There sorrow was only manifested they would have taken her in and passed her to her about from place to place, because she did'nt tell him because they felt that their trade was departing from own parish.

It was shown afterwards that the poor wretch had no of religion, they had expressed a good deal of hu- turned into the streets together, hungry, cold, and almost her child, because she does not tell a relieving and she had been remarkable for the attachment which she had shown for her child-Poor thing! she had nothing else that she could love; nothing else that she could being paid for by means of a post-office order, was even hope would ever love her. Hear the sequel from of course inserted on that day. It was to the folthe mouth of the policeman:-

"Thomas Hobbs King, a sergeant, No. 22, N division, having been swern, stated, that on Friday night last, about a quarter past ten o'clock, he was on duty at Islington station-house, when the prisoner knocked at ceed to New York and Philadelphia. A free passage infants usually are. She informed witness that her these answers may be gathered from the following name was Harriet Longley, but that the child was re- copy of one addressed to a mechanic, who had made great distress, and had no food nor milk for her child.

The wretched mother was committed, of course, and will probably be hanged—but who was the murderer? Was it the poor frenzied creature who sat upon the cold stones with an empty breast and a foodless body, perish there? Who was the real murderer, we ask? the men who doomed the child to die of starvation, or

Pho. this is a common case; one of those numerous

A FEMALE HIGHWAY ROBBER.-Elizabeth Loveall a tall dirty woman in a very ragged condition, who has been frequently in custody for theft, was brought before Mr. Ballantine, at the Thames Police office, on Saturday, charged with stopping a Polish refugee, named Cassimir Janikowski, and stealing a bag and her. To get rid of her he said he had no money, and attempted to get away, on which she began keys were attached. The woman then endeavoured to run away, but was prevented by the Pole, who seized her by the hair of her head, and twisted it in his hands. The prisoner shook the bag, and some of the money fell out. A senfile ensued between the parties, and the woman severaged out the place indicated in his letter. The party parties, and the woman screamed out for help, to the spot, who apprehended her, and caused her to be searched, when part of the property was found upon her. She was committed for trial. which brought a policeman, named Cook, 174 K,

people obtained Universal Suffrage, they could after. TRMPT TO MURDER.—A married woman, named chester with the view of procuring engagements. A wards get all they wished. The anti-Corn Law League Elizabeth Brown, was charged with attempting to third person in waiting at the same place, turned out Mr. John Demarett, cutler, of that town, has made a larged with attempting to a jack knile for himself, which he uses to cut ebony, whalebone, horn, and a the same time make his years and sharee himself with it without grinding or horn and a baree himself with it without grinding or horn and a baree himself with it without grinding or horn, and a baree himself with it without grinding or horn and a baree himself with it without grinding or horn and a baree himself with it without grinding or horn and share himself with it without grinding or horn and sharee himself with it without grinding or horn and sharee himself with it without grinding or horn and sharee himself with it without grinding or horn and share extended they wanted discussion, but from thee Corn Law Repealers—what they wanted discussion, but from thee the same place; unried out that day the same place; unried out the day was to the cause of the count in man being questioned as to the cause of the cont. Law seath they wanted discussion, but from thee the same place; unried out that duty is was very evident they didn't want it was very evident they didn't want it was very evident they didn't want to the Carn Law seat to the cause of the carn and that their saying so was all gamnon. He contains and that their saying so was all gamnon. He contains and that their saying so was all gamnon. He contains and that their saying so was all gamnon. He contains and they them they wanted discussion, but from thee the they wished. The anti-corn Law seats differed they wanted discussion, but from thee the they wished. The anti-corn Law seats differed they wanted discussion, but from thee the same place; unried out that day the was very evident they didn't want it was very evident they wished. The anti-corn Law sand to the Corn Law seats the make him salt they wanted discussion, but from thee the wanted they wanted discussion, but from thee the wanted they wanted discussion, but from thee there wanted they wanted discussion, but from thee there wanted they wanted blast, there'll be nothing left but a hole, three feet unsuccessful attempt to push the Chairman aside, said deep and no end to it.

Whenever any demand of the kind of the representatives identical and coincident with the have ample time to get cool, for he should commit applicant may be quite sure that there is a design on out sgain,—(loud cheers):—there was no chance but interests of a majority of the community. The speaker her to prison, in default of bail, for three months.

RE-SPECT-A-BILITY .- At Bow-street Police-office. shoemaker of the name of Richard Sandall was charged with assaulting one of the gate-keepers of St. James's Park. The gate-keeper refused to let Sandall enter the enclosure, as his dress was not sufficiently respectable, and the latter resisted; but no violence was alleged, the point in litigation being the question of right. The Magistrate, Mr. Twyford, thought Sandall's coat quite decent enough, and was persuaded that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had no wish to exclude persons of his description from the enclosure. Neither was there anything in the manner of the defendant at all bjectionable. At all events, the law was one which it was difficult for a magistrate to enforce; and Mr. I wyford objected strongly to being called upon to decide what was or was not "respectable" in the dress of decently-behaved people. Sandall was discharged.

A PEEP INTO THE TEMPLE. - Mother Church, no doubt, gives her children some very salutary advice; but, like many more spoiled urchins, they imagine that they have a right to chalk out their own course. and do things in their own way. She tells them to come out from the world, but some of the elder branches of her family think it right to take a little of the world into the temple, in order to ornament the same, as appears from the following fact:—On Ash Wednesday, as per custom, the bell suspended in the steeple of Old Washington Church, summoned the church-going parishioners to their devotional exercises. Mr. Amen was awake to the well-known call, and instanter threw aside his lapstone, leather. last, and awl, and proceeded to the 'tother shop to discharge the duties of his more sacred calling. But having, in the earlier part of the day. been transacting a little business at the shop of a neighbour, who is in the spiritual line, he was unable to keep time, or shoot the amen at the word of command. This enraged his reverence in the upper-tub, who reminded his brother of the "error of his way," by giving a few powerful tugs by the hair of his head; this only served to bewilder the sacerdotal snob the more, and he completely lost his lesson. The ire of "the other chap" now rose to ungovernable height, and he commenced an attack on poer amen's head with the Prayer Book, on which the devout little man sung out, "You won't do that again, will you?" This insult and assault the man of mortal sole could not brook; therefore, Let us take one of the latest. It is the case of a after struggling through the service, they retired The miserable wretch shall tell her own story as to course, the case was dismissed; their Worships pronouncing his reverence justified in opening the attack on "'tother chap's" upper leather.

THE DEVIL'S LAW AGAIN !- An investigation has recently taken place into the case of the poor woman named Longley, who drowned her infant, in consequence of her destitution. Marylebone workhouse Board, on Friday, the 26th ult., a letter was read sition, moved as an amendment, simply to forward numane, either in the law or the officer. A poor woman is evidently looking very weak, and her child dying for want of nourishment, when the she was starving, and she would have become chargable to the parish, had he relieved her. So a forlorn, destitute woman, on the verge of seeing her child die of want, is thus to be driven to murder 'additional burden' is not placed upon the backs of the parishioners!]

SHAMEPUL AND UNFRELING FRAUD.-A few days since an advertisement was sent by post from London, for insertion in the Manchester Guardian, and, being paid for by means of a post-office order, was lowing effect :-

"To engineers, Engravers on Copperplate, Joixers, and Cabinet-makers .- Wanted, good hands, to pro-

application :-

"2, Oxford-street, London, March 16, 1841. "Sir,-In reply to yours, I beg to say that you will be required to enter into an agreement to serve Messra. Graffe and Tomkins, of New York, for three years, at the weekly sum of 60s. English money; week 66 hours, including two hours per day for meals. Your two sons shall also be engaged, and receive proportionate wages. Your and their passage, with bedding and provisions of the best kind will be free. Your wife will be charged £10, and your youngest son £5; the child under two years of age will not be charged. You must remit £1 by return of post, to insure registration on board, and prevent disappointment, which will be returned to you on your arrival up here, together with £1 15s. for your expenses. The passage money for your wife, &c., £15, you will have to repay by instalments of 10s. per week, on your arrival in America. You must be in town on the 5th of April. As your application has been so late, you had better remit the registration money to the above address (No. 2, Oxford-street) by return of post, provided you make up your mind to go, as our list is nearly

"I am, &c.,
"WASHINGTON PERCIVAL.

"On receipt of the £1, you will be considered Several of the parties who received these letters

complete.

had the prudence to make a little inquiry at the Weekly Dispatch office before sending their money, and were advised to have nothing to do with Mr. Washington Percival. Others, however, were not so careful, and we have reason to believe that a number of sums were forwarded as directed, and some of them, no doubt, fell into the hands of the scoundrels who had devised this nefarious scheme of plunder. Amongst others, the party to whom sometime out of employment, and was in very poor circumstances, pledged his watch to raise the necessary sum, and sent it by post as directed. He would also have incurred the further expence of conveying himself and his family to London if he had not at the place indicated in his letter. The party entrusted with this inquiry found that No. 2, inquiry, it was found that there were then two GREENWICH POLICE, SATURDAY.—HORRIBLE ATmechanics in the house, who had come from ManFrom these classes, too, are all juries selected, and by

stopping the supplies. They can starve the King or

Queen into compliance with their will, having made

the Sovereign entirely dependent for his maintenance

upon a vote of the House of Commons. Through the

Municipalities, or Corporations, they exercise the same

the House of Commons over the general Government.

OCONNOR ON CHURCH CHARTISM, TEETO-TAL CHARTISM, KNOWLEDGE CHARTISM. AND HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE CHARTISM.

MY PUSTIANED, BLISTERED, UNSHORN PRIENDS, When a principle is once agreed upon, the safe, the sure, and the speedy means for its accomplishment should be the one great and never abandoned object of its advocates; and, therefore, the labour which I have undertaken becomes narrowed to the simple consideration of the fact, whether Church Chartism, Teetotal Chartism, Knowledge Chartism, or Housekold Suffrage Chartism, are, each or all, or any of them, likely to be a mie, a sure, and a speedy means towards the achieve-

I contend for it, that unless the four sections form of themselves, in the first instance, a quadruple alliance, that their four distinct and different means to an end. though that end be identical and the same, constitute a prima facie case against them, and is calculated to lead to sectional and party dispute, and, ultimately, to des distinction.

I contend further, that even if consolidated into one alliance, having but one object in view, that in the propriety of that alliance a large majority of the people must join, otherwise it also becomes but a ectional alliance, with a four-fold strength, and ten-fold the accomplishment of the same end, then the case sgainst each becomes stronger and stronger.

I shall first consider the Church party, under the rignificant denomination which it has assumed, the "Christian Chartist Church" party.

Coartist" mean? or has it any meaning? We must. in bek of explanation, take it literally to mean a new gistem of Chartist Churchism, to be ready cut and dry. mambatitute for a State establishment; of this there an be no doubt, because religion cannot, like politics, be put on and off according to expediency. In this view, then, we have a substitute for the great grievance of which all parties, save those who pocket by it,

Christian Protestantism, or State Church, in its infancy, merely struggled for toleration; but when it got political strength, it looked for equality, and, when It get political superiority, it took spiritual ascendancy, and assumed political supremscy; but, in its infancy, it was just as tolerant as the Christian Chartist Church is now, and, in its power, it is not a whit more obscrious, tyrannical, and exclusive, than a Chartist is not Chartism at all. Church would be if once sanctioned.

Sate Church is the Christian Tory Church, and by establishing one of their own in its stead.

referring.

As a political engine, let us now test the means by which our new-light Chartist Christians are to serve the principle for which they profess to contend. Does their incorporation weaken the enemy and strengthen themselves, and does their increased strength, if they derive any, add to the general strength of Chartism? They cannot weaken the enemy, because the State Church will have its dues; and if they recruit their church from the Dissenters' ranks, they become but the foundation of a new dissent sect. They cannot therefore, strengthen themselves, as they do not weaken the enemy, and, as a consequence, they can give no additional strength to Chartism generally.

Well, but, says a Pastor or Deacon, we can strengthen ourselves without weakening the enemy; we can fire our disciples with religious enthusiasm, and, like all martyrs of old, breathe spiritual life into our political body. Then, I snswer, you are fanatics, and not Tuiversal Christians, because you admit an opposite creed to those with whom you contend, while the very the universal right of religious worship as each Christs Then, I ask, are all Chartists, who are not communicants of your church, infidel Chartists? and if your religion is so pure as to be universally adepted by all, you must differ in faith from all existing sects; therefore produce your articles of religious faith, because having founded a Church, which is even a more extensive term than a sect, you must have some peculiar faith or you are humbuga.

adopt it. If you have no creed you can have no church; and, if you have a creed, and if that creed does not embrace Catholicism, Protestantism, Dissentism, Quakerism, and all the minute ramifications of those several parent stocks; do you not exclude all Ireland as conscientions Catholics, and all England 24 conscientions Protestants, Dissenters, Cathohe, or Infide's? So that if you have no peculiar the moment it becomes heated.

Pinciple, for which I have suffered so much in mind, universal corps of regenerators. boy, and estate, was, as a first rider, to be saddled as it gained strength, and increase in tyranny thrive to her detriment. Minimized in power.

boin. Do not continue your duties in the same spirit moment's footing amongst us." in a minera dealing in religion; a kind of spiritual CHARTIST SHOKE. of the order.

the See Church, who would gladly go with us for civil means of regenerating man, till they are black in the liberty, who would gladly go with us for civil means of regenerating man, the religious tyranny, which is the worst of all face, and they shall never hear more from the state of the state tyring, in the fore-ground of your Christian Chartism. Bet, is a word, I protest against your assumption of the life "Christian Chartist Church." Firstly, as an barpaion; secondly, as a trick; thirdly, as calto throw the suspicion of infidelity upon his are not of your creed; and, fourthly, because it is a implied admission that the establishment of political liberty is to be followed by the estab-

lishmen of a pecaliar religious seet. the country they have not a State Church to They have absorbed the namonal representation of the state in England, they strengthen elect all our municipalities throughout the kingdom, themsis in England, they strengthen elect all our municipalities throughout the ampain by weakening the enemy in the vital point they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and, they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardians; and they compose our vestries are the compose our vestries and they compose our vestries are the compose our vestries and they compose our vestries are the compose our vestries are the compose our vestries and they compose our vestries are the compose our vestries are the compose our vestries and the compose our vestries are the compose our ve in by weakening the enemy in the vital point they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardening the enemy in the vital point they compose our vestries and Boards of Guardening of all parish officers, are as absorbanding of the in-

terested supporters of the voluntary principle are our lute in parochial affairs as they are in the corporations. greatest political enemies. Again, it is a well understood thing that in Scotland all the pawers of Europe could not establish a Christian Chartist Church, or any other particular ascen-

dancy Church, through the instrumentality of the

The preachers in Sectland strengthen Chartism, while they weaken humbugiam. The preachers at Birming. ham weaken Chartism, while, fortunately, they do not much strengthen humbugism; but no thanks to them. In Scotland the preachers assume no distinct religious bearing; and the best proof of the difference between Scotch and English Chartist preaching is this: In Scotland it unites the people, and weakens and disunites the enemy; the funds go to advance the political principles, while no peculiar religious faith is preached or attempted to be enforced. In Birmingham, Christian Chartism tends to disunite the great body of the Chartists and to increase their opponents, while it only unites a knot of monthing, mumbling, preaching, gasconsding hypocrites, who are already living upon Church property, and who, I will hold a trifle, are absolute sway in local government that they do through that is sufficient to induce the labour buyer, or the beginning to dress clerically and to turn up the whites of their eyes like a duck in thunder, while they are

Of course this will be all contradicted and animadverted upon. I expect it fully; no man cries "stinking fish." But, however, I call upon every honest Chartist power of doing mischief. But when I find that the throughout the land, to put the extinguisher of honest degrade and maltreat the pauper within doors, do they four parties recommend distinct and separate means for and unsophisticated political principle, upon this Christian Chartist new-light humbug, which has, in so short a time, shown us so much darkness. I tell them that no sound principle ever has been or ever will be hatched under the wing of fanaticism; and, in the name of have her sacred edifices, and the materials of to others, by legal fiction, and starving fact. There is justice and of heaven, if we are to be beaten, dent let her worship, in their keeping. They may cut no existent being more helpless than the human Now, in the outset, what does the title " Christian great twe-fisted, starving, working men, at all events, off her bread and wine, stop her bell ringing, leave the labourer. For a mere difference of religious creed he is be besten by old women in breeches in the nineteenth parson without a surplice, and let the Church tumble mercilessly swept from the land of his fathers by the century. I say down with all humbugs, and the hum. down about his ears for want of repairs. All this they bug of fanaticism being the greatest of all humbugs, can do by simply refusing a rate; for, as to the remedial

> join in it, and I fear they are many, will be considered friend, that nothing, sacred or profane, has escaped the as unworthy their civil rights.

I object to Knowledge Chartism, because it impliedly enormous as they are, would not suffice to consolidate the pitmen; kind and unsuspecting, and too ignorant acknowledges a standard of some sort of learning, their empire, if they had not also extended it over trial for their crafty tyrants, they are in many ways duped education, or information, as a necessary qualification by jury and the press. So they have taken especial care of their earnings, and plundered by regulations, par, to entitle man to his political rights. In fact, the to establish such qualification for jurors, and such Whigh think opposition to Whiggery, and the Tories shackles for the press (in the shape of surety bonds and now command, and more space than you can think opposition to Toryism, a perfectly good and valid stamps) as have rendered these two great institutions spare, to make others not acquainted with them ground, whereon to establish popular ignorance, and a mere instruments of oppression in their (the middle consequent political disqualification.

I object to Household Suffrage Chartism, because it

Chartist catechism." The Teetotallers will say, "you're die classes. They knew, the rogues! that Within the last week or two, the binding for the next the House will lack the knowledge.

So believe me, my good and worthy fustian jackets. blistered hands, and unshorn chins, that no one of the of the middle classes more absolute than it is over crotchet-mengers will abate a pin's point of his dogma to carry the Charter; and the more each section of dogmatists thrive in their several vocations, by so Now, M-, all these powers have been usurped much the farther will they take care to shove the Char- by the middle classes. They are, every one of them, several fresh men, he was unable to assign a reason, tion a third, and convention the fourth. ter from you. Treat man as man, and if they fall down, the work of usurpation. Our Constitution knows and to get out of the dilemma, in which he found himdon't you believe one of them, that they would rather about them, or about property qualifications. Even work, with the Charter, than preach and live fat and the Bill of Rights (modern as it is) makes no such stated that he had nothing to say against them, that in idleness without it. It is not in human nature; and invidious distinctions to favour one part of the Comif they tell you it is their nature, laugh at them.

It is well enough to be kept down by the force of knows only three estates-King, Lords, and Commons. cannon and Right Reverend Fathers in God, but it is Every man, not a King or a Peer, is a Commoner—thing to do with his abilities and conduct as a work- to O'Brien's recommendation being sufficient, I still say rather too bad to be held in chains by froth and finm he is only one of the Commons; and, in the man. He called upon Potter to state whether, during

up each their peculiar tenets with your cause, you will to offices of public trust, whether Parliamentary, munihave raised unto yourselves four powerful enemies, cipal, parochial, or etherwise. Whatever political essence of Chartism proclaims civil equality to lead to mild as sucking doves while looking for power, but privileges, then, the middle classes possess, to the refused work in consequence of having engaged a room desvour to procure it, but also as to the furtherance of savage as rearing lions when they find your power likely exclusion of the working people, are but usurpations thall deem fit. Well, so we mean, say the Christian to overcome theirs. We shall then have washing and impudent, fraudulent, felonious, traitorous usurpations. habits, and character. There was less shuffling in this for the Charter. cleansing Chartists declaring you are too dirty for They are every one of them the offspring of statute case, for the parties were plainly told that it was

agood neighbour, and a good friend. I am desirous of electeral property qualification, for instance, before the seeing every Chartist sober, industrious, and honest, reign of Henry VI., when the forty-shilling freehold with those degrading terms, and we rejoice to state that became indispensible. These three, then, were prefull of knowledge and filling houses; and it is because franchise was first established. In Ireland that fran- the tyrants have, in some instances, outwitted each viously elected; and bear in mind, that the only person spectator; it must aid—it must do more—it must I believe, in my soul and my conscience, that a hypo. chise dates only from 1793, and it is now only twelve other, Potter having got several Chartists from other whose appointment I thought indispensible, was that critical use of those inestimable blessings will impede, years since we saw it demolished by a new statute, collieries, and the Hetton owners having got Potter's of Pitkethly, and even that was but a first and fair as many people in the country wait till London rises; Well, but you answer either that you have no creed, or altogether destroy their possession, that I thus to give place to other and different qualifications, which crimityour creed is so universal that all men ought to array myself, single-handed, against the quadruple last another statute is now about to set aside, by the cause. There are many, however, unbound, liable to be Taylor, of Rochdale, Woodhouse, of Leicester, and

There never was a more patriotic, or useful agitator system. moral revolution in Ireland, making it the sound only from the reign of Queen Anne, and to the Kings could not suppress it by imprisoning Williams to "give honour to whom honour is due," or to declare foundation for any temple that shall be raised upon it, present day you have no Parliamentary qualification at and Binns; the places they occupied and the work they confidence in whom you truly repose it? and, as a first-fruits, we find the Charter working its all in Scotland. Are not most of the present electoral performed was done well and nobiy by others. They way in sober Ireland. Now, if the Christians will go qualifications for Great Britain the work of the late the Kings are so desperate just now. They dread that here again, I centend that such a power must be vested about as he has done; if the Teetotallers and know- Whig Reform Act of precious memory, that is to say, the coming summer will witness a great revival. It may in some body, and in what body more satisfactorily, fin you have no title to the designation you ledge-mongers will do likewise, inculcating religion, the offspring of a law ten years old. And was not our not be exhibited in the same form; we may not have than in the only one recognised by the whole nation? the foremost? I answer no! The country took the have a faith, and if abstinence, and knowledge, as a means to any end present jury law, that which determines the qualifications, but the cause shall but they had no such power; for in the event of a vanguard—the post of honour. Nor do I rest upon to the post of honour and t fi is het a hodge-podge faith, a faith which con- which they may unitedly produce, without establishing tions for jurors, passed in the reign of George IV., only mental machinery is designed and shall be constructed. christians, will not subscribe to. you become man's adhesion to any of them, as a political test, then fifteen years ago? And were not all the malignant to make England the land of free and happy citizens, Ten were as many as we could pay; many more have on this subject. They of course stand up for the town, Extinct sect of politico-religious adventurers, I will give them my blessing and my every assistance; laws, which have converted our newspaper press into and these are examples to other nations of the fruits of been already chosen, and, suppose twenty or thirty to I for the country. They deny that the country is in Pacy with your pious leaf to pop into the Chartist oven and I am sure that each and all will lead to the ac- a rank monopoly, all-polluted and all-polluting, passed freedom and the means of achieving it. complishment of our civil and religious regeneration, in the three reigns immediately preceding the present I for one, would abandon the Chartists and Char- But once make nonconformity ground for exclusion, reign of Victoria, the last and worst of all dating only in to morrow, if I thought that the noble political and you establish sects and sections, instead of one from the late king's, and passed by a reformed Parlia-

the peculiar creed, faith, or church; or even if the religion, sobriety, knowledge, and house, and a bit institutions, but that they have acquired their masterthe to be a thing called "a Christian Charlis" of land into the bargain. Upon the other hand, foster ship by a series of usurpations, every one of them of imprisoned and exiled putriots. He has pointed out The state of land into the bargain. Upon the other hand, 10ster of land into the bargain. Upon the oth Toophatic in its infancy, would gain pre- ready to sting you to death, rather than allow you to statute law, every one of them anti-constitutional and effectually do it. You have read or are acquainted charge of despotism, of the very worst of all despotism and reflectually do it. You have read or are acquainted charge of despotism, of the very worst of all despotism and reflectually do it. You have read or are acquainted charge of despotism, of the very worst of all despotism.

Jour hers as extensive and primitive as you profess? nothing like a great effort to produce a startling effect, If they are, live, as before, upon your honest industry, and, I doubt not, but many who have read the trush of and prochable you have time, in the Market-place, the "New Jerusalemites," will have already said,

in it bearing, carries with it exclusion of all other world to suppose was to be the new creed of Chartism, but to will our emancipation to carry it, and that, if I hope, be found. If they respectively subscribe, but to will our business is to unite against them, according to the following moderate estimate, the beck him whom we expect political aid. The Catho- which, I trust, has no set order of spiritual faith behis whom we expect political aid. The Catho- which, I trust, has no set order of spiritual faith per unity and not with them?

You to shake a line our bitterest enemies if we allowed your loving God and fearing evil. Let them call them- and not with them? Jon to blish your heresy; they have suffered from selves the Hokey Pokey, New Brummagem, or old selves the Hokey Pokey Brummagem, or old selves the Hokey Pokey Brummagem, or old selves the Hokey Brummag all he spirants, and would dread you; so with the Jerusalem, froth and flummerites, and preach Southey the San Portion of the Dissenters; while those of and Shelley, and play the Highland bagpipes, as a

> Your faithful and watchful, though walled-up friend, a seber, knowledge-loving Christian, AND A Chartist, FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE POWER OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

ment? Thus, you see, my friend, that the middle My friends, get your Charter, and I will answer for classes are not only masters of our Govenment and anti-national; every one of them in the teeth of one of them bated, cursed, and disavowed by ninetenths of the British and Irish people.

trial by Jury and the newspaper press.

and controlled, and carry with you "neither purse nor "What fools we were to have allowed them to get a all our rights, and usurped the controll of all our in. doing, under the hellish system of mental and physical petition meetings, would have been just so much time to get a all our rights, and usurped the controll of all our in. I doing under the hellish system of mental and physical petition meetings, would have been just so much time to get a all our rights, and usurped the controll of all our in. in which you have commenced your calling, by creating of Chartists remain; you have I say, that these parties will unite with us to annul You cannot hesitate, unless you have willed that Frost blunder, as of course it will be remedied.

Now as to the effect of country delegate stitutions, to our utter and entire exclusion; is it likely, their own work, and to demolish their own usurpation? and his illustrious fellow-citizens are unworthy of Now, as to the effect of country delegates in London, and good will among men." You have done more, in pared for you, by the bishops, priests, elders, pastors, If they are disposed that way, have I not said enough their native land, fit only to associate with murderers, you were never more mistaken in your life; nothing their native land, fit only to associate with murderers, you were never more mistaken in your life; nothing their native land, fit only to associate with murderers, you were never more mistaken in your life; nothing their native land, fit only to associate with murderers, you were never more mistaken in your life; nothing their native land, fit only to associate with murderers, you were never more mistaken in your life; nothing their native land, fit only to associate with murderers, you were never more mistaken in your life; nothing their native land, fit only to associate with murderers, you were never more mistaken in your life; nothing and the most degraded of their race. This to shew you that they have the power to do all we lie, we could, by your preaching, heal. Do you I should be much more popular if I would lend want, without our forming "Unions" with them for return?" I have heard many of you exclaim, you would enemy, and hence one great reason I had in recommending the return?" I have heard many of you exclaim, you would enemy, and hence one great reason I had in recommending the return?" I have heard many of you exclaim, you would enemy, and hence one great reason I had in recommending the return?" I have heard many of you exclaim, you would enemy, and hence one great reason I had in recommending the return?" I have heard many of you exclaim, you would enemy, and hence one great reason I had in recommending the return of image that it was left for you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose? If they are not so disposed (as is manifely or you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose is not a contract the purpose of the poor man's that purpose is not a contract the purpose of the poor man's that purpose is not a contract the purpose of the purpose is not a contract the purpose of the poor man's that purpose is not a contract the purpose of the poor man's that purpo which was left for you to found a creed myself to the wiles and machinations of the poor man's that purpose: It they are not so disposed (as is mantin base to commence in strike and end enemies; but come what will of me, you shall not be festly the case), what other than perfidious and mis.

The hour of this heart than come in mind that the metropolitan Chartists are very susin page; to lay its foundation in dis- lost with your eyes shut, while I have a half one open; chievous objects can they have in view, in demanding timents of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan Chartists are very sustinguished error as the chievous objects can they have in view, in demanding timents of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan Chartists are very sustinguished error as the chievous objects can they have in view, in demanding timents of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan Chartists are very sustinguished error as the chieven of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan Chartists are very sustinguished error as the chieven of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan Chartists are very sustinguished error as the chieven of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan Chartists are very sustinguished error as the chieven of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan Chartists are very sustinguished error as the chieven of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan chartists are very sustinguished error as the chieven of the heart. The hour of trial has then come in mind, that the metropolitan chartists are very sustinguished error as the chieven of the heart. the Charter, the liberation of your champions and victims, and in truth, they are now nearly both closed from to unite with us? Would it not be committing poli- and an honourable restoration of the exiles, all depend the whole would have been wasted in strangers forming and an honourable restoration of the exiles, all depend the whole would have been wasted in strangers forming and an honourable restoration of the exiles, all depend the whole would have been wasted in strangers forming and an honourable restoration of the exiles, all depend the whole would have been wasted in strangers forming and an honourable restoration of the exiles, all depend to unite with the whole would have been wasted in strangers forming and an honourable restoration of the exiles, all depend the whole would have been wasted in strangers forming and the whole would have been wasted in strangers f tical suicide to abandon our present independent posiand the people tried these in flesh

My friends, bear in mind that I speak as a Chartist.

The people tried these in flesh

My friends, bear in mind that I speak as a Chartist.

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And the people tried to abandon our present tried to abandon our present tried to abandon our present tried tried to abandon our present tried tr And import store. The people tried these in flesh My friends, bear in mind that I speak as a Chartist. tion, and throw ourselves into their arms, knowing, plan to propose than that onered by Mr. U connor? You it been a convention to introducing themselves; have not; then take it. Prove that you are what you were, they may devote some time to introducing themselves; by providing the funds to send a delegate to the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion found and in many instances, they I have a perfect right to repudiate the ignorance, insolated the ignorance, insolated the ignorance, insolated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. I never contemplated the proposed but twelve days was short enough, without any portion being threwn away in ceremony. while the pounds in establishing a new sect traffic of any portion of a general political principle, of them—aye, in spite of them; knowing also, that we should are now have accomplished the deliverance which I am a disciple, to serve any sinister purpose. Should, ere now, have accompnished the derivative, their lambda being the name is what I object to. No party in the State, of the nation, had it not been for their intrigues, their list of places, in which Chartism has long been preached, defined Political designation of a political party. except a majority of the Chartists, has any right to bribery, and for the traitors they had sent amengst charter than the chartists are lead the use and above all, knowing, as we do, that they have Charism, though apparently, all-embracing assume a religious designation, which may lead the us; and, above all, knowing, as we do, that they have but to will our emancipation to carry it, and that, if

> Hitherto, M-, I have spoken of the power which the middle classer possess through the organisation of the Government. I have said nothing of the power they possess in virtue of their social position, alias through the existing organisation of society; a power independent of any and all forms of Government, and which, alone, would render them virtually masters of any Government whenever they chose to make common cause with the working classes. Yes, M-, though the middle classes did not possess a single political right or a single representative in Parliament, they would still, I contend, be more than a match for any despotism, in virtue of the social power they possess as superintendents over the preduction and distribution of wealth, and as the directors of our national industry. in your letter of yesterday, for a future communication. Meanwhile, I remain, &c.,

JAMES B. O'BRIEN.

COLLIERY WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. them are all issues tried between the sovereign and his SIR,—There is no lack of facts to prove that whatlieges; so that, in the last resort, they have every man's ever be the nature of the power which the strong can, life or liberty in their hands. Add to this, the power without responsibility, wield over the weak, that such of what has been called-" The Fourth Estate"-alias power ever tends to despotism. The slavery and opthe power of moulding public opinion through the pression of the millions are not to be rectified by the periodical press—(which is almost entirely in the hands possession of the franchise alone, unless that franchise be so used as to realise a state of social equality, to of the middle classes)—and I think you will agree arrest the individual accumulation of wealth, the mowith me that, no matter who may be our os nopoly of knowledge, and destroy the classifications obliged to work, would have prevented me. We met tensible rulers, the real practical Government which those are the means of upholding. The labour for the purpose of discussing the merits or demerits of the country resides essentially in the seller is the slave of the labour buyer, and ever will be so, until labour shall be deemed and felt a privilege the Star a fortnight ago, for a Political Prisoners middle classes. Through the House of Commons they and duty equally agreeable to, and binding upon, all. controll the other two branches of the Legislature, As it is, the honest labourer is taught to consider himand hold the Crown itself, or Executive, in the bonds self the recipient of a favour; when a capitalist, or a raised are the following:of dependence. They can get passed, or repealed, what money bashaw, condescends to buy his labour. he laws they like, or stop legislation altogether, by stoops to beg "a brother of the earth to give him leave to toil," and how eften does he

' See his lordly fellow worm the poor petition spurn, Unmindful though a weeping wife And helpless offspring mourn."

must also exist the disposition to labour with servility Through the administration of the laws relating to the of soul,—the labourer must order himself "lowly and relief of the poor, they not only hold in their hands the reverently," ere he can be permitted to employ his issues of life or death to the unfortunate paupers skill in providing for his wants. He has no recognised themselves, but indirectly command the destiny of the right to think, and (if it were possible) still less to speak or to act in his own thoughts. He is a lion independent labourer; for, in proportion as they feeder, but does not get the jackal's share. He may have the crumbs after the dogs are fed, but then only terrify the poor labourer out of doors to accept any when he exhibits dog gratitude, crushes his mind, and wages offered him by his middle class employer. padlocks his tongue. There is no field upon which Even Mother Church kerself has not escaped their he can employ his talents or labour, but by the sufferclutches; for, through their vestry meetings, they ance of those who have monopolised all. The lands, minerals, sea, and all the materials of existence belong "clearance system" of a Protestant aristocracy in Ireland, while the English labourer is accourged by the same tyrannous principle in innumerable forms. These power of the Queen's Bench, God help the parsons thoughts and feelings have been suggested and called I object to Tectotal Chartism, because all who do not when it comes to that with them! So you see, my forth, by facts which have come to my knowledge during a few days' journey amongst the collieries of this country. There is no class of working men in Britain unclean teuch of these harpies. Yet all their powers, that are more villanously robbed and oppressed than tial, vexatious, unjust, and unnessary. It would however, require far more time than I can understand the system which exists in the colliery districts. My present object is to expose a system of extermination which is now being put in operation "The whole machinery of our laws" says a high against all who have been or are connected with the judicial authority, "however vast and complicated, Chartist cause. It is the practice amongst the collieries of Durham, and probably prevails in other districts, to ultimately resolves itself into twelve jurymen in a bind the pitmen to a year's servitude by a bond which box." "Only give me a free and unshackled press," they are required to sign; those bonds are without plunder the workmen, by a system of fines and forfeitures unjust, mean, and tyranical; of this, however, I shall have more to say hereafter with your leave. cause, that they would be marked, and accordingly self. called one of the overmen to ascertain whether he right to have named some of the very men, and I never could discover anything against the character of the centend for more than my right. parties. The overman, in reply to Potter's question, mons at the expence of another. Our Constitution observed, "He is one of the Radical chaps." Hunter events, in whose safe custody I would repose my liberty eye of the Constitution, all Commoners are alike; all the two years he had been with him, he had any fault districts with which I am unacquainted. In fact, if the Several pitmen working at Hetton Colliery were to hold Chartist meetings, and to appropriate to a read-

substitution of an entirely new and different electoral discharged at a mement's notice; this is done to intimiand as a warning to others. 'Tis in vain. The voice of I am, Sir, yours respectfully. TO THE CHARTISTS OF DURHAM COUNTY.

to do your duty to yourselves, your country, your men of Manchester would not allow them. I did fondly hope that of all humbugs a Chartist Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, every one of not quite, unanimously approved. You have said, festival as Easter than I thought of the man in the We but are you indeed Christians at all, and are State Church would be the last tried, but there is them destructive of our constitutional rights, and every "Aye, that's the plan,"—"it ought to be done;" moon. Indeed, I would have been mad to name that to support a Star in the south, witness the Southern "Aye, that's the plan,"—"it ought to be done;" moon. Indeed, I would have been mad to name that the plan, "The north—are, the north—are Now, is it likely that parties who have thus invaded as Clayton has already done, as many others are now themselves, and the country people difficult to be got to moorland hills—rocked by our ocean winds—reared like torture, by which Whiggism has sought to crush all thrown away. I acknowledge it, and, therefore, to

Newcastle are willing to co-operate with us. Now, night. I think it ought not list of places, in which Chartism has long been preached, you that I merely suggested the plan, and avoided all where its disciples are numerous, and consequently further intercourse, I have actually appeared rude and established, the work performed, and the objects

ombraned cal,				
	£		d.	
Sunderland	2	0	0	
Darlington		10		
Stockton	1	0	•	
Middlesborough	1	0	Ð	
West Auckland		0	O	
Bishop Auckland	0	15	6	
South Shields		10		
Gateshead	Ŏ.	10	•	
Hartlepool	0	10	8	
Winlaton, Swalwell, &c	٥	10	à	
South Hetton	-	10	ō.	
Cornforte and Coxhoe	٥	10	0	
Downes	ō	5	ō	
Essington Lane	ō	5	0	
Thomley	Ă	-	. 0	

The country now looks to you to send a delegate to done-say that it shall.

Faithfully yours, J. WILLIAMS. O'CONNOR'S DESPOTISM!

The following correspondence between Mr. Burnett, of Bradford, and Feargus O'Connor, has been not know the use of the blessing, or deserve its poshanded to us for publication:—

SIR.-I should have written previously, since our

meeting on Wednesday evening last, if I had had any

Liberation, and Charter Petition Convention, to sit in

London for the space of two weeks. The objections

First. Part dissatisfaction has existed in consequence

of you naming the men whom you think fit to consti

tute this Convention. To write all which was said or

hoth sides in analyzing this would occupy too much

space, and, I think, be unnecessary. The greatest

stress was laid upon this. Mr. O'Brien's recommenda-

tion will be sufficient. It was said you thought no less

time. Nothing but poverty, and being consequently of the plan proposed by you, and which appeared in to the Charter

And remain, your faithful friend.

BRETHREN, -As the time is now approaching when bat unflinching and incorruptible patriot, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will be released from the fangs of his merciless and tyrannical oppressors, we deem it our duty to give you timely notice of our intention of baving a public demonstration on that occasion: and we call pon you to join with us in shewing to the world our miration of his patriotism and devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, and our detestation and abhorrence of the base tyrants by whose unjust decree he has been so long consigned to solitary confinement in a felon's

We view with great pleasure the determination of

patriot" by being present on his emerging from his 'living tomb," and we call upon our brethren of the east, the west, and the north, to join with the brave men of the south, in their landable and praiseworthy determination, by sending on that day delegates from all parts of the kingdom to swell the ranks of freedom. Brethren, we hail with delight the approach of that day, when our glorious chief, restored to the arms of a grateful people, shall again breathe the pure air of

Chrism seeks, as one of its great and useful ends, the and to give the House and something more, while the said Brinsley Sheridan, "and do you take King, Lords, exception (varying only in degree of iniquity) framed arministion of the domination of that Church; and the use of those several qualifications, as a means to an end, and Commons, with army, navy, and what else you for the protection of the master, and to enable him to miner in which Chartists are called upon to test their will but place the Charter, year after year, farther from like, and I will undertake to best you and put you merity in a desire to put down a State Church, is our reach. The Christians will say, "you haven't your down." These secrets did not escape our prudent mid-Christian Dissentism is the Whig Church, which drunk." The teachers will say, "you're ignorant," and a power to make laws is nothing without the year, commencing April 5th, has been going on in all my but waits for a sufficiency of political power to the Householders will say "you're houseless." So that power to execute them; that a power to create the collieries. It has been intimated to many, who mile Dr. Philpotts and Mr. Baines, the church-rate you need not one qualification, but four qualifications new crimes, and to enact new penalties, would be maryr, as he is called, change places. There is no Abstinence, knowledge, and a home will lack the still useless to them, unless they could obtain convictions; the owners of South Hetton, Hetton, Elemore, and and, instance upon record of one church being even chari- great essential, in the estimation of the pastors and and that the only way to ensure that was to usurp the other collieries have marked all who had been guilty of table to another church; the strong is always descons of Mother Church. Christian Chartism, Tee. Jury-box, as they had usurped the Commons. They doing their duty as men and as citizens. On Saturday stitute the Convention. Here I must refer you to my tyangical, the weak is always tolerant, till its turn totalism, and knowledge will lack the House. Christians they could monopolise the last, all the leading Chartists working at those collieries are the place of his tomes, and then it justifies its own intolerance upon tian Chartism, knowledge, and the House will lack the House will lack the place of his triangle of public opinion, their monopoly of the their services were not particularly required, and, observe that it was written in a hurry, under the most of their services were not particularly required, and, observe that it was written in a hurry, under the most of their services were not particularly required, and, observe that it was written in a hurry, under the most of their services were not particularly required. the plan of retribution and religious vengeance for past abstinence, and Christian Chartism, Tectotalism, and Government would be but the "baseless fabric of a therefore that the masters were not

mery, and Right Reverend Fathers in the Devil. Believe me, if you allow those four sections to mix born to the same rights, all equally eligible to discharge

contention, contingion, and strife, instead of "peace work enough without entering into the new maze prethree short months, to create disunion, than in a whole and deacons, of the sucking dove Chartist Church.

Lancaster Castle, March 4th, 1841. Nor, is Sectiond; (I make what I consider a fair and recollect, I endeavoured to show that the middle classes recollect, I endeavoured to show that the middle classes temble description, in Scotland, the establishment of constitute the supreme power of the state; the power constitute the supreme power of the state; the power constitute the supreme power of the kingdom. Charting (Charting) in Scotland, the establishment of constitute the supreme power or the second preachers establishes for them a great which now-a-days rules the destinies of the kingdom.

It is notorious, that it is not merely the ability to of your own. It was considered despotio-limiting labour well, nor even the want of the kind of labour the Suffrage considerably more than at present-allowing the Executive, or a public meeting in Man money tyrant, to purchase the labour he requires; there chester, to have exclusive power of electing ten from the number nominated by the country. There were some who declared if it was so, they could name eight. if not the whole of the ten, among the number named by you, who would be chosen as competent persons It was argued that every district or locality was best able to judge of the fitness of men to hold such office. You have, I dare say, seen the resolution in the Star respecting this.

> The next objection was the time you had appointed they should meet-Easter Monday, when Parliament is not met. Several thought they would have been producing more good by visiting the Members of Parliament, and getting them, if possible, to support the prayer of the petition, than they would do with agitating Lenden. We were given to understand that the Lendoners would take little or no notice of the harangues of country people. They were unanimously of opinion that some good might be attained by a Convention meeting in London for a fortnight, but no more, to receive petitions, and see that they were presented, as it would create a spirit of inquiry, and cause some agitation in the country.

> > I remain, your's, &c., HENRY BURNETT, Sec. 12, Reform-street, Bradford

P.S.—I have had at my house to-day the mother John Riding, a Chartist, in Wakefield House of Correction. She says he is nearly dead; his head and neck are much swollen, and filled with sores that are continually running; he is so deaf that he can hear nothing, and appears almost insensible. The poor woman is in a very distressed condition; he is her only son, and was a healthy young man previous to being

DEAR BURNETT,-I cannot give you half thanks enough for your letter; it is just what one man, looking for a certain object, has a right to expect from another, looking for the same object. If, instead of nibbling at me behind my back, every honest man would take the trouble of thus reasoning with me, and censuring me when in the commencement of error. I should be a more useful public servant, even than I have been : because I am not dogged, and I never would persist in error, neither do I consider myself by

I will now reply to each objection in your letter.

vision." These state secrets, I say, did not escape our them, because they had too many men. To shew, ready for any cruiser that presented, for its assembled on that glorious day to raise their voices in prudent middle classes, and the consequence is, that however, the bypocrisy and dishonesty of this excuse, safe convoy; that the object was to do as much exultation of the event, and to convince him of your in no other department of public affairs, is the power some of those persecuted Chartists went to Potter, the as could be done, in a hurry, to stop heart-sore, disease, viewer and manager of South Hetten Colliery, and re- suffering, and death, and that such course, from its unjustly suffered. quested to be informed why they were discharged. He adoption to its completion, was suggested by the possigave the reasons as above; but when it was shewn, that bility of the Star, and other Radical papers, commucontrary to usual custom, he had discharged many who inicating the result of each meeting in that week's paper. had been employed for some years, and had also bound Thus, the adeption one week, election another, selection another anothe Well, I did not name the men, but I contend for my

> Now, bear in mind that the Convention was to be a "Prisener's Liberation Convention," and that I was a they were very canny men, but turning to one (Hunter) prisoner; that I had a perfect right to state, at all demanded whether he was expected to bind himself to and character; because I would not sacrifice a particle certain principles, and whether his Radicalism had any- of the latter for the possession of the former. And, as so, as he is another prisoner, who knows Chartists in "No," says Potter, "but I suppose you are prisoners could have been consulted, I have no hesita-

> discharged for some reason." Yes, for some reason, tion in saying that their recommendation of men should been conclusive, not only as to their own release. or ening-room, and other means of improving their minds, for the release of the prisoners, will as honestly struggle

Again, observe, I went upon a previously adopted law, which has effected them by property qualifications, intended not to bind any active Chartists; but that if principle: Moir and Williams were previously chosen. I am anxious to see every Chartist a good Christian, and that, too, in very recent times. There was no they would give up the room, and cease to and, in order to effect all at once, their attendance agitate, they might have their work. The would save time, and then the election of one of the pestilent fellows! A fair exchange! one which we recommendation. In fact, I said there were thousands Black, of Nottingham, and yourself and others, you prestigé of a name, as well as the justice of the cause, to date them and induce them to forswear their principles, must be aware that I was in a hurry. This, you say, rouse and encourage them. "was considered despotic." Then is it despotic to than the glorious Father Mathew, who has produced a Our Parliamentary qualification, you know, dates eppressed humanity will find utterance. The Coalpit nominate a candidate at an election—then is it despoted be gained; let it stand aloof, and success must be pro-

> Then, as to allowing the Executive of Manchester are again at liberty. Perhaps that is the reason why the exclusive power to select from those chosen. Now, power of over ruling; and, observe the necessity. be chosen, must not some means be taken of selecting the proposed number from that body, or how are they to be paid? However, Mr. Hill has very properly put

this in a better view, for which I thank him. You say that it was deemed that each locality was most fit to judge for itself. Exactly so; and hence each locality choosing a good man, the Executive could not MY FRIENDS, -O Connor has called upon you now go wrong, and if inclined, a public meeting of the Then as to the day of meeting in London, the 12th.

with his earnest feeling and well-timed address. His petisms, "ignorance;" for, believe me, Burnett, that than a little weekly halfpenny book. There is the plan you must have discussed, and I think almost, if when I wrote that letter, I no more thought of such a well, will you do it? You cannot hesitate, unless you day, for the very reasons stated in your letter, because | Star. The north—aye, the north—the glorious north have prepared to abandon the Charter, to submit to I think the week, from the 12th to the 19th, while is the land of liberty! It was in Yorkshire that Charoppression tamely, to leave the imprisoned to perish, members were absent, and the London people amusing manliness of character, or patriotism of sentiment. Bradford the country will owe this correction of my

Sunderland alone cannot do this, but the brethren in the sitting of the Convention would exceed one fort-Now, my dear Burnett, to shew you and to prove to

> negligent, by not answering letters from Edinburgh and several other places, asking me for an opinion upon details, not one of which have I even replied to. Believe me, Burnett, that the greatest of all despotism is a dread of making a bold stroke for the benefit of a just cause, from the apprehension of being called a despot. If my conduct has been despotic, we live in a nation of despots, for I rejoice to tell you that I have a pile of letters, four feet high, from England, Ireland-aye, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, in which, throughout, there is a spirit of noble feeling breathed and not one dissentient.

> However, I thank you for the just "consorship;" it is to consorship of public men I have ever looked as a means of keeping them honest. Censure me, and scold me, when you think me wrong; and when you convince me of error, I shall not be obstinate. I conclude with a sentence from the splendid letter of T. F. a Scotch Chartist, to the Editor of the Scot-

not all new comers. object in preachers establishment of preachers establishes for them a great they have not a State Church to They have absorbed the national representation,—they that is, provided they chose to make common cause that is, provided they chose to make common cause that is, provided they chose to make common cause the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty, and the wish to trust the short work of a fortnight to "new whole life, is reduced in the period of affliction to the above is sufficient to shew, that if willing, it can be comers" that I exercised what I thought a legitimate the subject glanced at the said Convention. They have absorbed the national representation,—they that is, provided they chose to make common cause the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty, and the wish to trust the short work of a fortnight to "new whole life, is reduced in the period of affliction to the above is sufficient to shew, that if willing, it can be comers" that I exercised what I thought a legitimate of the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty, and the workingmen. But I will reserve my observations of the kingdom.

They have absorbed the national representation,—they the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty, and the workingmen. But I will reserve my observation to the workingmen. But I will reserve my observation to the workingmen. But I will reserve my observation to the workingmen. But I will reserve my observation to the workingmen. But I will not constitute the suprement of constitute the suprement of the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty, and the workingmen. But I will not constitute the suprement of the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty, and the workingmen. But I will not constitute the suprement of the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty, and the workingment of the said Convention. I have shewn you the importance of your duty and the workingment and fellow prisoners, and the furtherance of the cause. of society. The very existence of such a case is a The more I reflect upon the project, the more certain seandal to those classes.

for, believe me, that if nine millions of signatures were sent to both Houses and the Queen, on my behalf, they would not procure for me a day's remission of Whig tyranny; but, I feel confident, it will have the effect of setting many free, and bringing us all nearer the haven, by adding a thousand-fold increased strength

I feel that £60, or £600, was never so beneficially

spent in the cause of Chartism. It is the very nick of

time, and the very way of meeting it. Those who will

not, when at liberty, work for those is bondage, do

Of one thing you will acquit me-"self interest:"

Again, I thank you, and in the best spirit I thank

RELEASE OF F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

zeveral of our London brethren to honour the "noble

heaven, again to battle in the cause of freedom against the hydra-headed-monster tyranny; again to raise his powerful voice in behalf of the oppressed millions, and show to his and our oppressors, that although he has been so long immured within the walls of a dungeon, he is still their enemy so long as the system of oppresclaim to your notice more strongly on this occasion, it

is, that we are living, and he is imprisoned within the very sink of corruption and priestly dominion, where the voice of freedom is seldom heard, but which only requires to be once raised to arouse its inmates to a sense of their ignominious and degraded position, to tear aside the well of prejudice, and embrace the principles of truth and justice.

Fellow-countrymen, although our numerical strength be small, yet there is amongst us a determination to be free. Public opinion is fast increasing in our favour. and we hope the day is not far distant when the walls of our ancient city shall ring with the echo of indignation which shall burst from its inhabitants, at the base system which bath held them so long in thraldom, and persecuted their truest friend; that have treated with contempt the petitions of the sufferer and given hear to the "shallows" who are unworthy to be his slaves. Brethren, we are aware that many calls have been

made upon you, which must have necessarily detracted from your funds; and as further calls will have to be made upon you to carry out the forthcoming agitation, we recommend you, as the easiest method, to imitate the example of our London brethren, by having boxes made to place upon your association tables, for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions, to defray the expences of your delegates, sent on that day to show love of the glorious principles for which he has so

Brethren, we now leave you for the present, in the hope of hearing your favourable response to our call. Hoping that what we have above stated will be a suffi-

We remain, Brethren, On behalf of the Committee of Management, Yours obediently, EDW. BURLEY. Chairman. W. CORDEUX, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTRY CHARTISM. "CAS. Tell me, can you see your face?

York. March 29, 1841.

Save by reflection from other things."

London has been much blamed for its anathy in the Chartist cause. The country has gone on struggling and suffering, and often looking anxiously to London, the Charter; for every man who will honestly strive not so much for help as for encouragement; but London, like the monarch-sire of the Black Prince, at the Battle of Cressy, looked on as though it were willing that the country alone should have the honour of the victory. It is true, many good battles for auxiliary causes have been fought and won in London, as, for instance. the battle of the unstamped; but the greatest and best men, however, have nobly refused to comply Frost, Williams, and Jones' Restoration Committee of all—the battle for the CAUSE itself-for the CHARlead. Inactivity in London is the more to be deplored. believe will be greatly advantageous to the Chartist of others; and when I emitted such men as James of London, like the name of a king, would be a "tower of strength" to all those who require the

> Let London come down, and the victory would soon tracted, though it will not be prevented. With or without London, the cause will be won. This is the critical period-now, or never! London! take the lead, or thou art distanced for ever. What am I talking about? some will say. Has not

> London come forward? - was it not the first? -- is it not empty volubility;" I bring proofs. Since I came to London, many contests have I had with the Londoners advance of London; but what is the fact? Our missiles are words—the engine that shoots them, the presseditors are our engineers-writers supply ammunition. This is our physical force; thus we fight. Well, what great guns does London bring into the field? In London there is but one avowed Chartist periodical, and it is a hulfpenny one. It is called the English Chartist Circular. Why not give it its proper name-London Halfpenny Chartism? It is an imitation of the Glasgow Chartist Circular, which, however, bears a more modest title. Now, there is not a town in the country but would be ashamed to contribute no more to the cause Northern Star: why was it not instituted in London? Because the spirit of Chartism was not strong enough tism was born and bred : Chartism was cradled on our a giant amid the storins of the north.

> I do not say there are no good Chartists in London: praise be blessed! there are many who are all the better for being so, in spite of the evil circumstances that surround them. A good Chartist is a superlatively good man-a Christian. There is Cleave, the chief Chartist publisher in London—the sound-thinking Lovett-imprisoned Hetherington-Messrs. Necsom. Boggis, Wall, &c. &c., all good men and true. The wonder is that, with such leaders, London is not more "up to the mark." But there are causes for the apathy of the working men in London-disgraceful causes, as they must be, perforce—causes which ought to operate as a removal of their own consequences, for, in this instance, the effects ought to cure the causes. In a future paper, I will endeavour to trace some of these, and to hold up to the Londoners a glass, wherein cleft the heart of Walter, but could not persuade him

"To throw away the worser part of it, And live the better with the purer half;"

The spirit at that meeting gives promises of better "life in London." Yes, there is hope that the "day-spring from on high" will shortly visit the metropolis. Methinks I see the "Morning Star" arise! when O Connor comes forth from his living tomb; will he not animate London? will not her resurrection be coninnetive with his?

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, Might make them capable! Elequence such as his, might, in the words of Republican Milton-

"create a soul Under the ribs of Death." JOHN WATELES. London, 22. Chadwell-street, Middletou-square.

APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS.—An advertisement under his head appears in another part of our present paper, affording an instance of the soundalous mode n which the immense revenues of the Established "Many boasters are now quist; and many deter- Church of this country are distributed. While many mined fellows' have slunk from the battle. Then trust of its useless incumbrances are rolling in luxurious affluence, this poor man, who seems to have been a honesty I was ready to risk the life and liberty of self benevolently minded of the upper and middle classes OF MITCHELL.

John Mitchell, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Blackburn, near Barnaley, is stated to have conducted himself with great propriety since the passing of sentence. It will be seen, from the subjoined confession, that he was not the actual perpeirator of the murder; nor, if credence is to be given to the confession, that he did not go out with any intention of committing murder, or of siding and sheeting in murder; we would hope, therefore, that his life may be spared.

Condemned Cell, March 22, 1841.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER JOHN MITCHELL Before John Holroyd, Frederick Holroyd, and B. Livesey. On Monday, the 5th October, I met with Cherry, and Robinson, and Fox, at a village called Smithies, near Barnsley. I met them without appointment, or expectation of seeing either of them; it was about ten o'clock A M. when I met them. There was about to take place a fest-race, and I had gone for the sole purpose of seeing it. The names of the two persons who were to run were Stater and Brook. Robinson asked me if I could les him have 3s. 6d. I said I could not, as I had but 23% in the world. Robinson then said he would have some money before night. I remained at Smithies until two o'clock, P.M., having formed there the company of a young woman named Toppings; there was another young woman with her named Milliard. Myself and the two young women went into a house occupied by one of their acquaintance, as it was very cold. We remained in the house about half an hour, and then Went without stopping to see the race. We returned, all three together, in the direction of Barnsley, about one and a half miles distant. We arrived at Barnsley about half-past two, P.M. I left the young woman, and went to my father's house, my home, to get something to est. I remained about a quarter of an hour, and then went out; and on going down the principal street besides the market-place, I met a person named George Barlow. George Barlow offered to pay for a pint of ale, if I would go to John Winter's publichouse, called the Royal Oak. We then went together to that house, and had a pint of ale between us, which he paid for. We remained at this house about three quarters of an hour. We then went to another public-house, called the Duke of York; and having remained there about ten minutes, and got one glass of ale. I then left the Duke of York, leaving George Barlow in it. I then went up alone to a street of houses, called Taylor-row, and remained there, not in a house, about one hour, talking with one John Hilton, a weaver. I then left him and went home again to my father's house. I got there at about five o'clock; I got my tea and went out again, having been in the house about ten minutes. I had agreed with the young woman, Deborah Topping, whom I had been with at Smithies, to meet her in the afternoon of that day. I went out from my father's house for the sole purpose of meeting her according to appointment. I met her near what is eried Barnsley Town End, about a mile from my father's house; this would be about half-past five, P.M. We then (the young woman and myself) sat down together upon some steps belonging to Jam s Cleminsen. We sat there about three quarters of an hour. We then left that place and went down the street back again, and was about a quarter of an hour coming to Joshua Wragg's shop; just opposite this shep I met itobinson and Cherry; the young woman, on hearing the young man say he wanted me, walked away immediately; after this Robinson told me, in a great hurry, that a man had been collecting some milk money; he said the man would pass Crow-well-hill, which is about half a mile from where we were. R binson and Cherry told me to follow them. We all three ran in the direction of Worsbro' Common, then passed Crow-well hill. When we get to the Worsbre' Bars, the whole three of about him. When we got into the field in which Blackburn's house stands, though I did not at stopped at the barn end; Cherry then took up a piece; of wood, about four feet long, it was a gate head. Charry gave the gate head to me, and said I was to strike the man with it. When I got the gate head in my hands. I went to the gate that leads into the yard of the house, or farm yard; Cherry yet stood at the barn end, where I had just left him. I was now about eight yards from Cherry. Cherry told me that Robinson was putting up his hand for us. At this time I mow the girl that gave evidence against me at my trial, she was standing at the house door, I was about from twenty to thirty yards from her. Cherry left me and went towards Robinson. Robinson was, at the time Cherry went away, standing upon the wall against the lane which leads to the house. I saw him there, he was about thirty yards from me. I immediately followed Cherry, and whilst I was following Cherry, I saw Robinson upon the wall with a stone in his hand, is appeared to be a large stone. I saw him at the same time lift up both his arms, as if in the act of burling something down from the wall where he stood. I was then about eight yards from Robinson. I then mw Robinson jump from the wall into the lane, but before I had got on to the wall myself, I heard some one say "You d-d rascala" I knew this was not the thought, however, that the Dissenters themselves voice either of Robinson or Cherry; from the wail I saw a scuffle between a man whom I did not know, and

Robinson and Cherry. I saw Robinson and Cherry pull the man's feet from under him, and the man fell down. I then jumped from the wall, and with the gate head in my hand, I struck the first man I came at. I intended to have struck the man I saw struggling with Robinson and Cherry. The height of the wall was about six or seven feet. The moment I jumped down I struck at the first man nearest me; I found then that, I had struck at Robinson, for he said I had broken his arm. Robinson said I must carry him into the planting. I told him he might walk there. Robinson then went away in the direction of the planting; Cherry ran in the direction of the pasture. It was at this moment I nw a person lying on the ground in the lane, with his hat off; and I also saw the young woman mentioned before, and an elderly woman with her, with her cap on. Both the women screamed out several times, murder. I steed a little, at about eight yards from the two women, terrified with my arms hanging towards me, I ran away. I ran towards the pasture gate of the field, besides the planting. I saw no one but Cherry before me as I ran; before I got to the gate mentioned, I stumbled over some sticks and other obstructions in the lane that led to the pasture, and fell. I immediately get up and got over the pasture gate. I still saw Cherry running before me. I ran in the direction of the pasture gate, because I dare not go by the Barracks, thinking that the soldier on sentry might fire at me; I should have gone that way by the Barracks if it had not been for this dread of being shot. I got into the field where Cherry was running, I overtook him crossing the New Road. We then went

and get it set and I would pay for it in the morning.

We then agreed to have some cheese and bread, and

John Cherry went out to buy some. He shortly

returned with some. We all partook of the cheese and

bread, and when it was finished, we went all together,

myself, Fex, Robinson, and the two Cherrys, to

William Robinson's public-house, called the Butchers'

ms a quart, as there were five of us. We afterwards

We met George Barlow there; Barlow went with

returned. We had these cooked, and we all partook

of them; one or two persons in the room partook with

us also. We had ale supplied us by a quart at once,

from time to time. When we had finished eating and

drinking, which was about ten o'clock in the evening,

we separated, and I went home. Robinson went

with me as far as Newland. Robinson called at a public-

house called the Duke of York; this was about ten

o'clock, and then I went straight home. I got home

at about half-past ten, and nobedy was up. My

said he had heard of the murder, and asked me where

I had been. I told him I had been at Smithies. He

then asked me if I had been with any woman at any

public house. I told him I had been at William

mother got up to let me into the house. My father

THE BARNSLEY MURDER: CONFESSION | that she had heard that it was Blackburn's brother who

JOHN MITCHELL. In the presence of JOHN HOLROYD. FREDERICK HOLBOYD.

Emperial Parliament.

B. LIVESRY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, March 30. The royal assent was given by commission to several public and private Bills. Lord LYNDHURST gave notice that after the recess he

would present a petition on the subject of theatrical representations, with a view to an alteration in the law respecting those performances. In reply to a question from the Duke of Wellington,

Mr. Armstrong, from the office of the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, was ordered to attend at the pecting the falsification of the returns from the Clonmel

Union. Their Lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, March 30. The Committee appointed to try the me its of the petition against the return of Mr. Gladstone for the borough of Walsall reported that that gentleman was sall, but there was no satisfactory evidence to connect Administration. it with the sitting member.

Mr. PAKINGTON then rose, pursuant to notice, to

move that a select committee should be appointed to M'Leod's trial at Lockport. to from 75.000 to 80,000 persons, who were nearly believe truly, that the Attorney-General of the equally divided into Protestants and Catholics. He did not mean to find fault with the Government for Lockport, on behalf of the United States, to take to from 75,000 to 80,000 persons, who were nearly equally divided into Protestants and Catholics. He having conferred a constitution on the colony, though, such steps as the case may warrant. for his own part, he thought it was prematurely

given; and it was rather a singular fact that the very persons who were formerly most anxious for that constitution, were very many of them now most desirous to have it abolished. The elections in the colony had been attended by serious rioting. At St. John's the elections could not be concluded at all without military intervention. To such an extent had these outrages been carried, that the governor, when opening the session last January, had expressed of Wm. Townsend and Charles Smith, were they cannot convert the working men of Manchester state to receive a legislative system.

pose a committee of inquiry. He would not deny that

J. O'CONNELL, the motion was agreed to.

hr. Coloution moved a provision, to the enter held this morning by mit. Dance, in the that in all these combined parish or union schools a Lane, on the body of a female child, named Crawley, amount. chaplain should be appointed to regulate and superintend the instruction of the children, except those children were of a religion other than that of the established church, whose parents, or whose godfather it should be lawful that a licensed minister of the religion of the parents should visit the schools at certain hours to be appointed, to teach that religion to the be appointed by the board of management, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and receive such

salary as the Poor Law Commissioners should think ples of the Established Church, than that their education abould be entirely secular. He was of opinion that the exception contained in the proposition of the Hon. Member was by no means broad enough. Suppose three or four orphans were thrown into these schools, whose parents and forefathers had for centuries been Catholics, and suppose those children to have already imbibed some of the principles of that religion, Established Church. The Hon. Member confined his exception to the parents, or to the godfather and godwould be as well entitled to interfere. He had instanced the case of Catholic orphans, but the same

Lord TRIGNHOUTH contended that children, to whose relatives their religion was a matter of indiffer- tive of this view of the money market, the general ence, should be brought up in the tenets of the Established Church.

other religious persussion.

being brought up in the religion of the Established and first-class bills are very scarce, some of the

clause would be to place the education, not only religious but secular, of all these children in the hands are the closing prices to-day of some of the British of the clergy of the Established Church. As the paytogether, still running, until we came to Mr. Tee's rates, to which the Dissenters so largely contributed, he ment of these chaplains would come out of the poorfish pond. We then went to Kuaresbro' Dyke, thought they would never be reconciled to it. He pro-

his coat of and showed us his arm; it had a swelling The CHAIRMAN then put the question, that the above the elbow the size of an egg. I teld him to go clause stand part of the Bill, upon which Mr. PARKER said he should oppose the clause altogether.

Mr. GRINSDITCH was also opposed to the clause. Mr. Wakley was of opinion that all the matters relating to the education of the children should be made the subject of a separate Bill. The House divided upon the original motion, upon

Arms. Here we had one pint of ale, and when this which the clause was carried by a majority of 141 was drank, we said the landlady might as well bring to 36. Colonel SIBTHORP moved the omission of the 17th agreed to have some mutton steaks, onions, and bread clause, but on a division it was carried by a majority of Fox to buy the steaks, onions, and bread, leaving myself, the two Cherrys, and Robinson, while they

The 18th clause being proposed, Colonal SIBTHORP moved that the Chairman should report progress, upon which the Committee divided, and the Gallant Colonel's metion was negatived by a majority of 109 to 18. Colonel SIBTHORP spoke of the importance of the

clause, and said it was unfair to harass Members by forcing its consideration upon them at so late an hour of the night. Lord John Russell gave way, and the Chairman accordingly reported progress, and obtained leave to ait again on Thursday.

Wednesday, March 31.

read a third time, Mr. GLADSTONE moved that it be

my father's house, and speaking of the murder said, disposed to grant.

Mr. GOULBURN contended that if they admitted

After a few observations from Mr. DIVETT, the House divided, and the third reading was carried by a maiority of 108 to 31. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

SECOND EDITION.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Britannia, mail-steamer, arrived on Wednesday at Liverpool, from Halifax, after a speedy but rough passage of thirteen days from the latter port; Lord MELBOURNE stated that he would, on Tuesday, bringing accounts from New York to the 15th, and

anxiously looked for, is not of importance. The affair of M'Leod was still in statu quo, and himself however, it was not thought he would be brought. port, but the statement is not founded upon authority. since our last advices.

(From the New York American, March 15.) We have now increased confidence in the belief opposition to it were frivolous or vexatious. The with Great Britain. Meanwhile, however, all

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to pacificator, than, at need, as a dashing soldier, that might arise in the course and by reason of

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Thursday Evening, April 1, Quarter to Seven.

Waterfords and Waldegraves, who gave the names colour in order to evade fair discussion—finding families in meeting them—all letters having gone doubts as to whether the colony was yet in a fit charged with having made fools of themselves, ere to their half-and-half measures, they resolved to state to receive a legislative system.

Lord J. Russell would not oppose the motion, though he had not himself thought it necessary to propose a committee of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry and the repealer of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry and the repealer of inquiry. He would not deny that the street of inquiry and the repealer of inquiry and the repealer of inquiry. The would not oppose the motion, and in that capacity created a disturbance of inquiry. The would not oppose the motion, and in that capacity created a disturbance of inquiry. He would not oppose the motion, well set in, and in that capacity created a disturbance of inquiry. He would not oppose the motion, which had been called by placard, beautiful to the control of the street of inquiry. The would not oppose the motion, well set in, and in that capacity created a disturbance of inquiry and the repealer of inquiry. He would not oppose the motion, which had been called by placard, which had been called by placard, beautiful to the control of the street of the officer in the execution of his duty. It appeared began to tell him what a great meeting they had had Holmes was called to the chair. Mr. C. Doyle rose Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and Emigrants serious disturbances had taken place, nor was he prethat the defendants, with some other persons, on Friday evening. The Chartist soon told him to move the following resolution, which was separed to state to the House the means by which stationed themselves in the conservatory, and there were in number just forty-eight, and not a soul to which stationed themselves in the conservatory, and there were in number just forty-eight, and not a soul to which stationed themselves in the conservatory, and there were in number just forty-eight, and not a soul to which stationed themselves in the conservatory. Government proposed to remedy the existing evils. amused themselves with throwing orange peels at more, out of which number only twelve were operawhatever might be the opinion of the committee. He otherwise conducting themselves in a very impro- acknowledged it was truth and was silent. could not think that they had prematurely granted a per manner. On the officer desiring them to desist | Dreadful Fire.—About one o'clock on Sunday constitution to Newfoundland, for the governor of the colory had stated that it had rapidly improved in many respects under that constitution. He was, very abusive and insulting language, from which us went ou the New Read, still running, and over a therefore, unwilling to abolish the constitution, nor turnip field. I did not know where we were going, but fullowed them, as they said the man had some but fullowed them, as they said the man had some which showed itself too ready to do away with repreentative government.

is a solicitor, and Smith his articled clerk; and they which had been sent to be ground.—A portion of a ppeared in the Star, and moved its adoption, which A First-Class Large American Ship, ... 15th April After some observations from Mr. Humm and Mr. were fined £5, or fourteen days' limbo." They cotton factory belonging to Mr. Barlow caught fire, was seconded by Mr. Littler, and, when put, was FOR NEW ORLEANS.

> aged sixteen months, whose death was caused by a singular accident. The mother of the deceased said that on St. Patrick's Eve she went out to established church, whose parents, or whose godfather or godmother, might object to their being instructed in the tenets of the established church, in which case it should be lawful that a licensed minister of the rethen screamed very violently. Her mother ran to her assistance, and on taking her up found that she was bleeding from the mouth, and that she held in her hand a square-pointed shoemaker's knife, the blade of which was stained with blood. The child showed no external wound, and the knife must have entered her mouth as she fell. did feel some rejuctance at throwing any additional burdens on the Dissenters for the purpose of educating children in a religion to which they were opposed. He thought, however, that the Dissenters themselves would rather see these children educated in the principal of the purpose of the injury until a few days afterwards, when he found a distinct incised wound in the throat, (caused, doubtless, by the knife being forced in, by the fall), surrounded by inflammation, and producing extreme difficulty of breathings the The parish surgeon, (Mr. Garrett,) saw the child on sudden sloughing of this wound ended in suffocation and that the teachers, male and female, signed and death. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

CITY NEWS, COMMERCIAL REVIEW, AND A WARN-ING HINT TO THE DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS' BANKS. -The Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid his ministerial paw upon the Savings' Banks deposits, and given in exchange Exchequer Bills—that is, his flimsy and fluctuating "promises to pay," to the commissioners. Even among the money-mongers that this source of revenue will be thereby seriously injured, if not permanently impaired. The objections to this mode of augumenting the National reasoning would apply to the orphan children of Debt are numerous; and it is argued by the best in-Baptists or Independents, or, indeed, those of any formed in such matters, that if this system be permitted, the Government may use the power of increasing the debt to an unlimited extent. Irrespecaspect is favourable to commerce; the changes are in favour of this country, and gold is flowing into Lord SANDON suggested that if the clause was so the "old lady's" coffers. All this betokens a more framed as to give the power of objection to children lively state of affairs; but, as money is abundant, being brought up in the religion of the Established Church to parents and natural guardians, instead of godfathers and godmothers, the difficulty would be obviated.

Mr. Hawes contended that the effects of this of the possibility of war with France, French securities and provided to the sixth, we understand, is Little, 1043; Mr. John Baldwin, 991; Mr. James Church to parents and natural guardians, instead of heavy gentry" may be induced to embark their first of those elected for Bradford town-the first of the election of Guardians of the election of Guardians of the election of the elec

Local and General Intelligence.

WAKEFIELD.-ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.-For the first time since the establishment of the Poor Law Union we have had a contested election for Guardians at Wakefield. The number wanted was four, but there were no less that eighteen gentlemen nominated, and notwithstanding the utmost diligence on the part of those employed to scrutinise the votes, the election was not declared till Saturday night. The following is the result :- Wm. Hansel, Esq., 471; Mr. John Jackson, 403; Rev. W. T. of the Rural Police, such a body being considered confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

Alderson, 377; Mr. Charles Fearne, 270; Mr. as uscless, and completely uncalled for. The meet-thomas Haigh, 239; Mr. G. Bennington, 236; ing was numerously attended, and was composed of Mr. J. Craven, 155; Mr. J. Patrick, 153; Mr. T. both Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, who are joining received by a gentleman in this neighbourhood, from of moment cocurred by a gentleman in this neighbourhood by a gentleman in this neighbourhood by a gentleman in this neighbourhood by a gent Esq., 471; Mr. John Jackson, 403; Rev. W. T. Holdsworth, 150; Mr. Joseph Horner, 127; Mr. hand and heart in this all-important subject. Mr. a friend in Australia, dated the 28th of September, Wm. Briggs, 110; Mr. S. Holdsworth, 100; Mr. Cowling Ackroyd was called to the chair, who ld40, from which the following extract has been A. Mackie, 69; Mr. Joseph Mountain, 38: Mr. opened the business by stating the reason for which made:—Bolam, who was banished for the murder of Wm. Briggs, 110; Mr. S. Holdsworth, 100; Mr. gentlemen were consequently declared duly elected.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Sunday evening last, about seven o'clock, as a gentleman and two ladies On the question that the Jews' Declaration Bill be took their seats in the carriage before the horse was

KEIGHLEY.-Low TYRANNY.-Last week. that she had heard that it was Blackburn's brother who had murdered him; upon this I said I was sure he would not do such a thing; and my mother said it was like one of my tricks.

I was apprehended that day at about two o'clock, p.m., viz on the 6th of October, 1840.

Signed by me,

Signed by me,

Mr. GOULBURN contended that if they admitted the following low act of petty tyranhy was played t Lord Sandon was not prepared to go the same Chartists at the Working Men's Hall, alleging as length as Hon. Gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House, but still he had heard nothing to induce him to refuse his assent to this Bill.

Ing shything to do with crying the meetings of the checked an antibactor induced in the did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they made off, Bartle leaving a his reason, that if he did it would be as much as his scared them, and they were identified and life.—Naval and Military Gazette.

Fatal Collision on the Chartists at the Working Men's Hall, alleging as the house they were heard by Mr. Anderton, who from a few persons calling themselves the town's proved the case authorities. Having a week or two ago refused to take his trial. announce a Chartist meeting at the above place. that body were under the necessity of appointing a crier of their own. A rattle, sometimes used by the Temperance Society, was accordingly borrowed of Mr. Thomas Knowles, and Mr. John Waterhouse, a barber, agreed to perform the duties of the office pro tem. He was accordingly going through the town last week, informing the inhabitants that a representation of Dr. M'Douall, would be gone through in the Working Men's Hall, when a fellow called Sugden, lately dubbed as town's constable, came to him, and forcibly seized the rattle, pretending at the time, that it was a public nuisance, and endangered her Majesty's peace, by drawing crowds of people to the place. Mr. Waterhouse replied to the 6th of April, move the adjournment of the House until Thursday, the 22nd of the same menth.

Boston to the 16th ult., inclusive.

The intelligence thus received, which has been so this ridiculous charge, by observing that the people collected, amounting to only about a dozen, were there before he came, and their attention had only bar of the House on Thursday, to give evidence res- in prison at Lockport, awaiting his trial, to which, been drawn towards him through Sugden's own conduct in seizing the rattle. Argument was, however, Rumours prevailed, that our minister, Mr. Fox, had out of the question, and Mr. Waterhouse and the demanded the release of M'Lcod, or his own pass- rattle were taken to the magistrates' clerk, where Sugden declared his willingness to take oath that The boundary question remained also untouched the unusual noise of the instrument had collected about 200 persons in the course of a minute, and to all appearance, but for his timely interference, would have produced a riot in the town. On Wedduly elected, but that meither the petition nor the that no serious difficulties will interrupt our relations appeared before the magistrates at the petty sessions last:—Mr. John Livsey, of Manchester; Mr. John committee further reported that there prevailed a possible precautions to prevent the occurrence of any to lay a complaint against Sugden for forcibly general system of treating at the last election at Waluntoward events on the frontier are taking by the
sall, but there was no satisfactory evidence to connect. Administration.

Seizing the rattie, and wishing to know the opinion Isaac Johnson, Mr. James Burton, Mr. Isaac
of their worships about the means they ought to Armitage, Mr. Thomas Howorth, and Mr. George Major-General Scott, not less distinguished as a employ in publishing Chartist meetings, as they Wareham, of Stockport. These men complain of account the need as a dashing soldier, were denied the use of the common bell. Mr. Ellis the neglect shewn towards them by men in authority than at need as a dashing soldier. a question from Sir R. Peel, said he would make his financial statement for the year on Friday, the 30th of April.

Mr. Participant of the percentage of the eonstable can prove that the rattle is a nuisance, and of their release, so that they might have their recog-obstructs the passage through the town, he has a nizances signed. They had made all preparations That trial is noticed, we believe, for this day right to stop it. The parties left the Court, declar- for coming out at half-past ten o'clock, but, how-The Hon. Member, as the groundwork of his motion, stated that the population of Newfoundland amounted and we hear it rumoured from Washington, and we form 75 000 to 20 000 to 2

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, a public meeting was Feargus O'Connor, Esq. A second resolution was also passed, that Dr. M'Douall should be requested to represent the people of Stockport. Both were carried without opposition; and a third was about to be submitted, when a discussion arose as to the legality of the meeting. They referred to the Star, and found they were wrong, and adjourned till that night week, to call it by placard.

MACCLESFIELD .- THE ANTI-CORN LAW for those who could not write their name." Our present Correspondent, affirms this to be an infamous libel upon the character of the Repealers at be a real name and signature. We have handed the principles of religious liberty to bring up children this step has been loudly deprecated, as tending to name of the party to our present Correspondent, of tached thereto. Subscriptions in aid of under such circumstances in the religion of the Retablished Character and Subscriptions of the destroy all confidence in the hitherto sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other, and the sacred nature whom we know nothing more than of the other than other than of the other than of the other than o so leave the matter between them.

BRADFORD. - ELECTION OF GUARDIANS. - On Thursday night week, the enumeration of voters for each candidate nominated as Guardians for the Bradford townships was closed, and the following was the result:—John Ward 1,068 votes, John Stead 969, John Bilton 885, Richard Newby 831, Joshua Brigg 755, John Hill 639; these six were declared 314, Thomas Cure 309, Leonard Mitton 233, Charles

Royal Foresters band will be in attendance.

Tickets for the tea party, one shilling each; may be had of the following persons, viz: Mr. S. Auty,
Manchester-road; Mr. J. Ibbetson, Bridge-street;
Mr. Wood, Church school; and Mr. W. Smith, barber, Great Horton; Mr. Spencer, Wibsey Bank-foot;
Mr. Spencer, Wibsey Bank-foot;
Mr. Royal Foresters band will be in attendance.

The Armstrong Liver Pills are recommended, as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inports of British Grain, &c. have been moder active liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and

of the inhabitants of Horton was held in the Epis paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, Oats, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per 45 lbs. for the best me and change on Tuesday evening last for the best me and are next in last.

HOUSEBREAKING.—On Monday. Benjamin Bartle,

sermons were preached in Providence chapel, Re- chester, owing to the misconduct of the superin gent-street, Oldham, by the Rev. W. Trotter, of dent of engineers, who became a victim to his on Bradford, Yorkshire, and collections were made to carelessness and neglect of orders. This unfortune the amount of £17. 14s. 8d. towards liquidating the man (Charles Innis) had been assisting with an exp debt of the above chapel. A selection of sacred engine and tender the 4 o'clock passenger train in music was performed from the "Creation," and Manchester up the first incline at Moston; and instead of returning, according to regulation, by another a continuous co

MANCHESTER.—At the Brown-street Chartist Rooms, Mr. James Cartledge addressed the Chartists, Which left Manchester at half-past 4, suddenly ca on Sunday evening last, on the duty of the men stop- in sight, when within 200 yards of him, at go ping at home on Tuesday evenings, in order to give speed, just where there is a sharp curve in the lightest wives and sweethearts the privilege of attending and the shock which ensued was so fearful the the female meeting on that evening. The men might according to the description of an eye witness, a talk about freedom of opinion and liberty, but he was because into fragments such as might be a mi of opinion, that without the assistance of woman broken into fragments, such as might be gather lovely woman—there would be no redemption, there-fore, he hoped that all the men would send their wives died of his injuries in about half an hour; the figure to join the female Chartists of this place. Mr. Camp- man was severely hurt; and the damage done bell delivered a lecture on the same evening in Tib-

PROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT. LIBERATION OF EIGHT CHARTIST PRISONERS PROM CHESTER CASTLE.—The following patriots, who have suffered the full term of the imprisonment for which Broadbent and Mr. James Duke, of Ashton; Mr. Mr. Ellis reminded them that they were magistrates, and had the power of sending people to Wakefield House of Correction.

STOCKPORT.—The Anti-Corn Law Humbugs met Mr. Walker in the street; this detained them till a quarter past four o'clock, before they arrived in Mauchester, room, at the Bull Inn, upon the subject of the Corn Laws. Messrs. Cobden, Smith, and five others from Laws. Messrs. Cobden, Smith, and five others from their friends, who had promised to meet them at the comparate may saye themselves the expenses and the comparate may saye themselves the Laws. Messrs. Cobden, Smith, and five others from which completely frustrated the arrangements of Manchester were present. This meeting, as all their friends, who had promised to meet them at the All Fool's Day.—This morning, at Bow-street, the rest have been of late, excepting one at which two well-dressed young men, disciples of the colour in order to evade fair discussion—finding families in meeting them—all letters having gone through the Governor's hands; and, of course, he swered, the exact day of sailing, and the amount would be aware how to manage it.

conded by Mr. C. Connor, and carried unanimously, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the manifold and oppressive grievances under which the working classes of this country now labour, imperatively de- JOHN TAYLOR, Mallet, 747 1400 4th April mand redress, and that, therefore, this meeting QUEEN VICTORIA, ment to adopt the People's Charter; and also to LYONS, ment to adopt the People's Charter; and also to LYONS, Agry, 470 800 13th April take immediate steps for the restoration of Frost, ROCHESTER, Woodhouse, 717 1400 16th April Williams and Jones and for the release of all Williams, and Jones, and for the release of all ORPHEUS, political prisoners in the united kingdom."-Mr. James Cartledge then read the petition, which J. O'CONNELL, the motion was agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into committee on the van to take them to their destination, they "raised the wind," and mizzled.

The Columbus moved a provision, to the effect that in all these combined parish or union schools a chaplain should be appointed to regulate and super-Livesey, who had just arrived from Chester, entered the room and was received with the must enthusias-On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was convened in the Chartist-room, for the purpose of electing a person for the Convention. A resolution was passed, agreeing with the plan laid down by the country at large, that instead of the persecution, prosecution, and incarceration deterring him from advocating the Charter. It had made him more determined to proceed. (Cheers.) He would not say more at that time, because it was late, but hoped he should have shortly a more favourable opportunity. A vote of shortly a more favourable opportunity. A vote of millers buy with great caution; fresh thraid thanks was given to the chairman at the close of Wheat nearly brings the rates of last week, it

> capital and labour was delivered in the Chartist's Beans dull. reom, 266, Clarendon-street, over the Co-operative Store, on Sunday evening last, by Edward Curran. Store, on Sunday evening last, by Edward Curran. rivals of Grain to this day's market are languaged The lecturer acquitted himself well, and gave great Wheat has been dull sale, and is, per quarter low satisfaction. The chairman announced that there The finest Barley has been very heavy sale, of would be lectures delivered there every Sunday evening, at half-past six; also the members meet very dull sale and rather lower. every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. HALIFAX.-New Pellon.-On Thursday even-

ing week, a public meeting was held at the above Macclesfield, and states that there has been no petition at all on the subject this year. The paragraph tion at all on the subject this year. The paragraph was inserted upon the authority of a communication from Macclesfield, authenticated by what seemed to chair. After the petition had been read to the meet
£ s. d. ing, it was adopted, and a number of signatures attached thereto. Subscriptions in aid of the Convention to sit in London were companied.

HULL.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.-A crowded meeting of this association was held in the Freemasons' lodge, on Monday evening last, when a sermon was preached by Mr. Worsdell, on the death sermon was preached by Mr. Worsdell, on the death of Clayton, after which the sum of 10s. was collected for his widow. After the sum of 10s. was collected for his widow. After the sermon was preached, Mr. Henry Vincent, Mr. Moir, Dr. M'Douall, Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. John Arran, of Bradford; Mr. Wilkinson, of Halifax; Mr. Gill, of Sheffield; Mr. Dunduly elected. The unsuccessful candidates stood thus — John King 633, William Glover 626, Joshua Lupton 592, John Anderton (dyer) 501, James Keighley 470, John Stuterfield 321, James Wade Petitions 276 (etting numerously signed) bers of Mr. O'Connor's Convention. The National 29s. 6d.; Oats, 29s. 9d.; Beans, 37s. 11d. Petitions are getting numerously signed.

Rhodes 218, David Wilcock 204, Joshus Mann 164,
Joseph Parkinson 130. It may be observed that clork of the Halifax Poor Law Union, certifies that iell 23 per cent. in as many days. The following favourable. In the two other townships of the funds:—Three per Cent. Consols, 88\frac{1}{4}; New Three-tested, Samsel Cowling and James Booth were consols for Account, 88\frac{1}{4}.

The Suggest Many 1 in the course of least week.

The Suggest Many 1 in the course of least week.

The first five are declared the elected Guardians for the next twelve months. All the out-township of the mills are working short time. The first five are declared the elected Guardians for the next twelve months. All the out-township of the many prices lower.

The first five are declared the elected Guardians for the next twelve months. All the out-township of the next twelve months. All the out-township of the next twelve months. All the out-township of the next twelve months. The first five are declared mithematically and prices lower.

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The first five are declared the elected Guardians for the next twelve months. All the out-township of the next twelve months. The first five are declared mithematically and prices lower. beginn, rull search to these chaptains would one out of the poors, on the poors, and the poors, on the poors, on the poors, or t

ber, Great Horton; Mr. Spencer, Wibsey Bank-foot; Mr. Barrett, Chain-street, Middleton-field; and Mr. Braithwaite, St. James's school. No tickets will be sold after the 10th of April.

During Meaning of British Grain, &c. have been modern by the same period the trade generally been inactive, the demand for Wheat almost been inactive, the demand for Wheat almost be sold after the 10th of April.

During the same period the trade generally been inactive, the demand for Wheat almost been inactive, Public Meeting at Horron.—A public meeting N.B. The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled

copal Chapel, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of memorialising the West Riding magistrates, assembling at Wakefield, against the introduction of the Rural Police, such a body being considered as uscless, and completely uncalled for. The meeting was numerously attended, and was composed of

Isaac Haydon, 33; Mr. Joseph Reay, 28; Mr. Isaac they were met, &c. The meeting was afterwards Millie, is in Sydney; Mr. G. saw him sitting in his shaw, 23; Rev. E. C. Tyson, 18, The first four addressed by Messrs. Auty, Hill, Hodgson, Burrows, office. He is appointed a clerk at the Convict Barand others. At the conclusion of the meeting, a racks in Hyde Park, Sydney, and is much thought Committee was formed for the purpose of carrying of. He has, I believe, a separate cell and some out the objects of the meeting.

Discussion.—An animated discussion took place He has behaved very well, but of course receives from Honley, near Huddersfield, were about to return on Sunday evening last, at the house of Mr. R. no pay; in about eight years he may get a ticket of home, and while the horse was being attached to Carrodus; the subject was, whether agricultural or leave for good behaviour, and then work for pay. the gig, at the Strafford Arms, Wakefield, the ladies commercial pursuits are the most beneficial. The or if he have money may set up anything he likes. took their seats in the carriage before the horse was subject was well handled, but not coming to a close, and this is the treatment that convicts of the deepest properly yoked, when he immediately began to it was adjourned to the following Sunday evening, to criminality are subjected to by transportation to a Robinson's public bonse last. I then went to bed. I read a third time that day six months.

Mr. Pringle seconded the amendment.

Mr. Macaular did not think the House of Commons was justified in refusing that the ladies were rescued from much difficulty that the ladies were rescued fr ostler for his intrepidity and courage on this occasion, but for them it was "no go," poverty, it appears, is to fare worse than atrocious crime.—Newcastle Journal.

PHYSICAL FORCE.—The following armed at

FATAL COLLISION ON THE LEEDS AND MANCHES Ake his trial.

OLDHAM.—Sermons.—On Sunday last, two afternoon, near Moston, about four miles from Management of the statement of the statemen of returning, according to regulation, by anothern he backed his engine to return on the same line. consequences were most dreadful. The luggage tra the engines, tenders, and carriages was very gree. The coroner's jury, in accordance with these fact found that the deceased fell a victim to his own car

> RETREAT, NEAR LEEDS. WANTED, an active middle-aged Person, good Disposition, and free frem the Cares of Family, as Female Attendant. Apply to Mr. HARE, 32, East Parade. Leeds, April 2, 1841.



LIVERPOOL.

Passage-money told them. By this means they be enabled to go direct on Board the Ship imme ately on their arrival at Liverpool.

N.B. The Ship never finds Provisions for Second

Cant. Register. Burthen. To Sa 712 1400 7th April Thompson. 675 1300 19th April Cole, FOR BALTIMORE,

OROZIMBO, Marcy, 500 850 10th April FOR QUEBEC,

Apply as above. Liverpool, April 1st, 1841.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET

(BY EXPRESS.) FRIDAY, APRIL 2.—The supply is moderate to-de; ne meeting.

other sorts are ls. per qr. cheaper. Barley is the HULME AND CHORLTON.—A lecture on sale, without variation in price. Oats, Shelling, d

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MARCH 30TH .- The

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WES ENDING MARCH 30, 1841.

Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Pa Qrs. 1565

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There was no impro ment in the demand for manufactured goods either of our Cloth Halls on the two last man wants. There is not anything like specula afloat, and the manufacturers complain greatly of prices to which they are obliged to submit in or to effect sales.

Howden Corn Market, March 27.—There a moderate supply of Grain at our market to-at the following prices:—Wheat, 59s. ld.; Ban

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, MA 30.—Our Cloth Market to day has again been gloomy, nothing having been done but in light fancies, for home trade. Nothing doing for portation. Prices are full a shade lower, and little doing in broad and narrow Cloths.

pressed sales, and prices for that Grain remain as quoted. Scarcity continues to keep up the value States Flour may be bought at 24s, per barrel.

LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEAR O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, Co Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his P ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, gate; and Published by the said Joshua Hop (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his D ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 11 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constitution whele of the said Printing and Publishing

one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, (Post-pas J. HOBSON, No thern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, April 8, 1841.