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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

PRICE SIXPENCE HALFPENNY, OF

indubitably, the effects of that justly execuated law, most certainly shows that language lacks the power of depicting the horrors inseparably connected with that worse than savage enactment. The most uncivilised and barbarous people on the surface of the globe would deem such a law an indelible disgrace on their character. Tes, Sir, the "untutored Indian" will not stand alod and see the helpless and destitute perish-it has been left to the civilised, the refined, the college-bred Christian legislators of England—to the "collective wisdom of the empire," to concect, enact, and enforce a he to rob, to starve, and murder the poor of the land

by wholesale. It cannot, for a mement, be supposed that the poor woman, Longley, was devoid of maternal feeling. She had not forgot her sucking child, but on the contrary, she had a dear to her as the pampered child of royalty is to its bowels of poor Lingley yearned o'er her periahing system may ridicule the Charter and look with coninfant; she could not supply its wants - the means of enstaining its life were not in her power: "she had no entriment for her own sustenance"-want had dried ap the breast that ought to have given nourishment and apport to her child. What could she do? Could the look upon her little innocent suffering all the nor the destitute find an asylum within its portals. horrors of hunger-dying the most cruel of all deaths. and be unmoved thereby? No, she felt as a motherthe was driven to madness and desperation; and, in the agony of her soul, she terminated the unspeakable safferings of her helpless babe, but not before she had med for aid, and asked in vain for help. The writer of the article I have referred to says :-

THE PROBLEM SOLVED; OR AN ANSWER

TO THE QUESTION.

" WHO WAS THE MURDERER!" TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—In your valuable paper of Saturday last, I find an article copied from the Satirist, and headed a The abuses of the New Poor Law," but from the store of the circumstances therein detailed, I should

think that the mildest terms that could have been

adopted as an heading to the article ought to have been

a The CERSES of the New Poor Law;" for the melancholy event therein recorded, independent of the multi-

tadinous svils heretofore published, and which are,

The wretched mother was committed, of course, and will probably be hanged." He then asks-" Who was the murderer? Was it the poor frenzied creature who sat upon the cold stones with an empty breast and a foodless body, listening to of the New Poor Law, who thrust her forth into the dreets, with the moral certainty that she must perish there? Who was the real murderer, we ask? the men who doomed the child to die of starvation, or the mother who terminated its sufferings a little before they would

have been terminated by the natural operation of the New Poor Law ?" Now, Sir, in taking up this subject, I have two objects in view. First, to arouse the people to a sense of their duty; to persuade them to use their utmost efforts to obtain an immediate abrogation of that most accurated by; and, secondly, to teach the rising generation an baired of tyranny and an abhorrence of every act of "the powers that be," that militates against the common wal. I desire to see an army of young and sterling patriots, who will far outstrip us, their predecessors, in meny and determination.

We in our childhood, have been taught many unmeaning things, yet still a meaning might be given : some of them and profit be derived therefrom; and as most Chartist parents have heard of "The House that Jack built," I would request them to turn their attenfind it better calculated to instruct their children than

But, before I commence, allowing to state that I have to convey instruction on such subjects to the young, and to secomplish this purpose it is needful to be plain in inguage and somewhat alluring to the tender mind. Se, without further proem, here is the answer to the

"WHO WAS THE MURDERER?" This is the House that Jack built (a) This is the purge (b)

That was made in the House that Jack built. This is the child (c) That died of the purge,

That was made in the House that Jack built This is the mother (d)That had no home, That drown'd the child

That was made in the House that Jack built. This is the breast (e) As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home,

That drowned the child

That died of the purge-

That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built, This is the Guardian (f) Of Mary-le-bone, As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home.

That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

That drown'd the child

This is the land (2) Of freedom's own. Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast As cold as a stone. Of the mother That had no home, That drowned the child, That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

This is the deep (h) And heavy mean, That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast As cold as a stone, Of the mother

That had no home, That drowned the child That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built These are the men,

Who ask for a loan, (i) To swell the deep And heavy moan, That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast, As cold as a stone, Of the mether That had no home That drowned the child.

That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

This is the law, (i) That will change the tone, Of the men, That ask for a loan, To swell the deep And heavy moan, That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast. As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home, That drowned the child,

hat died of the purge That was made in the House that Jack built

These are the men, (k)

From Bath to Coine. To carry the law, That will change the tone, Of the men. That ask for a loan, To swell the deep And heavy moan, That's beard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast. As cold as a stone Of the mother That had no home

That drowned the child, That died of the purge,
That was made in the House that Jack built.

(6) The "Tax-Trap," BE-FOREEE by Finality on Bull

(6)—The starve us-off law.

infant child of

(6) The unfortunate Longley who was "turned all mankind.

she would have become chargeable to the and that the following be its objects:

The land of Bibles," which book tells as to " feed the hungry and clothe the naked;" but practice does not very frequently quadrate with profession in this evangelised country. We are "free-born Britons !!" When the wicked beareth rale, the people mourn." Proy. xxix, 2.

has borrowed, or rather TAKEN the money people.

of the workies that was deposited in Savings' Banks. What next? -The Charter. (k) - The "whole-hog-and-bristles-and-all" Chart-

Helvetius, truly says, that "the evils of a State are reformation. the effects of its legislation," and it is no difficult task tempt upon, yea, and persecute its advocates, yet no other remedy can effect a complete cure of the body be the foundation on which the temple of freedom must

Leeds, April 7th, 1841.

Chartist Entelligence.

THE NEW SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

THE SECRET MOVE. he bely crying for hours for food? or was it the agents somewhat curious inclosure, which we proceed, of be educated on the mest approved plans the assocourse, to lay before our readers:-

> " TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. "SIR,-It being the wish of most of the members that the enclosed circular of Mr. Lovett, should be sent to the Northern Star, you are at full liberty to make what use of it you like.

"Yours, respectfully, " T. TAYLOR.

W. RIDER.

London, 183, Tottenham-court Road, ' March

'DEAR SIR,-The following address is intended to be submitted to all the leading Chartists throughout the kingdom that we can have access to, in order to obtain their signatures, when it will be printed and published as their joint address; previous to which it will be considered a breach of honour for any individual to cause ils publication. It is also intended that the persons sign- tal, and political training. ing it shall form a provisional board of management for tion to the following version, and I imagine they will six or twelve months, (as may be deemed advisable,) to aid in forming the association by the sale of cards, or otherwise. After which the board o to be elected by the members according to the rules and no intention of treating the subject with levity. I wish regulations.* By returning this to Mr. Lovett, 183, Tottenham-court Road, signed or otherwise, by return of post, you will oblige, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM LOVETT. 'JOHN COLLINS, HENRY HETHERINGTON JOHN CLEAVE, 'GEORGE ROGERS. HENRY MITCHELL.

with such alterations or additions as the parties signing risk, or violating the laws of the country. this address may hereafter suggest.

TO THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORMERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

in the great cause of human liberty, we would wish to year:rivet this important truth on your mind: You must become your own social and political regenerators, or you-will never enjoy freedom. For true liberty cannot be conferred by acts of Parliament or decrees of princes, but must spring up from the knowledge, morality, and public virtue of our population. Be assured, fellowcountrymen, that those who have hitherto been permitted to rule the destinies of nations—who in their madness or folly have cursed the land with wars, cruelty, oppression, and crime-will ever maintain their power and ascendancy while they have ignorant and demoralised slaves to approve and execute their mandates. Though revolution were to follow revolution, and Leaving for incidental expences ... changes were to be continually effected in our constitution, laws, and government, unless the social and pelitical superstructure were based upon the intelligence and morality of the people, they would only have exchanged despotism for despotism, and one set of oppres-

sors for another. ' If, therefore, you would escape your present social and political bondage, and beneat your race, you must happiness. bestir yourselves, and make every sacrifice to build up the sacred temple of your own liberties, or by your crease of degradation and wrong. You cannot suppose that these who revel in the spoils of labour, and live by the wretchedness they have created, will be instruforging your fetters, may profess sympathy while they are adding insult to wrong, and may talk of instructing contemptuously spurn every proposal for establishing equality of political rights and social obligations—the enduring basis of liberty, prosperity, and happiness.

seeing the bounties of heaven made subservient to human another; if not, it is requisite that its illegality, or as soon as possible, after the Honourable House has ing to both Houses of Parliament, should be for a enjoyment-who weuld bless our land with peace and human brotherhood, and cause the intellectual and moral capabilities man is endowed with to spring forth proposes to attain the end sought, should be demon- the law of the land." Mr. Peter Hoey, who was in all their usefulness and excellence, anxiously in- strated, that the necessity for another and more received with the most enthusiastic demonstraquire how he can best aid the holy cause of man's social regeneration and political freedom.

'Tracing most of our social grievances to class legislaprinciples of the People's Charter: we have made it the the contrary, they say that they have "no Tories, in swearing against him at York, and concluded him. He gave the parsons a tremendous flogging stating their devotion to the Chartista' cause. All polar star of our agitation, and have resolved, by all just and peaceful means, to cause it to become the law disposition to oppose" it. This admission at once of our country. Beliging it to have truth for its basis. He concluded by advising the in their different localities, more narricularly by Management and non-resistance to gave a cheering account of the progress of Chartism received when he commenced. Mr. David Pilmore empty stemachs. He concluded by advising the in their different localities, more narricularly by Management and non-resistance to gave a cheering account of the progress of Chartism received when he commenced. Mr. David Pilmore empty stemachs. and the happiness of all for its end, we conceive that it needs not the violence of passion, the bitterness of party spirit, nor the arms of aggressive warfare for its be established in peace.

But while we would implore you to direct your undi-

vided attention to the attainment of that just political favour of it more efficient and productive of social benefit than it has been hitherto. We have wasted glorious means of usefulness in foolish displays and a tinselled and corrupt aristocracy rather than aspiring cation, must have convinced him. Out of several to the mental and moral dignity of a pure democracy. Our public meetings have, on too many occasions, been arenne of passionate invective, party spirit, and the following one, as a sample of the people's keenpersonal idolatry, rather than public assemblies for ness of discernment: calmly deliberating and freely discussing national or local grievances, or as schools for the advancement of our glorious cause by the dissemination of facts and in-culcation of principles; as it is by such teachings that our population will be prepared to use, wisely, the political power they are now seeking to obtain.

applied to a higher and nobler purpose—that of develop- Meeting when we received it, and after canvassing its the cloven from three concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting, the O'im surry o'ive preech'd the devil's wurks on a Suning the mental and moral energies of the population, to contents very misutely and strictly, we submitted it to the great end of their political freedom and social a meeting of the members of the Association. Who happiness. As no earthly power can prevent an intelli- instructed me to inform you that they were extremely gent people from obtaining their rights, nor all the sorry to find that you, Sir, in whom the country placed appliances of corruption permanently enslave them, we so much confidence, should give your countenance and landlord, Mr. Cantrill, Nag's Head Inn, St. Peter's the meeting, who adopted the petition without a Chapel, on Sunday last, and fearing the exposition

to enable them to improve, to any extent, their physical "The Charter and no Surrender." You speak of our one; consequently, we were fluored there also. The course of signature, and will be sent in due course: | would not suffer him to go in ! This is taking a prop condition, yet we believe that a vast increase of social public meetings as arenas "of passionate invective. enjoyment might be effected, (despite a corrupt and party spirit, and personal idolatry." Our " pasionate degraded government,) if sobriety and moral culture invective" is the honest outbreak of a suffering and town with bills, and even then, the landlord, Mr. OUBEBURN.—Public Mesting to Abort The were more generally diffused. And, therefore, we are oppressed people; our " party spirit" is our determi- Glue, Talbot Inn, Iron Gate, stated that he dare not let NATIONAL PETITION.—A public meeting of the inha- Mr. Henry Vincent lectured in the Theatre of this desirous of seeing our political teachers disseminating nation not to be led astray by any who would divert us as have the room according to promise, therefore the bitants of this place was held in the Byker Building

"As the children of to-day will, in a few years, be now cease to command their adoration." called upon to exercise the rights and duties of men, and kept in repair at an enormous expense by future station, and not permit them to be moulded to fc) The infant child of poor Longley, which, in a wise and just system of education, calculated to

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

in favour of the People's Charter, and by every just

3. To appoint as many Missionaries as may be deemed in this country is the cause of the complicated grievan- for the purpose of explaining the views of the associaces so much and so justly complained of by the labour- tion, for promoting its efficient organization, for lecturcompassion upon the offspring of her womb, which was ing classes. It is the want of a veritable House of ing on its different objects, and otherwise seeing that Commons that has brought death into the state and all the intentions of the general body are carried into disposal of their own accredited and chosen officers: well fed, well clad, and too well paid mother. The our woes; and, though those who fatten on the present effect in the several localities, according to the instructions they may receive from the general board.

4. To establish Circulating Libraries from a hundred to two hundred volumes each, containing the most usepolitic. Universal Suffrage must be obtained. It must ful works on politics, morals, the sciences, history, and our defeat is certain. such instructive and entertaining works as may be genebe erected, otherwise the superstructure cannot stand, rally approved of. Such libraries to vary as much as possible from each other, and be sent in rotation from one town or village in the district to another, and to be lent freely to the members.

5. To print from time to time such Tracts and Pamphiets as the association may consider necessary for promoting its objects; and when its organisation is complete, to publish a monthly or quarterly national

6. To erect Public Halls, or Schools for the People, throughout the kingdom, upon the most approved principles, and in such districts as may be necessary. Such halls to be used during the day as Infant, Prepa-We have received the following letter, with its ratory, and High Schools, in which the children shall ciation can devise; embracing physical, mental, moral, and political instruction: and used of an evening by adults for public lectures on physical, moral, and political science-for readings, discussions, musical entertainments, dancing, and such other healthful and rational recreations as may serve to instruct and cheer the industrious classes after their hours of toil, and prevent the formation of vicious and intoxicating habits. Such halls to have two commodious playgrounds, and, where practicable, a pleasure-garden attached to each; apartments for the teachers, rooms for hot and cold baths. for a small museum, a laboratory and general workshop, where the members and their children may be taught experiments in science, as well as the first principles of the most useful trades.

7. To establish, in such towns or districts as may be found necessary, Normal or Teachers' Schools, for the purpose of instructing school-masters and mistresses in the most approved systems of physical, men-

8. To establish, on the most approved system, such Agricultural and Industrial Schools as may be required for the education and support of the Orphan Children of the Association, and for instructing them in some useful trade or occupation. 9. To offer premiums, whenever it may be considered

children and adults, for the best description of schoolbooks, or for any other object promotive of the social and political welfare of the people. 10. To devise, from time to time, the best means by objects,* may manage the superintendence of the halls and schools of their respective districts-may have ** The rules and regulations. as set forth in the due control over all the affairs of the Association, and pamphlet entitled "Chartism," will shortly be printed, share in all its advantages, without incurring personal

• If the numbers who signed the National Petition belonged to such an association, by paying a less sum than even a penny per week each person, they would BRETHREN,-In addressing you as fellow-labourers be able to effect the following important objects every

> To erect eighty District Halls, or Normal or Industrial Schools, at £3,000 e2ch ... establish seven hundred and ten Circulating Libraries, at £20 each ... To employ four Missionaries (travelling expences included) at £200 per annum... To circulate twenty thousand Tracts per week, at 15s. per thousand ... For printing, postages, salaries, &c.

Submitting the above objects for your serious consideration, and resolving to make every possible effort

We knew not what the concoctors of this docupeople have too much sense to be diverted from

which was directed to Mr. Joseph Hibbert, was by that | was ultimately postponed till next Monday night. gentleman handed over to the Association. It came very opportunely, as we were holding a

nothing to the contrary of any of them; but

the most important step to all political and social Lot the people stick to the National Charter

ROCHDALE .- Dr. M'Douall lectured here on Wednesday night, at the request of the Chartists. on the evil alliance of Church and State, and the

in the midst of applause.

should eat his bread by the sweat of his brow; but still promised to do all in his power to forward his mission. was allowed the land to live upon; the woman was not Several new members were enrolled. which the members, in their several localities, may and her offspring were cursed, and doomed to slavery, with a token of their esteem; we have not heard what collect subscriptions and donations in aid of the above both by the New Poor Law and others equally pernilit is to be, but we are sure it will not be a trifle. cious. He (the Doctor) had visited the houses of the HALIFAX.—The Chartists of this place meet and highly injurious to the labourer. He said the Ceach Office. Charter was the only means that would render to every BATLEY .- A public meeting was held on Monman his own; it undoubtedly would produce a great day, the 29th ult., in the New Connexion Schooland serious change, but the sufferings would affect room, Batley, to petition both Houses of Parliament ments, and begged to be heard next night, which 14,200 portunity. If the trades would unite the Charter men of Batley once more linked in the chain of ruin; would soon be obtained; it was them who gained the but, while he was thus addressing them, Mr. Smith rights, and then he had no doubt but that, at no disthe subject. The immediate answer was "No." ble order. He lectured on Monday evening to a large tion both Houses of Parliament, for a total repeal

120 audience, and was much applauded. £256,600 Odd Fellows' Hall, to petition and memorialise both Houses of Parliament for the restoration of all the imprisoned and exiled patriots. Mr. George Utley was then the Chartists might have a hearing. The antito establish such an Association, we remain your de- called to the chair. He called on Mr. Francis Mirfield | Corn Law lecturer had delivered his address, without voted servants in the cause of human liberty and social to move the first resolution, who took a review of the any interruption; then one of the Corn Law repealers quent imprisonment of our brethren, and windi- the Chartists had said anything, either for or against, cated the character of the victims from the foul what the anti-Corn Law lecturer had stated; howneglect and apathy bequeath to your offspring an in- ment will say to our "breach of honour," but, as aspersions that had been cast upon them. He stated ever, he was put down by Mr. Clayton, the Chartist the guardians of the people's cause, we know no that persecution could not change men's principles, as lecturer, and part of the assembly. Mr. Clayton, breach of honour equal to that of sacrificing it the earliest opportunity of demonstrating, both to his many evils which would be brought upon the mental in promoting the political and social improvement ourselves or allowing others to do so, without tyrant persecutors and his fellow workmen, that labouring class if the Corn Laws were repealed of the people. They may talk of liberty while they are petest. We believe this secret movement to be nothing could make them afraid of defending the without other accompanying measures. He was you while they are devising the most efficient means brave all the displeasure of its authors by exposing deem it to be our duty to petition the Commons Bradford, delivered a short address. The motions for moulding you into passive slaves; but they will it. There is already a National Association in ex- House of Parliament, to move an address to the were then put, which had been moved and seconded Let every man among you, then, who is desireus of and honestly conducted, supersedes the necessity for for what have been deemed political offences, and that second was, "That the petitions sent from the meetits corruption, or the incapability of the means it honourable House a bill to make the People's Charter carried. strated, that the necessity for another and more received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations, which prevented him for several minutes from the subscribers to this document, do not affect to find scribers in addressing the meeting, next addressed them. He ciples of the Charter, proving, in a spirited manner, Deverel. Mr. John Haswell was elected one of the scribers to this document, do not affect to find spoke of his probation in prison, and adverted to the the right of every man to the franchise. The Poor delegates for Bradford. Letters were read from tion, we have proposed a political reform upon the fault with the Association new in existence; on unholy junction between the Barnsley Whigs and Law, and other bad laws, were well exposed by Mere, and one from Mr. Hipwood, near Devizes, of our country. Believing it to have truth for its basis, cuts the throat of the new movement; for these pressed the adoption of the National Petition, which parties must know that it is impossible to organise was seconded by Mr. Widdan, who spoke at great Trades' Halls; and he explained the plan of co- Northern Star, the men of Shaftesbury had begun another "National Association" without crippling length; after which Mr. Arran, the West-Riding Chartist missionary, came forward to support its adoption, support; its principles need only to be unfolded to be the energies of that which is already in existence. and spoke for at least an hour, to the entire satisfaction appreciated, and being appreciated by the majority will In fact, none know better than those at the head of of the meeting. The second resolution, as follows:this " new move," that its effect, if successful, must " That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is our power. We have no such fear, however; the Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, as has been econded by Mr. T. Crofts. It was to this effect:-That the petition be sent to the Political Prisoner's of these replies, which have been sent to us, we give Release and Chartist Petition Convention."

THE BARNSLEY CHARTISTS met at the house of Mr. Peter Hoey, on Monday evening, April the 5th, "SIR,-I am directed to inform you that the circular | Mr. John Armitage in the chair. The propriety of

and the pretended sympathising factions have shown lourneyman baker, account of the interference of the factions in disguise. stitutional measure in which every Chartist would the "nine days' wonder," but Mr. Dorman was not The last room we took we actually paid the money for join. Mr. O'Connor's letter and the petition were to be gagged in the cause of justice: and being it, and even then were not allowed the use of it. The then read, and appeared to give great satisfaction to appointed to preach in the Primitive Methodist are anxious, above all things, of seeing them instructed in their political rights and social duties.

Support to a scheme which is calculated to cause dissentient voice. Circulars were then read from dissentient voice. Circulars were then read from dissentient voice. Circulars were then read from dissentient voice. Collins and distrust among the working classes. Your without the sanction of the mayor. We got his wor- Collins and O'Neil, and the London Chartists, after to come over from Nottingham, a distance of six Though the attainment of political power is essential scheme is a second edition of Socialism; our motto is, ship's verbal sanction, but could not obtain a written which the meeting broke up. Sheets are in the named, was arranged for so far that we posted the for the Convention. desirous of seeing our political teachers disseminating anpalatable truths against drunkenness and immorality of every description, and by precept and example, endeavouring to rescue our brethren from the thraldom of their own vices, and from servilely imitating dom of their own vices, and from servilely imitating the corruptions and vices of those above them.

In alion not to be led astray by any wno would divert us from according to promise, therefore the bitants of this place was held in the Byker Building from our just and honest purposes; and eur "personal day night, the Theatre was quite full; and on Friday avail. But we were determined not to be humbugged for the purpose of adopting the National Petition for the purpose of adopti ow cease to command their adoration."

tists from holding their meeting, as announced by bills chair. The following resolution was adopted:—
now posted, that Mr. Vincent would deliver a lecture in the Market-place, at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place, at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place, at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place, at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place, at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the Market-place at seven o'clock that evening short of Universal Suffrage can never restion in the seven o'clock th kept is repair at an enormous expense by he starre-us-off law.

The starre-uswhere the streets to wander and to die."

(a) "Her breast was dried up for want of nour lishment."

(b) "Messer, who humanely said "she did not mark the social and political improvement was given to the Charter, Frost, Williams, and Jones for the Charter with plant of the charter with

We say that the scheme is capable of Portland-street, was held in this town, which was wandswork being thus perverted; and that, therefore, it is not one which the people ought to take any steps for Mr. F. Page was called to the chair. Mr. Flowers rose Mr. Charles Westerton, of London. Eight hillings mously agreed that the commodious room belonging Mr. Charles Westerton, of London. Allocated for Mrs. Clauton and the General to Mr. Mr. Rae landlard of the Harns Tayorn Committee of the Harn

Five shillings per Quarter. (i)—The Whigs—The Chancellor of the Exchequer mote the political and social improvement of the people should reject it. And the crowning reason gentleman, and assured him that he possessed his of all is, that the attempt to establish it would neces. entire confidence. Mr. Thomas Reed rose next, and said he wished it to be understood that he had not the 2. To create and extend an enlightened public opinion sarily fail, while it would as necessarily jeopardise slightest disrespect for, or distrust in, Mr. Woodward, means secure its enactment, so that the industrious the whole strength and vigour of the movement, by classes may be placed in possession of the franchise— dividing our forces, and frittering away our strength. the most important step to all political and social Lot the people stick to the National Charter. account of his age, long standing in our ranks, his zeal as the men of Huddersfield have nominated Mr. and integrity, and therefore he begged leave to propose Pitkethly, we, the Chartists of Bradford, consider Association of Great Britain-let them strengthen and integrity, and therefore he begged leave to propose prove that the maladministration of public affairs necessary to visit the different districts of the kingdom, the present Executive—let them get the new for the number of the complicated orients. Sided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers are consequently, and it is no difficult task of the sense of the complicated orients. To appoint as many Missionaries as may be deemed the propose of explaining the different districts of the kingdom, the present Executive—let them get the new sided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers are complicated orients. The classes he regularly sided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers are consequently, and it is no difficult task or propose the complicated orients. The classes he regularly sided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers are consequently, and it is no difficult task or propose the complete the propose of explaining the views of the classes he regularly sided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers are consequently, and the classes he regularly sided, which followed this proposition. Executive elected—let the classes be regularly rose and thanked them for their kindness, but at the will co-operate with the men of Huddersfield in devisited and the funds collected and placed at the same time the duties of that Convention were too much for a man of his years, (upwards of seventy.) Mr. let a oneness of feeling and purpose be manifosted those duties much better than he could; he therefore by all, and our success is certain. Let us suffer our- begged leave to decline, and thought they could not do selves to be thus split, and chopped, and divided, and better than elect that gentleman, Mr. Woodward. Mr. John Page next rose, and expressed his sincere regret that Mr. Flowers had declined, for although he had the highest opinion of Mr. Woodward, he thought of the Chartist Temperance Society held their that those who had been persecuted the most and weekly meeting, on Sunday last, at the house of longest, as they knew Mr. Flowers had, ought to have Mr. H. Burnett, No. 13, Reform-street. Mr. the evil alliance of Church and State, and the konours conferred on them, if they were about to be Bishop, president, in the chair. After reading Id and New Poor Laws. The lecture was of the conferred; beides, Mr. F. had given no sound reason why O'Connor's letters in the Star, and the English and old and New Poor Laws. The lecture was of the he could not act in that Convention. A person had highest order—amusing, intelligent, and instructive, he could not act in that Convention. A person had scotch Circular, the following resolutions were unand was listened to with delight.

Mr. Flowers, working like a horse, for this week past, Whitehead, and seconded by Mr. Croft—That we, CONGLETON.—On Saturday evening last, about in obtaining signatures to the National Petition. He the members of the Chartist Temperance Society, six o'clock, the Congleton Chartists proceeded to the therefore thought his age could not be any excuse, and cannot be too grateful to Mr. Hill, Mr. Vincent, junction of the Manchester and Macclesfield roads, a he was sure that the presence of that vonerable gentle- Mr. Cleave, &c., as it is to them we are indebted for short distance from the town, to meet Dr. M'Douall. man would impart a grandeur to that assembly. Mr. the extraordinary progress the cause of temperance

on his arrival, such shouts were raised as made the welkin ring. A procession was then formed as follows: Several members with staves—band—the Doctor in an open cab, accompanied by Mesrs. Naseby, Swain, Linney, and Burgess—members followed with doso; he had seen enough of it. He concluded a short on Church Chartism, Tectotal Chartism, Knowledge osettes. Several splendid flags were visible in the speech by stating that he thought Mr. W. a very proper | Chartism, and Household Chartism, that he objects procession, gently waving in the breeze. At seven person to sit in that Convention. Mr. Colling seconded to Tectoral Chartism, because all who do not join it o'clock, the precession entered the town and proceeded the nomination of Mr. W. If Mr. Flowers and Mr. will be considered as unworthy their civil rights, through the principal streets, raising shouts of accla- Allen had stood, he should scarcely know to which to we believe that the deep and prevailing dispress mation in different parts; the concourse was immense. give the preference. He held the highest opinion of which now exists amongst the labouring classes of On their arrival at the room, which is situated near the the whole of these gentlemen, but still, if Mr. Flowers this country, is caused through the effects of intem-Market-place, great numbers returned without gaining had been willing to have gone to that Convention, he perance and exclusive legislation, and consider it is admission. Mr. Naseby introduced the Doctor. Mr. certainly must say, that he thought he should have a duty imperative upon all Charists to become total Burgess read an address congratulating the Doctor on liked that the best; but as it was, every gentleman abstainers, for the more speedily and effectually rehis liberation from prison, and also on his ap- would be satisfied with, and would elect Mr. Wood- moving the evils under which we labour; and do pearance among them. The Doctor then rose and ward. Mr. Flowers again rose, and said his friend Mr. therefore, respectfully request the co-operation of expressed his most sincere thanks for so kind a recep- P. had talked of honours. He (Mr. F.) locked upon all our brother Chartists, in the town and district of tion. He then expatiated upon the Suffrage, which he them as bubbles that soon burst and were gone. He Bradford, to carry out the glorious cause of total condemned as being too much contracted. Unity, he thanked his friend and the rest of the gentlemen abstinence, and, consequently, secure the acquisition contended, was requisite in all their movements, and present, for the high opinion, they always had, and of the People's Charter." 3rd. Moved by Mr. Serthose victims who had been recently liberated, were still had of him. The only honour he wanted was the vant, and seconded by Mr. D. Whitehead... That prosecuting their plans with renewed vigour, and, he glorious Charter of our rights. He had lately had a the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby had no doubt but, eventually, by perseverance, the journey to London, and he was sure that that journey given, to Mr. Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, for whole Charter would be obtained. He then sat down had shortened his days; he had felt his health impaired publishing our proceedings in the people's luminary; ever since, but still though he could not respond to also, to Mr. Cleave, publisher of the English Chartheir wish on this occasion, it always was, and ever tist Circular, and Temperance Record, for his kind SUNDAY EVENING, seven o'clock.—The Dector com- would be, his desire to do his duty to his family and offer to insert any Chartist Temperance intelligence

not state delusions, but facts. He found at the begin- declining, and recommending Mr. Woodward. The invaluable periodical, the English Circular. ning of Genesis, that man originally was placed in motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Woodward advisable, for the best essays on the instruction of Eden, but was driven out by God, cursed, and told he thanked the meeting in an excellent speech, and cursed; he then quoted from the New Testament to the WE UNDERSTAND the Chartist boys of Brighton same effect. But, under the present system, both she intend to present our much esteemed friend Mr. Flowers

> poor, and found their means were scanty in the ex- every Saturday night, for the purpose of reading the treme; he had also made inquiries into the circum- various Democratic publications, discussion, &c., in stances of royalty, and found them to be extravagant their room, back of Waterhouse-street, over Lynch's and on Monday evening, the Doctor lectured in

comparatively few. Although a many divisions ex- for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, and Mr. A. was granted; on which occasion, Wm. Dickson was isted, minor differences, both in politics and religion, Stewart, the anti-Corn Law lecturer, from Leeds, ought to be superseded by reason and common sense; was invited to lecture on the subject. At the com- ed the six points of the charter in an able, convincing, he only wanted them to be Chartists; their little differ- mencement of the meeting, John Nussey, Esq., the and masterly manner, and then sat down, being uniences were immaterial. The middle classes had chaiaman, stated that he was highly gratified to versally cheered; and then the Irishman, Henry, got proved the most hostile to them; they would not only see and meet such an assembly on the present rob them, but their own friends, if they had an op- occasion, he thinking they had got the working 800 Reform Bill. He wished them to be united, judge for a Chartist lecturer, from Bradford, rose and asked hear the Doctor defeated, heard our principles fully themselves, and stand up for their equitable and just the chairman if they would accept a discussion upon stated and defended, and their champion floored. tant period, the Charter would be gained. The meet- They had not called a public meeting for that, but ing, which was very large, separated in the best possi- merely to get the sanction of that meeting to petiof the Corn Laws. Mr. Clayton, a Chartist lecturer from Huddersfield, then stated that he would BARNSLEY .- A public meeting was holden in the have a hearing on the subject. It was agreed by the party assembled, that the anti-Corn Law lecturer should have one hour to deliver his address, and proceedings which led to the prosecution and subse- wanted the motions putting to the meeting before fraught with mischief, and we therefore heaitate not to brave all the displeasure of its authors by expecing the displeasure of th istence, embracing all the objects of the proposed scheme. This Association, if legally constituted in extense of Farmament, to move an address to meeting all the objects of the proposed scheme. This Association, if legally constituted the whole of the individuals who have been imprisoned meeting should be for Universal Suffrage." The

> NANTWICH .- On Thursday evening week, Mr. people to join the Charter Association, and erect Tudgey, who said since he became agent for the operation adopted by the Manchester Chartists. He to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and he was listened to with the greatest attention for rather hoped to have the pleasure of informing the delemore than an hour.

duty to memorialise the House of Lords to move an into consideration the National Petition, as set lecturer for a week. It was also agreed that the be so to divide the forces of the advocates of right humble address to the Queen, requesting her Majesty forth in the Northern Star—when Mr. Thomason next delegate meeting for the county be held at measure, we would urge you to make your agitation in as to neutralise and destroy the operation of their to grant the same measure of justice to John Frost, delivered a very spirited and appropriate address Ember-on-Down, near Salisbury Plain. upon the occasion; after which the petition was awarded to one Lord Cardigan," was proposed by Mr. unanimously adopted. It was then resolved to William Bygate, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Wilkin- divide the place into districts, and a committee of glorious means of usefulness in foolist displays and their plain path, as we fancy that a good many of son, each of whom addressed the meeting. The third six men were appointed to wait on each district, than inform the mind, and sping the proceedings of the replies received by Mr. Lovert, to his communi- resolution was proposed by Mr. James Noble, and in order to get as many signatures as possible. A committee was likewise elected, to look after the building of a large Hall, and getting up a public library, Mr. Thomason being elected a member of both committees.

DUNFERMLINE.—Dunfermline, so long asleep in the sacred cause of the people, appears to be gaining new life. A better feeling is gradually pervading peace and unanimity. We had a public meeting on ago, at Nottingham, at which meeting our talented Monday evening, 29th March, to consider whether friend Mr. Dorman was to be "tried" for being a DERBY.—We have had Mr. Vincent in Derby, we should adopt the National Petition, Mr. W. Gib, rooms which we had taken for him to lecture in, on necessity of following this national plan, as a con- day but of won't no more!" Of course we have had room we took previous to the Nag's Head above the signing goes on with spirit. We send these los. from their cause to support ours, for which we thank

WANDSWORTH.-A funeral address for For Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the People.

1. To establish in one general body persons of all creeds, classes, and opinions, who are desirous to pro-

BRADFORD.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held in the Chapel, Long Croft Place. on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, and taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a person to sit in the Convention. Mr. Alderson was called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting by stating the objects for which they had met, and introduced Mr. H. Burnett to move the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson, and manimously carried:—"That, in consequence of the cruel treatment political offenders are subjected to in the several dungeons of this country, we consider it our bounden duty to petition the Members of the Commons House of Parliament, praying them to address her Majesty, Queen Victoria, for the liberation of all political prisoners; also, to cause the People's Charter to be made the law of the land." The petition was then read from the Star, and its adoption moved by Mr. Robinson seconded by Mr. Warrener, and carried without one dissenticat. The Chairman then informed the meeting their next fraying the expences of Mr. Pitkethly to and from London." Carried unanimously. The chairman then requested the councilmen present to exert themselves in their various localities to raise the necessary contribution; after which a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

CHARTIST TEMPERANCE MEETING .- The members We may think broper to lurnish him with

Notice.-The Chartists of Bradford are informed that Mr. George Eliis is no longer the news-agent of the Chartist Co-operative Society, neither does he any longer pay one halfpenny per paper to the Victim Fund. The above Society has appointed Mr. Henry Hodgson to deliver out their papers, by whom all orders will be attended to.

WIGAN .- Dr. M'Douall lectured three times in our Commerciaal Hall, to crowded andiences. On Sunday afternoon, for nearly one hour and a half, his usual able manner, contrasting what labour was about 850 years ago and what it is now, and when he had done, a stranger disputed the Doctor's statecalled to the chair. The Doctor stated and defendup and spoke like a sanctified Tory and unprincipled Whig for nearly forty minutes; then the little Doctor conquered him in his short but pointed reply. The numerous body of Whigs and Tories who came to On Saturday night, Mr. Butterworth from Manchester, lectured in our Bear's paw large room, stating the right of labour over power, patronage, and plunder. James Hyslop made some shrewd and

sensible remnrks. SHEFFIELD.—The Tories here thought they could gammon the people and the Chartists, to whom they sent an invitation to discuss with them the questions brought forward in a work by Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Park Grange, wherein he states that Chartism is the offspring of the New Poor Law. The meeting were determined not to be humbugged, so they elected their own Chairman; but the "respectables" would not permit him to take the chair, and one of them, who used the most disgraceful language, was a preacher of the Gospel, who insulted every one who dared to think or speak differently from himself. It was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, that an adjournment take place. The Chartists then gave three cheers for the Charter, and left the meeting, and proceeded to their own room to transact their own business. Mr. Ottley, and two others, were appointed to go to. Chesterfield on Easter Tuesday, to assist in a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning for the release of the Chartist prisoners. The Corn Law repealers will hold a public meeting shortly in Sheffield; but the Chartists are prepared to meet them.

WILTSHIRE.—On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, a delegate meeting was held at the Chartists' chapel, Bradford; delegates were present from the gates at their next meeting, that an Association had ALEXANDRIA (VALE OF LEVEN.)—A public been formed in that benighted place. Arrangements meeting was held here, on the 3rd inst., to take were then made for Mr. Bolwell's services as

> MERTHYR TYDVIL -It has been unanimously agreed upon here that Dr. M'Douall and James Leech, of Manchester, are fit and proper persons to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

> STAPLEFORD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The black cloth gentry are doing their best to injure Chartism recent visit of Mr. Bairstow were very kindly torn off by one of these sprigs of piety. An ignorant fellow called a preacher among the Primitive Metho-Chartist !! This ignorant fellow brought us Mr. miles, and then locked the doors of the Chapel and

> NOTTINGHAM .- On Wednesday night week. place, to a highly gratified audience. On the Thursday night, the Theatre was quite full; and on Friday working classes, who were disappointed in hearing him, owing to their not being able to leave their bu-

RERMONDSEY.-At a special meeting of the

MANCHESTER.—The The street Chartist Room Was crammed on Sunday evening; Mr. Mahon, a real Irish Chartist, was called to the chair. He said, amongst many other things, that every man ought to consider he had a duty to perform towards himself, his offspring, and his country. When this was the case the millions of slaves of this kingdom would be emancipated withcut resorting to physical force. The Chartists ought to carry their principles wherever they went, and when in though he was proud to inform that meeting that

or the Government would posses upon them and clasion that they were to do just as they liked with the they had had.

working-classes they can either make them work for a starvation point, or send them into the streets to live tect one equally with the other? (Hear and cheers.) Mr. resolution be sent to the Northern Star for insertion." Butterworth said he had been at Burnley, and a document had been put into his hand which had been issued by the master shoe-makers of that town: and that which was applicable to one town or to one trade, would be applicable to every town, to every trade, and indeed to the whole mass of society. He would read a portion which is a copy :- "Sir,-You are requested to attend a meeting of the master shoemakers of Burnley, at the house of Robert Jackson, New Market Inn, at 6 o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration the reduction of wages, as it is necessary to more equalise them with other towns. The journeymen are coming forward to saist the steam weavers, on conditions that they assist them, if necessity requires, at any other time. This is forming a barrier which we never can break, if we miss this opportunity; now is the time, or never!" Mr. Butterworth said that the kind-hearted and humane man who wrote that concluded with the words "Now or never!" Now or never for what? Why, now is the time, or never, to take another part of the wages of the industrious men! To bring them another degree lower in the stage of human existence. To take another part of the food and clothing which should be appropriated to fill the bellies and clothe the backs of their already starving and famishing wives and children (Shame, shame) People who read that circular would conclude that the masters were in a most deplorable condition; yes, every one of you would naturally suppose so. But he would inform them that he had been at their houses, and he had seen among the rest, that very charitable and sympathising gentleman who wrote that circular -: execuation; -and he was surprised and disgusted when he found them in a better condition than those they wished to rob of their fruits of industry, and better, too, than men ought to be who produce nothing, but live upon the labour of others. (Hear, hear.) Reduction after reduction in the wages of the operatives seemed to be the order of the day, and would be so as long as the capitalists were protected by law, and labour unprotected. The lecturer proceeded in this line of argument for some time, and then adverted to the Corn Law agitation. He said, there are a

greatest splendour and affluence, keep race horses, hunting hounds, and any quantity of women for their own lustful gratification, in addition to which they invested large sums in railway speculations and banking companies. (Cries of Hear, hear, and "That's true. lad.") Mr. Butterworth said he had seen a placard upon the walls since he came in the town, which had been put out by the Whigs, which he hoped the Charidentifying the Chartists with Mr. Nightingale, and the sending of him to Walsall on an electioneering tour. any way connected with the Chartists of Manchester, and that the Chartists had not anything to do with sending him to Walsall, nor would they have anything to do with either Whig or Tory. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Butterworth dwelt at some length, and with his usual Corn Law Repealers. Mr. B. said he was as great an opponent to the Corn Laws as the best of them, and would wish to see them repealed; but before he would own selfish purposes, he would go with his own party, the Chartists, and struggle for that power which would guarantee that the working classes should come in for the benefit, and would protect both alike. (Cheers.) that from them (the rich) which they had plundered from the people, but it was the object, and he thought a very right and cogent one, to stop them from robbing them any further. (Hear, hear.) Mr. B. then referred to the combination of the middle dasses. Now, said he, we are taught in the unerring standard of divine truth—" That charity is a password charity, could there be assigned to those masters who

to their benevolent actions by the miserable condition

turned their hands into the street, because their minds were not so contracted and circumscribed as their own, because they dare to be Chartists. He (the lecturer) knew hundreds of men who were kept out of werk, because of their principles. These masters put a brand mark upon their men, turned them out of employment, and used their exertions to keep them so the remainder of their lives. (Shame) Shame, yes. If that were If a labourer went to a master, to reason with him about his wages, or to state his own figure for his work, the master would tell him to go about his business, at first objects he would ardently attend to in his interthe same time calling him an impertinent fellow. Mere Mr. B. brought a case in point. A manufacthree in Bradford reduced his hands from two shillings - to one shilling and minepence; and gave notice that if they did not turn off the same quantity of work attotted to them, he would take 3s. 6d.; so that it would be more benefit to the master for them not to and it was the opinion of the spinners that difficulties had many times been thrown in their way for that very

perform the proper quantum of work than otherwise; purpose. (Shame.) One men went to the master to selling him at the same time that he had promised to to exist for one minute? Mr. Butterworth next com- contribution towards defraying the expences of the mented upon the conduct of the ministers of the Convention will be forwarded before the 12th of

cospel, and said that instead of thei declaring from April.

the pulpit that such conduct was wrong-instead of saying, "Cursed is he that oppresseth the poor," they here on Sunday last, in the Chartist Meeting Room, in connived at it. They told the people that the more the Lawn, to a few determined followers of the giorious they starved upon earth, the greater reward would they cause of democracy. The men and women of Manafield receive in heaven. They now and then would try to are most earnestly invited to attend the meetings on smother and console the poor by telling them "that it every Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, in the is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Lawn, to hold discussions upon the principles of the than for a rich man to enter heaven." These men, at Charter. An excellent library is now in formation least only a part of them, received from the public here. purse, for preaching this passive and humiliating doctrine, £9,009,000 per year. This did not argue that they, at any rate, wished to be poor-that they should company to introduce the subject, and, if the people have bad houses, bad clothes, and bad provision; it did with whom they happened to be in conversation, did not not argue that these men wished to go with an empty some wife. Mr. Barclay, from Newbigging, also properly understand it, but possessed a mind capable belly or bare back, in order to get to heaven. (Laughof doing so, they must hammer away at them till ter, and a voice—" Not they." No, their actions gave they did. (Gaeers.) He had been in Birmingham, the lie direct to their doctrine. They appeared to Coventry, and many other parts of the country; and take great thought about the good things of this life, and to ran the risk of what might be their situation in Chartism was on the advance everywhere, yet he must the next. He, for his part, wished to see the people confess, without flattering, that the working men of comfortable in this life, that men might as well-nay, Manchester had on all occasions done their duty, and could bester serve God with a full belly than an empty that they were foremest in the field. (We need not one; and he was confirmed in this belief by the fact say that this was received with superlative applause.) that the land was capable of producing sufficient for three There was going to be a convention chosen times the number of human beings already in existence. to sit in London, and if so they would The fault must not blasphemously be laid upon God. require to be well supported by the people, But rather let us, said he, lay the fault upon the wicked men, the tyrants. Tyrants did he say? No, upon imprison every one. If the people had been united, them—the people—for allowing it. (Hear.) The rich and the Convention likewise, in 1839, the Charter have no natural privileges over the poor—they came would, before this time, have been the law of the land into the world the same; therefore, it was the people's -(hear, hear, -and those who are now in prison owe fault, and it was the people's duty to put things would have been considered patriots even by those right. Mr. Butterworth also alluded to the conduct of who have been their tyrants—(Hear and cheers.) He Sydney Smith, in London, and thought the magistrate would not occupy any more of their time, but would right in being a friend to free and open discusson. The at once introduce Mr. Griffin, who had been announced fact was, the people had been bandled about like shutto deliver a lecture that evening. Mr. GRIFFIN rose the cocks, and would be, so long as they were divided and begged to be excused, as Mr. Butterworth had among themselves. There ought to be a sameness, a just returned from a tour, and if he was in the oneness of purpose. The Government needed no room, he would be glad if he would officiate for him. greater strength than to know that the people were Mr. BUTTLEWORTH then came forward to the divided, and now the people went together for one restrum amid the cheers of the assembly, and, after object. The celebrated lecturer, who was striving for a few preparatory remarks, said, if they went round the the poor, would not let them have admittance, unless manufacturing districts, and examined the condition the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they of the people, they would find them all afike. They object to some of their most confounded and audacious would find there was a sameness in the conduct of the statements. (Hear, hear.) Mr. B. then, in a masterly middle classes to that practised by the middle classes style combatted the charge of ignorance brought against of Manchester. There was the same iron hand of the people, as a reason why they should not possess the syranny and oppression at work through all the manu-Suffrage. He, then, consecutively went through every facturing districts. There was the same mode of con- thing which the people produce for the rich, as a standduct; which was to grind, grasp, and screw, as much ing argument, that they had sufficient intelligence for as they could out of the industrious class, on the part every thing but political power. Man's intelligence of those who produce nothing, but enjoy all the com- might be tried by an outward act. He very properly forts nature and art could produce; while, on the other directed his hearers to the grand performances of the hand, there was a gloom of despair caused by wretch- working men as exemplified in all the great shops of commenced showing forth the principles contained in edness, oppression, family destitution, and want, on the Manchester. After touching upon many other points, brows of those who produce everything, but could not he concluded by hoping, that if there was any one preobtain sufficient to support their physical wants sent, who objected to anything advanced, he would The middle class, the shopkeepers and manufacturers, come forward, and they (his hearers) would give him law, and produced convincing proof that nothing short were all agreed upon one point, namely, to procure as a hearing, and sat down amid the vociferous cheers of of the People's Charter would or could remedy the much labour as they could from the working-men for the people. The regular notices were given out, and evils which the people were suffering under. In the as little money as possible. They had come to the con- the meeting dispersed, highly delighted with the treat course of his lecture he atrongly and affectionately

THE LEADING CHARTISTS, assembling at Brownupon the air, for aught these wretches care. Well, then, street room, Manchester, met on Monday evening last, said Mr. Butterworth, if they are determined to play and after the reading of the circular of Messrs. Loyett, this game? and, indeed, the laws say that you, the Collins, O'Neil, and Co., which document states that it working class, must still keep producing for us who would be considered a breach of honour for any person have the power of making them; if they are deter- to cause its publication at present, passed the folmined to bring you lower and lower-and every act, lowing resolutions unanimously:-" That this Council shews it to be so; if they still continue to make en- views with deep sorrow and indignation, the conduct sreachments upon your rights, liberties, and labour as of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Co., in endeavouring to they have done, until your physical powers are so low create a counter agitation, to the immediate establishthat you are not capable of following your labour, and ment of the People's Charter as the law of the land; your food insufficient to support nature; if they the the said Conneil pledge themselves never to entertain expitalists) have banded themselves together to conspire any crotchets manufactured by the great Dan, or any of against to ruin the labourers; ought not you the his tail, or any apostate Chartist, short of Universal labourers) to join for the obtainment of the law to pro- Suffrage, and that as speedily as possible." "That this

GLASGOW.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Clasgow and neighbourhood was held in the Christian Chartist Church, on Friday evening, April 2d, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Chartist Contion. Mr. Collen was musnimously called to the chair, who, after reading the placard, cautioned the meeting, when discussing the merits of any individual who might be proposed as a candidate, to avoid all asperity of language, and to steer carefully clear of any thing like party spirit, and to hear, with due decorum and attention, any individual who might address the meeting, whether for or against the proposition (Cheers.) Mr. Jack conceived that it was necessary. previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possibility of getting up a great National Petition, in time for he believed it impossible, and that to do it justice, a much longer period would be required. Mr. John Rodger said, that with all due deference to Mr. O'Connor, and no man respected him more than he did, he was of the same opinion with Mr. Jack; he considered that it would be detrimental to our cause, if we did not double the number of names attached to the last National Petition, and he believed they would be so if a little more time were given. Many of his acquaintances, who were Whigs and Tories, were now beginning to acknowledge that the Chartists were right after all. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, propose as a recommendation that instead of the 12th of April, being the day of meeting, it should be the 3d of May. Mr. Colquhoun, in order that the thing might be well done, seconded the recommendation. A gentleman in the meeting thought it very curious that the shortness of the time had not been sooner discovered, and the country earlier apprised of such a recommendation; for his part he saw no difficulty in the matter. Another individual thought that it would take six months-(cries of "Oh, oh,")-to get up the petition properly. The last National Petition had taken more than that time. Mr. Wilkie scouted the idea of the last speaker; when the last National Petition was got up, they had the whele country to organize. It was not so now, when number of men who attribute the evils of the present every city, tewn, and village in the kingdom was system to the Corn Laws, and these men will stoop to organized, and had its acting committee for the time : every thing, and stop at nothing to gain a plausible point, always keeping in view that they are stimulated part of it they were hearty in the cause. It was amply sufficient. He had been connected with the getting up of of the people. But, forsooth, some of these men had a petition in Glasgow, which was despatched in eight been reducing the wages of their hands for the last days, with 45,000 signatures. (Cheers.) Mr. Allan thought they should consider if they were ready in other twenty years, and had amassed enough of wealth to build large mills, stately mansions, possess a respects. "Yes," said a voice, "we are ready with the siller." (Cheers.) Mr. Ross was one of those who thought considerable amount of cottage property, live in the that the time was rather short; but he could assure them that, so far as Glasgow and Lanarkshire were concerned, they had plenty of time to get a splendid list of signatures by the 3rd of May. (Cheers.) Mr. Jack stated that he had already written to every town in Lanarkshire. Mr. Watson, reporter for the Chronicle, Journal, and Post newspapers remarked that Mr. O'Connor, perhaps, was not aware when he protists would take the liberty of exposing. The placa d on the 6th, for the Easter recess, was not again to meet in question called upon the Chartists to look after their on the 6th, for the Easter recess, was not again to meet Franchise. posed the 12th, that the Parliament which adjourns. leaders, and asked them what they were doing, and until the 20th. A person here stated that it was his impression, when reading Mr. O'Connor's plan, that his idea for the Convention meeting on the 12th or Now, said Mr. B., it is well known that Nightingale 14th, was that they would be able to arrange the differis not a member of the Chartist Association, nor is he ent matters that might be brought before them, and in organising the districts of London, and having the petition ready to present immediately after the recess, when the strength of the members would be present. (Cries of "True, true.") The recommendation was then put for and against, when the recomability, upon the fullacies and specious pretences of the mendation was carried. A discussion next ensued upon the wages of the delegate, in which Messrs. Ross. Pattison, M'Farlane, Thomsen, Rodger, Jack, Malcoim, Wilkie, and others took a part; after which it join a party, who wanted to gain an object for their was agreed that they should pay their own delegate. and, if need be, assist poorer districts, who were, perhaps, not so able to pay for a delegate as they were it was, also agreed that the delegate should receive ten pounds for expences, to carry him to He said it was not the object of the Chartists to take and from London, with £3 10s. per week for wages. The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates:—Messrs. Moir, M'Ewan, M'Farlane, Pattison, to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem."

Melen and Callan Me Poes was then an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem." Malcolm, and Cullen. Mr. Ross was then appointed to the chair, in the room of Mr. Cullen: Mr. Ross had just taken the chair, when he was nominated as a candidate. Mr. Thomson was called to the chair next he had also got into the chair, but having been also to the realms of bliss." But what feelings, what nominated, Mr. Allan was called to fill his place, amid great laughter and cheering. Mr. Moir stated that he the author of "Wat Tyler." was sorry that he could not stand as a candidate, in consequence of his own private affairs. He had but lately removed his business to a larger establishment. and he could not on any account leave it for any length of time. He should have been happy to have gone to London, had his own affairs permitted him. All the other individuals, with the exception of Mr. Cullen. were also placed in circumstances that rendered it imthe position in which they were placed, liberty surely was worth the struggling for. When the people got power, the tyranny of the master was at an end. Hitherto there had only been one side to a bargain. him: he said that no persecution or opprobrium would ever make him swerve from his duty, and one of the

ELGIN.—It is now two months since a Working Men's Association has been formed here; about one month before which time we had a visit from Mr. Julian Harney, which I may say, was the commencement of our Association. He delivered two lectures which have left a lasting impression upon thousands of his hearers. At his last lecture, there were present have an interview with him about the restriction, a good sprinkling of the middle classes, and among the rest was our Sheriff. Since our commencement, we take it off. The master replied, "that if he did say have had to contend with very great difficulties to set a place of meeting rented, which was very difficult to so, he was a fool; and he would say further, that if he a place of meeting rented, which was very difficult to did say so, he did not mean to stick to it!" (Shame.) be obtained. At last we got one. We then agreed Robberies like these were taking place continually, and upon issuing an address; sent it off to Glasgow to be the working people of this country were brought to this printed. We at present hold weekly meetings, which position—that to be in employment was slavery and are always full; last night being the fullest we starvation, and to be without was very little worse. have had yet, and we added five new members to our Here Mr. Butterworth drew a most deplorable picture number. When Mr. O'Connor's new mode of agitating of the factory slaves, which completely electrified and and petitioning for Chartist prisoners and the Charter horrified his heavers, when he was describing their appeared in the Star, a meeting was held, when it was clothing, their food, their houses, their small wages, agreed to adopt the same petition, and a resolution was and the contaminating and unwholesome atmosphere; passed, that in the course of next week, a meeting of and, lastly, the long hours which they had to be im. all the inhabitants be called to lay the said petition prisoned. After which, he said it was no overdrawn before them, and implore their assistance in petitioning picture, and asked whether such a state of things ought in favour of Chartist prisoners, and the Charter. Our

course with Members of Parliament would be the

liberation of his fellow-Chartists in prison and in exile.

(Cheers.) The meeting then dissolved.

MANSFIELD.—Mr. Simmons preached a sermon

KINROBS.—The Chartists in this place held a soince on the 31st ult., in Mr. Thomas Walker's factory; when Mr. T. Roberts, from Cupar Fife, addressed the meeting in his usual talented and humourdelivered a very instructive and humourous lecture on what he called the philosophy of love, which kept the meeting in one continued burst of laughter during the whole time. The meeting was enlivened with instrumental music, and a variety of songs and recitations; and when the song, entitled "Lines on O'Connor," was sung, the whole company joined in chorus, which pro-

duced an excellent effect. MARKINGE (FIFESHIRE) .- On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Society's Hall, to consider Charter, and for the liberation of all political offenders. Resolutions pledging the meeting not to relax in their exertions till the Charter was the law of the land, and expressive of abhorrence at the many cruelties inflicted on the Chartist prisoners, were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then read the petition from the Star, which was also adopted unanimously, and petition sheets ordered to be sent to all the districts, in order that it might be signed as numerously as possible. Mr. M'Leen, the Ayrshire poet, then addressed the meeting

in an able manner. REDRUTH. CORNWALL .- On Thursday, April the first, a public meeting took place at the Miner's Inn, in this town, to hear the principles and objects of the People's Charter explained by Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, Christian Chartist Missionary. In spite many unfavourable circumstances, at the time appointed, the large room was crowded, to the great disappointment of numbers, who could gain no admittance. Mr. E. P. Mead produced, for the inspection of the Radicals of this place, testimonials from several bodies, appreciating his talents, and speaking in the highest terms of him for honesty of purpose, and unshaken zeal, in the cause of universal liberty. Mr. Mead then came forward, and addressed them preparatory to the lecture, and gave out a Chartist hymn, which the people joined in singing; after which he the People's Charter, and combatted the arguments against it, showing the folly of those, and villany too, of such who advocated the repeal of this or that bad appealed to the people present to become united, to and then they would, by their good feeling and general good conduct, show to their rulers, who consider them, the labouring poor, as the dross of the earth, that they were men deserving those rights they so justly contended for. He was listened to throughout with he had exerted himself for the rights of the poor. James, first and five following verses. The service most respectable auditory.

LIEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the helden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the Younger, papers generally; copies containing the same re-Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Loods, on Monday, the Twelfth Day 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 heard immediately on the opening of the Court, on TURBDAY, the Thirteenth Day of APRIL; and that the meeting of Convention, on the 12th; for his part, all Preceedings under the Highway Act will be those suffering from the destructive effects of Excestaken on the first Day of the Sessions.

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 15th March, 1841.

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The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, who is the party by Shillings must be read to any of the party by Shillings must be read to any of the party by Shillings must be read to any of the save of the party by Shillings must be read to any of the party by Shillings must be read to any of the save of the save of the save of Strauss's most popular Waltzes. The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, who is the save of the office order, with the instructions. The Bank, East | Player will be without it." India, and South Sea Company's Unclaimed Dividend Books are also kept at the above office. Letters to be post-paid.

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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 55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen

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82. 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, the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six others.

34. For November, contains Two Melodies from Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Claude du Val, and Three others. The whole for 8d. 85. For December, contains Six Melodies from

Zenetta, I knew 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. 3. For January, commences publishing Mr. James's

lead them up and down, and others. 87. Essay No. 2; Solo en the Royal Christening: Victoria, and three other Waltzes, by Strauss: The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are Spirits; the two pepularsongs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier. 88. 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, 39. For April, (now ready) contains three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolawthe," (now so popular in London); the whole of Jullien's Five Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from

No. 89 is for April, 1841, and is the last Number published. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes. my number can be sent, post free, by enclosing 1s. t

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 ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; upon it, says, 'The Flutonicon is as much a standard Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders Chambers' Journal, amongst readers.'

Published in London by Sherwoods, 23, Paternos-Just published, price Sixpence each,

CONSIDERATIONS Tenching the Likeliest 229, Strand, London," impressed on the Government of the Church. By ment Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine Medicine.

Observe the name and address of Thomas Prout, in 1018, by Guest; in 1018, by G

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

Letters to the Proprietors:— SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, 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 many different pills for the public to please themenquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them. and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—1 may say thousands, if all your agents sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes, large and small sizes. I am now wanting a fresh supply, which please to send instanter, or else you will have much to answer for by not making haste to give new length of life to those wanting it; and you may depend upon it for truth, that many old 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 11s. 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 unable to work all that time-had been under all the doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, but Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. son of his also has been made quite a new man by taking Old Parr. Facts are stubborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wadding ton, Bookseller, Leicester. Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent Lendon Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841; several times, and certainly they have cured my cold, and invariably done me good. This is in W. M. CLARK. "Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT. I, the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, heretofore a schoolmaster, but now out of employment, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got com-pounded 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 druggists who compounded the same, and agreed to make this public apology, and pay all the expences, including this advertisement, the proprietors have kindly consented to forego such legal proceedings. I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow for having committed such an imposition on the public and such a fraud on the proprietors of Old Parr's

17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London,

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 have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on Any the Government Stamp attached to each box.

Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments

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; Beverley, Johnson; Coventry, Mrs. Rollason Derby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Ward an That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE Derby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Ward and FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that Co., Chemists, Westmoreland-street; Edinburgh, R. Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; Louth Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer, 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; Belper, Vickers'

MEDICAL ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds, TTAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the Diseases of the Generative System, in their mild and most alarming Forms, and to the successful treatment of Nervous and Sexual 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, Georgestreet, Bradford.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases can only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience, have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately contracted any of these complaints, that hundreds fall victims in consequence of the immoderate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a to tal ignorance of the general Principles of Medicine, ruin the constitution, causing Ulcerated Sore Throat, diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most alarming character. In these distressing Cases, Mr. W. can with confidence offer, as a regular Member of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health.

IMPORTANT CURE.

MR. WILKINSON. -Sir. Having had the misfortune about four years since, to contract a long to be-la mented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable Drops, which I can safely say have saved my constitution from utter destruction, I 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. With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores as-Essays on the best Methods of Fingering for the sumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got Flute, illustrating his celebrated Scales. Music gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and left for January of Tanuary of the scales of the gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and spirits for January:—Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy.

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

good as to omit my name. Yours, respectfully, ... C. B.

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 Dropt price 4s, 6d, at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of the control of the

ledge of a bed-fellow. Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times office, Leeds. Mr. Thomas Rutter, 4, Cheapside, Lendon. Mr. Hartley, Bookseller, Halifax.
Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barneley.
Vark. Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsion, Mr. Harrison, Booksellers, Coney Street, York, Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract.
Mr. Harrison, Market-place, Ripon.
Mr. Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbroth Harrogail, Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield.
Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Man, Chester.

chester.
Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
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,

Moetry.

THE CHARTER HYMN. BY W. MANN, SEN., ASHBURTON, DEVON. Tune-" Snng little island."

REOTHE on high, in you beautiful aky, Who is of all good the imparter, Wills man to be free, and hates tyranny, Then, Britons, lay claim to the Charter. Freedom's day-star is fixed in the Charter. Bask, bask in the rays of the Charter: While tyrants like moles, skulk in their dark holes. To shun the bright blaze of the Charter.

is pity our God off has heard from our sod The groans of the exile and martyr, Who under dire laws suffered in a good cause, As some suffer now for the Charter. May Heaven approve of the Charter.

And blessings diffuse on the Charter: While chernbs shall bear the glad sound through the And earth shall rejoice in the Charter.

Freedom's trumpet doth sound, bidding heroes around To defend her and never desert her : Thile her banners that wave are inscribed by the brave With God, and our rights, and the Charter. On freedom is founded the Charter. As firm as a rock is the Charter : The mountains shall fice, and sink deep in the sea, To make room for the glorious Charter.

then Chartists go forth, from the south to the north, Diffusing your light in each quarter; Proclaiming around the harmonious sound, Till millions are charmed by the Charter. Pull away, pull away, for the Charter, A long and strong pull for the Charter;

Your tongues and your pens, those grand moral Will for ever establish the Charter. then traitors and knaves, those sycophant slaves, Will fiv to some barbarous quarter, With savages dwell, and like savages yell. When they think of the land of the Charter. Then success to the National Charter;

Hazzs! for the land of the Charter.

We long shall inherit the Charter. The heroes of Brance, with joy shall advance. And their shouts send scross the wide water, And America's sons shall discharge their great guns, To salute us on gaining the Charter. The blessings that flow from the Charter, All nations shall share by the Charter; Then our banners shall wave, inscribed by the brave With God, and our rights, and the Charter!

With corn, wine, and oil, the reward of our toil,

Ashburton, March 15th, 1841. CHARTISTS AND LIBERTY. YES! the morning is awakening, When the Charter must be won-Yes! the darkness now is breaking, At the dawning of the sun Of Liberty.

Not the countless dew-drops beaming All in beauty o'er the land, When the moon's first ray is streaming, Shall surpass the numerous band Of Liberty.

Multitudes, that none can number, In that season of their power, Shall arise, as from a slumber, Chartists wakened in an hour Of Liberty

Then from the craggy mountains The joyful shout shall fly, And shady vales and fountains Shall echo the reply Of Liberty.

The poor man's lowly dwelling Shall send the news around, With many voices swelling In one continued sound Of Liberty.

Then shall the voice of singing Flow joyfully along, And Chartists be rejoicing In one triumphant song

> A SONNET, A' BUT TWA LINES.

ON SEEING A WRETCHED-LOOKING BEGGAR TURN FROM A PALACE DOOR HE HAD ESSAYED TO KNOCK

O LINGER ye not at that great man's door, Tis far too clean for you-Tis too rich-like for one so poor: Its menials are a lordly crew,

And their lord is but a menial too.) They'd spurn ye from the gate, For your rags so many and skin so bare; And lest ye had touched the bright brass there, Because of their coming so late, They'd cause to be scour'd the plate Your hands polluted, and share The curse of their hearts on thy filthy state.

Literary Extracts.

THE REVOLUTION OF THE THREE DAYS. (From Mr. Raikes's France since 1830.)

THE PUBLICATION OF THE ORDINANCES. them the Ordinances signed in due form by the King. At five o'clock in the afternoon, M. Sauvo, chief editor of the Moniteur, received the very unusual

present, remarking his agitation, said, in an inquiring tone, "Well! God preserve the King!" May God preserve France," replied M. Sauvo.

Gentlemen, I am now fifty years old; I have wit-He closed the door, and the die was cast. OMENS ON THE FIRST DAY.

On the Monday morning, Charles the Tenth, with the view of avoiding all further comments as to the Ordinances, or perhaps to divert his mind from the party returned to the Palace. The chase was dull and tedious, the King thoughtful and absent. Notwithstanding the fineness of the weather, it The long before the hounds could find their game, and even then the stag was unwilling to show any por: he made repeated turnings and windings, at last the slot was lost. The King appeared to take no interest in this his most tavourite amusement: he rode on, seemingly absorbed in thought; and when one of the huntsmen pointed out to his Majesty some broken branches in the forest, 28 an

On the Wednesday, when matters were evidently flowing very serious, Marmont wrote a succession despatches, stating that the disturbance was " no The also charged to give a verbal report of the state of fairs. The Aide-de-camp delivered his despatch gave his explanation. The King replied that he would read the despatch,

and I retired to wait his commands. Having passed the time in fruitless expectation, I requested the Duc de Duras to go to his Majesty and implore an wer; but he told me the laws of etiquette forbade in from taking such a liberty. At the expiration of half an hour, I was recalled by the King into his chinet; who delivered to me no written instructions, but only charged me with his orders to the Marshal to stand firm, to unite his forces on the Caronsel and the Place de Louis Quinze, and to act on the memy with masses; these last words he repeated The Duchess de Berri and the Dauphin were both present in the room, but said nothing. As M. de Komierowsky took this opportunity of touching ting told him to be brief. As he returned through bed. Verdict—"Found dead in bed." the suite of apartments, he was surrounded by the the Court passed these three days in giving un-

THE LAST DAY.

The day was passed in the usual routine of Court ceremony; in the morning, the mass and that audiences; in the evening, the rubber of whist, with its formalities; and it was thus, while the earthquake was rumbling in the neighbourhood, that precautions were taken to avoid it.

Many ill-natured comments have been made on this whist-party by the malevolent, as if Charles the Tenth had really occupied himself purposely with this trifling amusement while surrounded with such kingdom. imminent dangers; but those who have lived in courts must know that the daily life is regulated by a monotonous uniformity, which is not to be infringed to scour their decks. because a variety of private interests are connected

with its existence. Charles the Tenth did not of his own accord propose the game; but every evening at a stated hour, the lord in waiting approached his Majesty and said, "Sire, the card-table is prepared, and your party is formed."

On the evening of the 28th, the usual ceremony took place; and the King, indeed, sat down genuine champagne can be grown in France in the mechanically in his accustomed manner—we all course of the year, but more than ten times that become gradually the creatures of habit, particu- quantity is annually manufactured and sold as such. larly as we advance in life; but the distant murmur of cannon was still audible, and the echo of civil the Van Burenite party have already selected their war resounded in the vale below the chateau, candidate for the next presidential election in the Charles was evidently disturbed; any idea of amusement was little in unison with his feelings; the cards were left untouched; he rose from his chair, and went out on the balcony, where he remained some time looking towards Paris with for a nominal sum, on applying at the stamps and considerable anxiety.

A CHINESE BOOK FOR THE POOR. - For twentywith choice subjects of the graphic art, as patterns for the use of the young needle-woman. She is cover of a fair yellow, studded with spangles of gold, at his villa of Fossombrone. - London paper. and contains between two and three hundred figures. culled from the varied stores of nature and art. In fact, the objects are so well selected and so numerous, that they might serve as illustrations to a small encyclopædia. One acquainted with Chinese literature and natural history might deliver several lectures with this book before him. The meadow, the grove, the brook, the antiquary's museum, and the pages of mythology, with the adornments of the house and garden, are all laid under contribution. The book is said to be for the use of the person who the dwelling of a poor woman; while the red gallery of Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.—Globe. denotes the residence of a rich female.—The Chinese as they are.

Local and General Entelligence.

BEGGAR—We had a miserable object to look at on great quantities of the asphaltum which has given origin, not in relation to the affairs of M'Leod, but the inmates. Some minutes elapsed before they were Sunday afternoon. A poor man came into our village begging; he stated that he had a wife and four children at Rochdale. The poor man was so weak at Winehester, a wall-low and diminutive, it is other questions. and feeble, through want of food, that he was scarce true, as if ashamed of the principle it representsable to stand. He was seen by one of our Chartists separates the final resting place of the Churchman leaning against a wall, vomiting blood; he was taken and the Dissenter. into the house, where he got some refreshment, which he received with tears, saying that he had not broke his fast since Friday morning. When the poor fellow had refreshed himself, he said he had been in the neighbourhood of Bingley, and that he had gone to a The Duke alluded to is in his seventy-fourth year. gentleman's house to ask for relief. The servant —Post. opened the door, and told him that his master did not allow them to relieve beggars, but he (the poor man) told such a pitiful tale, that he gave him some bread and meat, telling him to put it out of sight. The poor man did as was requested, and was returning out of the yard, when the master, who had yard, arrive there daily.
been looking out of the window, stopped him, and Two foreigners "of distinction," at Vienna, had demanded to know what he had got in his hat. The made a wager which produced fatal consequences. poor man took the bread and meat and showed it to One of them bet that he would drink as much has been received from Colonel Maberly, the Secre- nearly suffocated them until they were certain that him. He then asked him who gave him that; he replied that his servant had given it. The gentleman, if he may be so called, wanted to know which of the servants it was. The poor man being afraid that if he told which of the servants it was, he would lose in and about Kalisch, and the rest are distributed the bingdom. In a very short time and the post-affice. February, 1841. The complaints on the first servants of the post-affice. February, 1841. The complaints on the post-affice. February is a post-a him. He then asked him who gave him that; he Rheim as the other would drink Champagne, and he told which of the servants it was, ne would lose in and about Maisen, and the rest are distributed ters, sub-postmasters, or other persons employed in the place, refused to say. The gentleman then throughout the kingdom. In a very short time and the post-office, February, 1841. The complaints on being obtained, but an hour elapsed before the flames by the father. Elizabeth Phelps, deceased's daughter and the post-office the dog, saying, "Here, Carlow, take thee that, for I know thee, but this is a stranger"—calling him a damned Chartist, a grasshopper, and a vagabond, and ordered him off the premises.—Correspondent.

BRIGHTON.-FATAL ACCIDENT.-On Thursday week, as a poor man, named Cripps, was cleaning the windows of the Jews' Synagogue, in Devonshire-place, Brighton, he was seized with a fit, and fell several feet. He expired in less than five minutes. We regret to add that he has left a wife and four children to lament their loss.

BRADFORD. - BOARD OF GUARDIANS. - Henry Leah, Esq., has again been chosen chairman of the board, and John Farrer, Esq., of Pudsey, vicechairman. Out of the thirty guardians, there are now twenty that are decidedly hostile to a union workhouse, and the New Poor Law generally. BIGOTEY.-The clergy of Bradford have of late been busy concecting a petition to Parliament praying for the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act,

and setting out a long list of the evils which have accrued from it. RAILWAY TRAFFIC .- Besides the opposition coaches from this place to Brighouse, which daily cause such a stir in the town, a waggon, laden with

the depot at Brighouse. A LAUGHABLE TAKE IN .- An itinerant musician, who gave his name Henry Usterfield, was committed on Monday to the House of Correction at Wakefield for three months, under the following ludicrous the road from this place to Wakefield, and partook | each ! order to repair punctually at eleven o'clock that of her cheer for some days, and obtained a suit of over to him the Ordinances and the report to the last Friday. On that day he induced her to pay drinker, and suffered under delirium tremens. King, with directions that they should be inserted the coach fare for both of them to Bradford,

MAJOR BURNS, the son of the poet, who he in the Monieur on the following morning. M. to obtain the annuity, under the promise that he Survey evinced considerable emotion on perusing would pay liberally. They took up their quarters and who now holds an appointment under the factory find the seemed to falter at parat the Bowling Green Inn, made a hearty good dincommission, has been officially engaged during the vered till the next day, when he had borrowed a M. Santo then retiring from the room, added, fiddle, and was hard at work in a beer-shop in Bowling-lane, and had by false pretences obtained

ROBBING AN EMPLOYER. - On Monday night last, three weavers from Horson, named John Watmuff, patients. John Charlton, and Edward Thorp, who were employed by Mr. Robert Leach, of this place, manuin musion of any unpleasant reflections, commanded facturer, went to his warehouse in order to denver the necessary arrangements to be made for a huntin and obtain more work. They were furnished his party at Rambouillet. Instead of setting off at with the proper quantity of weft and warp. They had an empty sack with them, and afterwards they his neual hour of nine o'clock, the horses were or- had an empty sack with them, and afterwards they dred at the early hour of seven; long before it was went into a room which contained several cotton £21,626,350, which constitutes the amount to be the time that country was threatened to be invaded Mesible that the Moniteur of that morning could warps. On their going away the warehouseman provided for in the present year. grive at St. Cloud. Instead of returning home at fancied the pockets of one of them was larger than him or ten o'clock in the evening, as had been his usual, and with assistance followed and searched constant habit, it was past midnight before the royal them, when two gross of alpacha west, and a cotton warp, besides the west and warp delivered out to them, were found upon them and in the sack. They was passed by Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the last Yorkwere brought up at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and committed to take their trial at the present tried for the murder of Mr. Blackburn, near Pontefract sessions

pocket.

LEEDS.-WOOD PAVEMENT.-Workmen are now for life. engaged in laying down a length of wood pavement, in Vicar-lane, opposite to the House of Recovery. the United Kingdom was, in 1839, 4,223,342 bushels; The blocks are hexagonal, made of Norwegian and in 1840, 4,037,122 bushels. The quantities used timber, six inches deep. Mr. Stead, the patentee, is in the three countries for the last year were as

bager a riot, but a revolution," and urging prempt probed William Hargreaves, on the highway. The ing duty on oranges would be deconciliatory measures. The last missive he sent on the 5th of February last, and on his return in A STATE PRISONER at Smyrna, sentenced to robbed William Hargreaves, on the highway. The ing duty on oranges would create an amazing house since his pair of razors, constantly annoyed for five or six weeks by state the particulars connected with the case. They the evening, was stopped by two men in Horsforth wood, who ill-used him and rifled his pockets; they, however, did not succeed in getting anything, as his after his incarceration. This unfortunate man, whose watch broke from the swivel, and he had no money sentence has been commuted, had prolonged his about him. He gave information, with a description of the men, to the police, who have ever since been on the look-out for the prisoner. He was apprehended on Friday, whilst offering for sale some old iron, which had been stolen from the Leeds and Selby railway, at Micklefield. Hargreaves swore positively to his identity, and his evidence was supported by two other witnesses. He was, therefore,

> village. The deceased was fifteen years of age, and had for some years been subject to fits. He died in one of these on Friday night, after having retired to of the Convict Hulk Establishment at Bermuda, from

committed for trial.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.—At the petty sessions. the partments, he was surrounded by the UVRESEERS OF THE FOOR.—As she post, some gentlemen, whose names applied to be in a perfect peared in our last, were excused from filling the on Wednesday, the 30th ult., the Lord Chancellor refused the application of the Dean of York for the the of security, much enraged against the exciters office of overseer of the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the remaining the exciters office of overseer of the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the remaining the Phillimore, as Commissional Properties of the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the remaining the Phillimore, as Commissional Properties of the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the poor, on account of various refused the poor, on account of various refused the poor, on account of various refused the poor resort, but quite incredulous as to their success. engagements preventing their attention to the duties. prohibition to restrain Dr. Phillimore, as Commission to the Archbishop of York, from pronouncing important directions, in the expectation of good news trates:—Mr. Joseph Richardson, in the place of any sentence after a recent investigation of the the place of the expectation of good news trates:—Mr. Joseph Richardson, in the place of any sentence after a recome introduced that the Dean. The between the disbeller of those which were Mr. George Robinson; Mr. M. Johnson, in the charges of simony made against the Dean. The between the disbeller of those which were Mr. George Robinson; Mr. M. Johnson, in the charges of simony made against the Dean. The that the poor weman and her children should be taken that sit reating the bearers of such reports place of Mr. John Ramsden; Mr. Wm. Hornsby, in humour, and affecting the defendant that sit reating the defendant that sit reating the bearers of such reports place of Mr. John Ramsden; Mr. Wm. Hornsby, in Lord Chancellor would not assume that there would out victims, has been thoroughly vanquished by probably commit you to Bride well." The defendant care of in the Workhouse until next Friday week, on Lord Chancellor would not assume that there would out victims, has been thoroughly vanquished by the metter will be seen thoroughly under the with ill humour, and affecting to doubt their with in the place of Mr. J. Hotham.]

Mr. George Robinson, Mr. Wm. Hornsby, in lour design the bearers of such reports place of Mr. John Ramsden; Mr. Wm. Hornsby, in be again brought under the bearers of such reports place of Mr. John Ramsden; Mr. Wm. Hornsby, in be again brought under the bearers of such reports place of Mr. J. Hotham.]

Lord Chancellor would not assume that there would ous victims, has been thoroughly vanquished by the metter will be again brought under the bearers of such reports place of Mr. J. Hotham.]

Lord Chancellor would not assume that there would be any excess of authority in the act of the Archive and unprecedented sale.

THE MANGRESTER and Leeds mail is to cease running on the 30th of April. ANOTHER RAILROAD (the second) is about to be

commenced in the island of Cuba. LETTERS WITH DEFECTIVE STAMPS attached to them are charged by the Post-office authorities the same as if stamps were not attached to such letters. Mr. East and Sir R. Inglis have brought in a

Bill to prohibit dog-carts throughout the united

PINE APPLES in Singapore are so abundant that ship captains frequently purchase them by boat loads In 1840, 115.206 persons arrived in the United

States by sea. The average immigration may be stated at 120,000 a-year. THE QUANTITY OF MINERALS conveyed along the

accommodations of the company.

CHAMPAGNE. -- About 4,700,000 English gallons of TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK .- It is said that person of Commodore Stewart, of the U.S. Navy. ALL . PERSONS can procure copies of registered

tax department of Somerset-house. A CUNNING CHAP was taken before the police of minced turnips.

They write to us from Rome on the 23rd that assumed to be poor, and hence the little manual is the celebrated Bergami, who figured in the trial of priced at about one penny of our money. It has a Queen Caroline of England, died a few days before, ARMY IN IRELAND,-The total strength of the

army in Ireland at present comprises four regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, and thirty-three depots of infantry-13,276 rank and file. Duelling.-By the Mexican laws, he who kills

If we had a similar law for Great Britain, "affairs of honour" would be of rare occurrence. belongs to the green window, which is an epithet for are called in that neighbourhood, is the eldest son

> A FORMAL announcement has been made of the Rev. Mr. Newman to the Bishop of Oxford.

An English surveying corps is now exploring the shores of the Dead Sea. It is not unlikely that DAISY HILL. THE GENTLEMAN AND THE the Syrian war will lead to the profitable export of gress for the 31st of May. This proceeding has its

AN OLD NOODLE.-A Noble Duke, we hear, in-

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—The desire to see the

prohibited thoughout the whole of the United King- one engaged in the Post-office service should be made dom, under certain penalties, in the same manner as they are now prohibited in London.

one engaged in the Post-office should be information of the police, it evidently orithey are now prohibited in London.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Admiralty and the Board of Ordnance have sanctioned the introduction of the metropolitan police force into the duction of the metropolitan police force into the dockyards and other departments of the public sercovers open at the sides, shall be guilty of a misde-

began to quarrel and fight, when their mother, an ship further desires it may be distinctly understood, aged woman, stepped betwixt, and received an ac- that every individual, acting in any capacity in the cidental blow, when she fell down in a fit and service of the Post-office, who shall be guilty of such get, in the year 1778, their act of emancipation? expired on the spot .- Manchester Chronicle.

on the 4th instant, between Judge Smith, of the cretary."

Illinois Supreme Court, and Mr. M'Clernand, late

A Map Railway Passenger.—On Friday, a Secretary of State of Illinois. They fought with young labouring countryman, dressed in a round rifles—distance fifty paces. Judge Smith was the frock, got into one of the carriages at Reading to challenger, and was killed on the spot.

The nuptials of Lord Monteagle and Miss Marshall are to be solemnised next week. It was expected his Lordship would have gone to Mount merchandise, proceeds every day from this town to Trenchard, county Limerick, but we understand the Noble Lord has deferred his departure for Ireland until the close of the season.-London Paper. Much is said about the unhealthiness of Romney

Marsh, Kent, but if long life will prove to the concircumstances. He had been incarcerated at Wake- trary, it was instanced last week by thirteen indi-The Ministers returned to Paris, carrying with field, and on being liberated last week, contrived to viduals going into a tradesman's shop at Lydd, insinuate himself into the good graces of a land. during one afternoon, whose united ages amounted whom Mr. Byles watched most attentively. When lady, who keeps a public house at Knoll's Hill, on to 1,020 years, averaging above seventy-eight years the train neared Hanwell, the young countryman

of her cheer for some days, and obtained a suit of On Saturday, a commercial traveller of London, the carriage (the train then going at great speed), clothes from her on the strength of stating that he named Rutland, aged fifty-six, committed suicide at but by the firmness and promptness of Mr. Byles, On SATURDAY, a commercial traveller of London, might to the hotel of the Keeper of the Seals.

Clothes from her on the strength of stating that he named Rutland, aged mity-six, committee suicide at On his arrival thither, M. de Chantelauze handed had a considerable annuity to draw at Bradford as Sheffield, by cutting his throat; he was a hard drinker and suffered under delirium tremens.

ticular passages; and M. de Monthel, who was ner of the best, and had something warm afterwards. commission, has been officially engaged during the He then contrived to slip out, and leave the shot to last ten days in ascertaining the condition of the be dealt with as it best could. He was not disco. persons employed in the paper and other factories of that he was insane. In securing him, it appeared the locality of Maidstone.

bessed all the events of the revolution, and I confess good entertainment there, which yet remains mitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, sary to order that he should be taken care of until unpaid. As to my lady of the Knoll's Hill, she had to foot it home without a penny in her 1,505 out-patients. Since the establishment of this covered to be Sanders, and he said he had killed ing, through medical aid and otherwise, 53,471 Gazette.

> THE AMOUNT of Exchequer bills authorised to be bery of plate and other articles of value at the raised, charged on the aids or supplies of 1841, is Castle has been discovered to be far more extensive £21,751,550, from which, if the sum of £125,200, for than it was at first supposed. The silver table, the Exchequer bills paid off in money, and provided for legs and the top of which have been carried off, was from surplus of ways and means, to the 5th of Jan., a portion of the valuble effects, of a like description, 1841, &c., be deducted, there will remain a sum of which was sent from Hanover many years since, at

RESPITE OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH. -On Saturday last, Mr. John Noble, Governor of York Castle, received a respite from her Majesty's Secretary of State, of the sentence of death which was passed by Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the last Yorkshire Assizes, on John Mitchell, the youth who was shire Assizes, on John Mitchell, the youth who was under the care of a German named Koelmann. It Barnsley. Mitchell will, consequently, be transported

THE QUANTITY of malt used in the distilleries in

A STATE PRISONER at Smyrna, sentenced to die of hunger in prison, was found alive twenty-eight days existence by a box of wafers, which also contained a small piece of gum elastic and a morsel of sealing wax. After having lived some time by economising this substitute for food, he began to eat the paste-board box. Part of the lid of the box was left unconsumed when he was visited.

year 1840, amounted to 3,773, of whom 1,209 were ment or alarm. Thence he has been traced to the Inquest.—On Monday last, at inquest was held at the Start on, Bramley, before John Blackburn, Convict Hulk Establishment in England amounted, Esq., on view of the body of David Barker, of that from January 1 to June 30, 1840, to £29,320, and generally, shows a gradual from July 1 to December 31, 1840, to £30,233, making the expence for the whole year £59,553. The expence the 1st July, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1840, amounted to £18,758.

THE GOVERNOR FEWNER.—The wreck of this illfated vessel, it is now certain, has gone to pieces on our coast. We have heard that portions of her timbers have been cast up on no less a space of shore than sixty miles. At Aberfiraw, amongst other articles, a chest belonging to William Thoms, one of the passengers from Cheltonham and the passengers from Chelton the passengers from Cheltenham, we believe, and tickets relieve their possessors from all parochial the court and reprimanded. The child was six

MISTERIOUS AFFAIR .- On Friday evening, a shell enclosing the body of a male child, apparently about to try their right. two years old, was discovered lying in a corner of Chapel-yard, Spitalfields, by policeman 162, of the H division. The bedy was wrapt in a shrond, on the breast of which a slip of paper was placed, contain-taining the words "God bless you, my babe, fare-well." No external marks of violence appeared upon its person, but it had evidently been a considerable time dead, the process of decomposition having com-North Midland Railway is almost out-stripping the menced. It was removed to the workhouse to await a Coroner's inquest.

VOBACITY OF A BOA CONSTRUCTOR.—A singular inreptile occurred a few days since at the Zoological piteously.—Country Paper.
Gardens in the Regent's Park. Two fine tiger boa FIRE.—TROWBEIDGE. An constrictors were brought over by Captain Redman from Calcutta, and presented by him to the menagerie on the 4th of September last. They were respectively Il feet and 9 feet in length, and had at the Tuns and Bowls Inn, Market-place, Trowlived in harmony together in their cage until last bridge. An alarm being given, assistance was soon week, when the smaller one, being sickly, would not lists of shareholders in any of the joint-stock banks | eat at the usual time of feeding. The larger one had just eaten a rabbit and three guinea pigs, when, it appears, he made a gorge of his more weakly com- house. Some very large pieces, with their contents, panion, which was proved by the sudden disappear-Philadelphia, and fined five dollars for offering to ance of the latter, and the more bulky size of the two eash or tseen, I purchased an elegant book, filled sell sausages which he made out of red fannel and former, which exceeded three feet in diameter in the greatest proportion of his body. So singular a case by five o'clock all danger had subsided for the surof the carnivorous power and propensity of this reptile is not on record. . UNITED STATES .- The packet ship North America,

Capt. Lowber, reached Liverpool on Sunday, after a run across the Atlantic in fifteen days, conveying New York papers to the 20th, being four days later than previously received by Cunard's steam-ship Britannia. The intelligence by this arrival presents some features of interest. As regards Mr. M'Leod his trial will take place at Lockport, and not, as has another in a duel, becomes answerable for all debts. been stated, at Albany, but it is still uncertain when it comes on. The Attorney-General, Mr. Crittenden. was on his way to Lockport for the purpose, it was MR. JOHN PARNELL, of Teignmouth, the leading said, of demanding the surrender of MLEOU to the preacher among the "Plymouth Brethren," as they reacher among the "Plymouth Brethren," as they avowal by the British Government of the destruction avowal by the British Government of the destruction of the Caroline. It is asserted on the other hand. even if such be the case, that M'Leod will not be discontinuance of "The Tracts for the Times." The given up, the state of New York persisting in the communication is made in a letter addressed by the The question is therefore still involved in difficulty. Respecting the internal affairs of the states the chief occurrence has been the issuing of a proclamation by the President convening an extra session of Con-SECTARIAN INTOLERANCE.—In the public cemetery country. In Canada election matters absorbed all aroused, and when they appeared at the windows it

THE REVENUE. - The official statement of the year's and quarter's revenue was published on Mon- tained in the neighbourhood, and as the fire was day night. It exhibits, upon the whole year, a de- assuming a terrific aspect, the policemen saw that the crease of £309,280; and upon the quarter ending only means which was left to them to assist the intends at last to enter the state of matrimony with on Monday the decrease compared with the quarter mates in their escape, was to adopt the following plan. a young lady of great personal attractions, and ending April 5, 1840, is £70,514. The principal one stood close to the front of the house, and the but just introduced into the fashionable world. sources of revenue which show a decrease are the Customs and the Post-office, the former amounting the lead beneath the first floor window, having fixed to £301,042, and the latter to no less than £833,000. themselves firmly thay then called to Mr. and Mrs. The increase is to be found principally in the Excise, Leidard, the maid servant, and pot-boy, who were The Niger Expedition.—The desire to see the vessels continues unabated. Crowds of distinguished which exceeds the last year by £489,299. The visitors, anxious to inspect her Majesty's ship Albert now lying in the basin in Deptford dock.

In includes 15 to be loand principally in the Exceeds, the maid servant, and pot-boy, who were visitors, anxious to inspect her Majesty's ship Albert now lying in the basin in Deptford dock. required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, amounts for the quarter ended April 5, 1841. to £4,917,733.

A BILL RECENTLY brought in provides that after the list of January, 1842, all dog-carts, &c., shall be one angreed in the Post-office service should be made; it is unknown, but, from the appearance of the place.

Were got under, and then not before the lower part ter, denied the above allegations, and deposed that the story inquiry has been instituted as to the cause of the fire, times, the sum of 10s. each times, the sum of 10s. each times, the sum of 10s. employed in the Post-office, who shall steal, or shall in the Sun Fire office, and the damage done is estisecrete or destroy, or shall wilfully detain, or delay in course of conveyance or delivery thereof by the MATRICIBE. — SHOCKING APPAIR. — On Monday two brothers residing at Smallbridge, near Rochdale, both, as to the court shall seem meet.' And his lord-FATAL DUEL.-A duel was fought at Alton, Ill. of the law.-By command, W. L. Maberly, Se-

proceed to London by one of the morning trains, and on its stopping at Slough, contrary to the regulations, he got out and jumped about the platform in a very unusual and extraordinary manner : so much so, indeed, as to convince every person who saw his strange gesticulations that his mind was affected. However, he was again persuaded to enter the carriage, and proceeded to London with the other passagers. Mr. Byles, of the Hope Inn, Windsor, and his son, with one of the guards, were in the same box, and their attention was excited by the violent manner of their fellow passenger, suddenly made a desperate attempt to jump out of who was assisted by his sen and the guard, he was forced back into his seat, and compelled to remain there until their arrival at Paldington, when it was deemed necessary, from his extreme violence, to have him confined until taken before a magistrate, and examined by a medical gentleman. This was done, and the medical man gave his decided his opinion he was in a paroxysm of rage, and hit Mr. Byles, great hero and the greatest statesman of England then adjourn, and consent to be accommodated for the guard, and every person who laid hold of him. THE FRIENDS of the Seamen's Hospital have held and he broke the windows of the cab in his way to their annual meeting. The number of patients ad- the magistrates. The magistrate deemed it neceshospital, in 1821, it has been instrumental in reliev- his child, and he intended to kill himself.—Bucks THE ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The rob-

by Bonaparte, by the army under the command of Marshal Mortimer. At that time various articles of splendid silver furniture, consisting of tables, lookunder the care of a German named Koelmann. It has been discovered that two splendid solid silver figures, upwards of sixteen inches in height, each had been deposited among the stores, near the silver table, a great portion of which has been carried off. The person who has absconded had access to this which it appears he took with him in his flight. It has transpired, that when the suspected party left the Castle, he called upon a Jew named Morris, residing in Peascod-street, a dealer in watches, jewellery, and in old gold and silver, and requested the loan of ten shillings; but this having been re-fused, he thence proceeded to Mr. Radnor, a pawnbroker, with whom he pledged his watch for fifteen shillings. When he called at Mr. Radner's, he merely said he wanted some money, and asked for that sum upon his watch, which was immediately advanced. He then seemed as usual; and there was Convicts, &c.—The total number of convicts nothing in his manner or appearance to indicate received on board the hulks in England, during the that he was labouring under feelings either of excitenothing in his manner or appearance to indicate

facts clearly demonstrate that some cause, either

containing wearing apparel, books, and £60 in money, offices, and all scot and lot duties, such as those of years old. The chairman said that a child was not has been found.—Carnarven Herald.

overseers, guardians, churchwardens, &c., &c. The held to be legally guilty under seven years of age,

DENBIGHSHIRE Assizes .- Yesterday week, Edward Chubbe was tried before Mr. Justice Williams, at the time, namely, that Evans (a watcher of game preserves to Mr. Lloyd, of Rhaggatt,) had been enticed out of his house at night by the prisoner, who killed him and threw his body into a pit. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of the cause of his death." Sentence of death was then passed, and the stance of the voracity and power of appetite of this prisoner was removed from the bar, mouning most

FIRE.—TROWBRIDGE, April 2. - This morning. about two o'clock, by the observations of the police force, who were out on duty, a fire was discovered in the brewhouse and cellar of Mr. Joseph Townsend. at hand; and, by the active exertions of the townspeople, and by outting off the communications, the damage was confined to the cellar and the brewwere burnt or spoiled; and the very confined spot where the fire originated precluded the possibility for a time of directing the engines into full play; but rounding premises, many of which were very old, and liable to ignite. We are happy to say Mr. Townsend had been fully insured in two respectable offices for many years. No knowledge exists of the

family, it appears, had closed the house at the usual

hour on Sunday night, when, to all appearance, upon a minute examination, he found his fears were £250 each. realised. He directly sprang his rattle, when policeconstables Nos. 14 and 98 came to his aid. With a judgment which reflects great credit on them, they prevented the doors and shutters from being forced was ascertained by the police that the stairs were on fire, and the only mode of escape was from the windows. Unfortunately no ladders could be obwere caught by the police and lowered down in safety, the men following the example. The police maintained their perilous position, although the smoke DETENTION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The following letter which issued from the apertures in the shutters were got under, and then not before the lower part ter, denied the above allegations, and deposed that it is unknown, but, from the appearance of the place, mated at about £1,500.

O'CONNELL'S IDEA OF THE BENEFIT OF BULLYING THE ENGLISH PEOPLY.—At a meeting of the Repeal Association, in the Corn Exchange, lately, Mr. O'Connell replies to the argument that bullying England will obtain no good for Ireland, by oiting instances in which England has been bullied with the best effect:—" How did the Catholics of Ireland an offence, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour General Gates conquered Burgoyne at Saratoga, and made the British army surrender. Ireland immediately rose and said, 'You must give us an Emanci-pation Bill:' and England was bullied, and granted it. (Cheers.) The next year the Volunteers sprang into action; and Ireland called for free trade, which England refused contemptuously: the Irish put on the cannon of the Volunteers, Free trade, or else hole. (Cheers and laughter.) What was the conse--,' and the word else was just down by the touchquence? England was bullied, and free trade was of which he died instantly. The other counts varied granted. Again, in 1782, when the combined fleets the charge. Both the prisoners pleaded not guilty. granted. Again, in 1782, when the combined fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, swept the Channel. the Volunteers gained the independence of the Irish Parliament, which England was most unwilling to grant; but she bullied again, and may God bless their memories for doing so. (Cheers.) In 1792, the English Government refused to allow the petition of the Roman Catholics for further emancipation: but in that year Dumourier won the battle of Jemmappes; and, at the close of it, England was bullied again to allow Catholic barristers to practise; for which I humbly thank them. In 1793, when Belgium was conquered by France, further concessions were bullied from England: and I want to know whether it was out of grace or favour she granted Emancipation? England won't be bullied, forsooth! I am not a fighting man, and yet I have bullied England from this room, and succeeded." (Loud cheers.) A voice—"And will do it again." Mr. Ucodship appealed to the Jury whether they would at once proceed to the termination of the trial, or they adjourn and consent to be accommodated for against me-Wellington of Waterloo-a mighty great general—and Peel, the great orator; yet from this room, Protestant and Catholic bullied both statesman and warrior, and obtained Emancipation."

(Cheers.) Then for the future—"I throw out these things here in order to warn the people of England of the impolicy of their going to war under the circumstances in which they have placed Ireland at present. A single shot fired from a hostile vessel -one ball booming over the ocean from a hostile cannon to England — then — " [Here the honourable and learned gentleman placed his finger to his nose, looked most significantly, and immense and enthusiastic cheering instantly burst forth from every quarter of the room.] TRADE COMBINATION.—At the Mansion House on

Saturday, a journeyman shomaker, named Henry Dean, was brought before Alderman Wilson, defendant had, no doubt, been stationed opposite to use of her Royal Highness was placed at the bar, his master's premises, to watch for and prevent the workmen from going in about their business. Saveral Cox, of Lawford, Essex. and begging of ladies and men were paid regularly by those workmen who These little animals, of gentlemen in Wimpolebearing a crown, and likewise brought from Hanover men were paid regularly by those workmen who at the period referred to, have been purloined. These were engaged in combination, to watch and endeayour, by persuasion or menaces, to put a stop to Newfoundland dog, are dren were also begging; business altogether, or have it on their own terms. beautifully marked black and, in consequence there-Mr. Reynolds had only just raised the wages of his and white, and of exqui- of, witness conveyed the Missay some broken branches in the forest, as a finder of the forest, as a finder of the countries, who were in total ignorance of the Cordinances, made every effort a must the King, and dispel the gloom which was in vain: a whole of shirts and the grant of spirits.

On the Wednesday, when matters were evidently representation of the Wednesday, when matters were evidently representation of the Cordinance was "no dispetches, stating that the disturbance was "no dispetches, stating that the disturbance was "no large of conjunction with another man, not in custody, and a stating that the disturbance was "no large of the forest, as a simple of the track which the animal had taken, the contractor for the work. Single, and the feed and access to this follows:—England, 283,263; Ireland, 486,240; and the contractor for the work.

In the three countries for the last year were as follows:—England, 283,263; Ireland, 486,240; and the contractor for the work.

DEATH BY BURNING.—On Monday, an inquest Sociland, 3,312,619 bushels, being nearly five times so that the Fleece lnn, Stanningley, before John as that used in England and Ireland to of order, was taken out of the room at the Castle in which at the Fleece lnn, Stanningley, before John as much as that used in England and Ireland to disposit the state that the Fleece lnn, Stanningley, before John as much as that used in England and Ireland to disposit the state that the Fleece lnn, Stanningley, before John as the contractor for the work.

The currier, six inches deep. Mr. Reynolds had only just raised the wages of the contractor for the work.

The currier, six inches deep. Mr. Reynolds had only just raised the wages of the contractor for the work.

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The currier, six inches deep. Mr. Reynolds had only just raised the wages of the castle for the contractor for the work.

The currier, six inches deep. Mr. Reynolds had only just raised the wages of the contractor for the several men, who were employed to urge them to will, no doubt, be then taken in. The poor creature strike, and who were frequently changed, in order and her offspring. were accordingly taken away by the to escape accusation. Witness had been previously constable, who, in the course of ten minutes, returned laid hold of by the collar by a tall man, who was employed to prevent men from werking, and told that made in the event of the woman consenting to be at he ought to be horsewhipped. John Sharpe, who is once passed to Ireland with her chikiren, but she had clicker at Mr. Reynolds's, stated that the defendant refused to go into the house upon such conditions; the was frequently in the habit of watching opposite the shop for a whole day to intimidate the men. That case had already been brought under the notice of the shop for a whole day to intimidate the men. That was called "blocking the shop." Four or five stood there at a time. Alderman Wilson—"Do you know them to be employed in that sort of business?" I have not a single friend there, and I think I ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in it for forty years; my children were also born here, notice of the beard. Woman—What shall I de, Sir, if, I go to Ire-land? I have not a single friend there, and I think I ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in it for forty years; my children were also born here, and be been amongst them. This sort of work has been going on for the last four months." The defendant declared that the whole was a most vila The mortality of London, and, indeed, of England defendant declared that the whole was a most vile generally, shows a gradual decrease, whilst it is well misrepresentation and part of a plot to catch him, workhouse was a loaf last Saturday. Mr. Rawlinson (to known the population increases considerably. The last rour monrns. The west my chuaren have or should get from the workhouse was a loaf last Saturday. Mr. Rawlinson (to known the population increases considerably. The last rour monrns. The west my chuaren have or should get from the workhouse was a loaf last Saturday. Mr. Rawlinson (to known the population increases considerably. The last rour monrns. The west my chuaren have or should get from the workhouse was a loaf last Saturday. Mr. Rawlinson (to known the population increases considerably. The last rour monrns. rates of premium for Life Insurance have been he had been in a public house the principal part of events for the present: the removal of them should be greatly reduced during the last few years; yet the offices continue as prosperous as formerly. These person from going to work. Alderraan Wilson—lately, I should recommend that they be admitted into The evidence is very strong again at you, but you the house directly; take them over there again, and if racts clearly demonstrate that some cause, either unknown or unheeded, must have produced such faunknown or unheeded, must have produced such favourable results. Amongst these causes, the increased knowledge of anatomy, and the many very
valuable discoveries in medicine, will stand most valuable discoveries in medicine, will stand most prominent. The small-pox, that annually carried has been described. I shall re mand the case till functions as the so are most danfused. The constable once mere took them to the house,
gistrate the power of punishing i sterference such as has been described. I shall re mand the case till function and the measurement of the workhouse; off thousands, has been successfully combatted by Wednesday next, and if you do not satisfactorily after some conversation with whom it was agreed upon

AT A PUBLIC VESTRY of the parishioners of St. JUVENILE OFFENDERS .- At the Westminster Ses-Leonard's, Shoreditch, two gentlemen: objected to sions, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., one of the grand vestry overruled these objections to serve, in order and from seven years of age to twelve he was presumed to be guilty or not of any crime for which he was indicted, according to circumstances, which might lead the coart to a supposition of his knowledge of the guilt of the act at the time it was committed. For instance, a boy was indicted for murder many years ago, and because he had run into the woods and hid himself, afterwards, it was concluded that he knew he was committing a crime at the time it was done, and he was therefore executed. From the age of fourteen and upwards every person was presumed to have a knowledge of the law. He hoped that the time was not far off when every child between the age of seven and fourteen would be regarded as an erring being, capable of being reclaimed; and, instead of being punished as a felon, he would be instructed as an unfortunate child. He regarded the opportunities he enjoyed of inquiring into the character and previous education of juvenile delinquents as one of the greatest benefits he derived from his occupation of the sessional chair; and if they knew the misery in which the poor children were found who were so often placed at the bar, their hearts would bleed for them.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST AN Ex-MAYOR .-Great surprise was excited in Stafford, on Thursday week, by the examination of Mr. Thomas Stevenson. late mayor of the borough, on a charge of forgery with intent to defraud Messrs. Silvester, leatherdealers, of the same town. The examination, which lasted nearly eight hours, took place before E. Lloyd, Esq. (mayor), and Messrs. Shaw and Jones. The substance of the charge was briefly this :-ALARMING AND EXTENSIVE FIRE AND NARROW That he had feloniously uttered a forged accept-ESCAPE OF THE FAMILY. Between one and two ance to a bill of exchange, in the name of his o'clock on Monday morning, a most alarming fire nephew, Mr. William Wynn. It appeared from broke out in the Elephant and Castle public-house, the evidence, that for a length of time Mr. Wynn, kept by Mr. Leidard, High-street, Whitechapel. The nephew of the accused, had been in the habit of lending his name to his uncle in the shape of accommodation bills, but at length he objected to everything was perfectly safe, and in the course of continue the practice, and a bill, purporting to be half an hour afterwards the whole of the inmates accepted by him, but bearing a forged signature, were in bed. At the above-named hour, as police- was uttered by the prisoner. After a careful examiconstable Beed, No. 50 of the H division, who was nation of the evidence, the magistrates came to a on duty, was passing the house, he observed a very conclusion that it was a proper case to go before great light in the place, which, not noticing before, another tribunal, but accepted bail for the prisoner's excite his suspicions that the house was on fire, and, appearance, himself in £500 and two sureties in Suicide of an Aged Female.-On Monday, an

inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Goat, Queen-street, Horselydown, on the body of Elizabeth Lattimer, a widow, aged seventy-two. Sarah Kirkham, of 4, Earl's place, Horselydown, said deceased lodged with her, and for the last few days appeared much dejected in spirits. On Friday morning. witness went into deceased's bed-room with her breakfast, when she complained of pain in the head, and said she feared she was going to lose her senses. During the forenoon, witness went several times and knocked at her door to inquire how she was: but receiving no answer, she at last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, opened deceased's room door, and found her quite dressed, and with a cloak on, suspended by the neck from the bed rail, by means of a silk handkerchief. Witness gave an alarm, and persons came and cut deceased down: and a surgeon was sent for, who said that deceased was dead. Deceased had latterly been very fretful. and said the cause was, that she had transferred from her own name to that of her daughter some money she had in the Bank, and that, wanting £2, her daughter refused to draw for that sum. Elizabeth Lattimer, deceased's daughter-in-law, said that ever since she had made a transfer of her money (about wished for the transfer her mother had made in her favour, and intended, in May, to draw from the Bank the whole sum, in order that her mother might dispose of it as she pleased. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

MURDER BY TURN-OUT SAWYERS AT ASHTON.-At Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Baron Maule, John Hulme, 31, and John Williams, 30, were indicted for the wilful murder of Benjamin Cooper, at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 11th of Dec. last. Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Wortley appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Overend for the prisoners. The indictment was of great length, and consisted of four counts. The first count charged them with having of malice aforethought assaulted one Benjamin Cooper, a joiner, and that Hulme, with a certain metal pipe, plugged at one end with lead and wood, had made to serve the purpose of a cannon, then and there charged with gunpowder, and charged with twenty bullets or slugs, which was discharged at and and against Benjamin Cooper. Mr. Sergeant Atcherley then proceeded to state the case. The jury had heard from the officer of the court that this was an indictment which imputed to the two prisoners at the bar the crime of murder. Here Mr. Wilkins begged his Lordship to order all witnesses out of Court, which having been done, Mr. Sergeant Atcherley proceeded with his speech. and at the conclusion called as witnesses, James Cooper, Thomas Hadfield, James Roscoe, Richard Whitfield, John Goldhope, James Ashworth, Geo. Keyes, Lees Broadbent, Edward Davis, Samuel Hardwick, Henry Hardwick, Job Arundel, Thos. Profit, George Shear, Thomas Hodgkinson, Sarah Davies, Anne Booth, John Ashworth, Jas. Bowstead, and several others. At the conclusion, Mr. Wilkins applied for an adjournment, as it would the night under custody. The jury adopted the latter alternative-apartments were provided for them at an hotel, and three bailiffs were sworn to keep

> THE CHILDREN OF THE MONARCH and of THE PEOPLE. LOOK ON

THE SHETLAND ponies . MONDAY afternoon, at intended for the Liliputian Marylebone police-effice. a equipage of the Princess poor woman, named Mary Royal were erroneously Conway, who carried in stated in the papers of last her arms a sickly-looking week to have been "pur- baby, about two years old chased" for that purpose. and who had with her two They were, with the gra- other children, the youngcious permission of her estapparently five, and the Majesty, presented for the eldest seven years of age,

THIS PICTURE!

CONVENTION. THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE

form the forthcoming Convention, we do not consider it right to have anything at all to do with such selection; but we would recommend the following course to the country:-Let there be a public meet ing called immediately in every town, and all the which meesing shall choose ten from the whole list; let all returns be forthwith sent to the Editors of the Northern Star, Scotlish Patriol, and Dundee Chronicle newspapers, who shall publish a correct account of the whole proceedings. By this means, whichever ten would have the sanction of the greatest number of public meetings would be the veritable representatives of the people. This method, in our opinion, would be the best that could be adopted; and we confess we see no other plan by which satisfaction can be given to all parties. The public meetings could all take place next week, and the result published in the above-named newspapers on Saturday, the 17th instant, and the Convention meet in London as soon as necessary after-

We do not decline taking the affair into our own hands from any direspect to any individual, but because it might form a dangerous precedent in an Executive body, by too much power being placed at their disposal, and, in the end, bring them into collision with the people; a circumstance which must carefully be

We remain, your fellow-labourers in the cause of genuine Chartism, JAMES LEECH, President. JAMES CARTLEDGE.

RICHARD LITTLER.

THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE

CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

FELLOW-DENOCRATS .- We call upon you to send in the names of the persons you will nominate as candidates for the permanent Executive, by Saturday, the 24th instant, at the farthest; in order that correct lists may be made out, and sent to each sub-Secretary, of four hours save five minutes. The Jury retired We would wish you to bear in mind that we will not and returned in ten minutes, finding both the pri-(because we cannot) be accountable for any nomination of any person, unless an account be sent to the General Secretary, of the individuals nominated, by letter. We do this to ensure punctuality, and to prevent mistakes; and then we will get the whole list printed on circulars, and send one to each sub-Secretary, with instructions concerning the elections.

> JAMES LEECH, President JAMES CARTLEDGE. RICHARD LITTLER, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

All communications must be made to Mr. John Campbell, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford,

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, April 7th.

[A statement in my last weck's communication declared erroneous, by a letter from "one of the reporters" to the Weekly Dispatch, inserted in that paper of Sanday last, I beg to say, that my informant is in every way entitled to implicit belief; and that, if there be any error in my statement, it is fication for the most violent resistance which has God's union? No; we dare them. about equal to this:-instead of having used the meeting. So that, clearly, the "error" is not of our placed in authority over them. making.]

tingham, April 3rd," in which the following interesting passages occur:—"These who hope to crush Chartism know but little of the spirit which now animates the people. During the past formight, I and Nottingham; and the people in all these towns are speedily advancing in morality and intelligence, and in a desire to obtain their political and social bears evidence to the onward progress of our cause. - - - In Loughborough, I delivered three lectures to crowded audiences. The people are miserably in a shocking state of destitution. Many of them work from six o'clock in the morning till twelve nexes, are put to work as early as from five to six years of age. These children work from six in the morning till nine at night. They can earn from one serving its harmony. shilling to one and ninepence a week. No time for education or moral culture. All is toil, destitution, to use all constitutional means for the repeal of this disease, and ignorance. The people generally are Chartist Teetotal Society, and a society composed cipled law.

of those who are not toetotallers. - In Leicester, I delivered four lectures in the New Hall; about 600 attended at each bers of ladies, were present. At the close of my last contend against the positive power of the makers of lecture, I administered the Chartist tectotal piedge the law. to sixty-three persons.

In No:tingham, I have delivered three lectures in

of them are unfortunately held at public houses. - - - I am delighted with the people of Deroy. Three rooms were engaged, and taken from us. Last night (Monday), the town was all excitetions upon the authorities. I went down in a fly'the fly-man was threatened—I sent the people out of the town, and there dispersed them, insisting that teetotallers have come to the rescue—and have invited me to lecture on teelotalism, in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Wednesday night. The chapel will note paupers possess? None. 2,000; and we shall have it full. - - - I lecture again in Nottingham next Monday and Tuesday; entirely at the request of some of the working classes-men who have nitherto been our bitter op-

for that purpose by the Committee. A letter from Mr. Duncombe, M.P., was also read, stating that ning of individual petitions. A great number of to adjournment.

Destitution.- Vast numbers of poor persons are destitute condition; and such is their horror or the 22nd, 1838, the following six lines appeared: New Poor Law, and their cread of the workhouse, that some of them commit petty depredations for the syowed purpose of getting sent to Bridewell; they a few weeks since sentenced to gaol for begging. of his fingers, and the flesh from his arm." ld not beg; but armed himself with a ma-

STREET ACCIDENTS.—This evening, about six e'clock, a little girl, about seven years old, was grossing Farringdon-street, near Waithman's Obelisk, when a gentleman, in a low phæton, was driving at a rapid rate from the direction of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The horse knocked the poor child down, and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over the child's head, crushing it in a most frightfal manner. A crowd soon collected; and, as some of the spectators attributed great negligence to the taken under the protection of the police, and the shild was conveyed to a surgeon's, near Farringdon-market, who pronounced her life to be in great danger.-About the same time as the above, as one of the London Parcel Delivery Company's con-Yejance carts was secending Holborn-hill, it came The result was, that the wheel of the conveyance eart was knocked from the axle; the persons in the from his seat and seriously bruised. It was some time before the "spill" was cleared away, to enable

and Crown, Walworth Road, for the transaction of PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND general business, and aiding in the getting up of the public meeting to be held at White Conduit House BROTHERS IN THE CAYSE OF DEMOCRACY.—In consequence of the conflict of opinion regarding the resolution was also unanimously adopted:—"That selection of ten persons (from those nominated) to it be an instruction to the Committee calling the meeting at White Conduit House, that a petition be sent to the House of Lords for Frost, Williams, and Jones, in reference to the points of law in the case of Lord Cardigan." The cause of Chartism looks well in this locality. Several new members have persons nominated submitted to each public meeting, been enrolled, and the weekly meetings are well

> CHRISTOPHER DEAN, of Manchester, the Chartist chairman, was tried at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday last, before Mr. Justice Maule. He was charged upon two indictments, with seditious conspiracy, unlawful assembly, &c., with the Rev. W. V. Jackson and others, at Manchester, to both of find two sureties in £50 each, or four in £25 each, to keep the peace, and appear when called upon.

ACQUITTAL OF THE MEN CHARGED WITH THE ASHTON MURDER. -- On Tuesday morning, Mr. Wilkins addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners, in his usual able manner, at some length Justice Maule followed, and concluded a very lengthy and full address, by stating shortly the two views of the case, the one that of the prosecution that the prisoners were the murderers, and against that view there were many difficulties; and the view taken for the defence that Davies, who, according to his own admission, was participating in the murder, with the two Hardwicks, who were mixed up with the transaction, were they, or some of them, the actual murderers, and that they, having opportunities in prison, had together conspired to make the charge against the present prisoners. If, considering the character of the accomplices and the position in JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. Which they stood, the Jury thought the confirmations were sufficient to support the truth of their statements, they would find the prisoners guilty. If, on the contrary, they entertained any reasonable doubt, they would give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt. If they entertained a doubt as to one

prisoner, and not as to the other, they would make that distinction in their verdict. The Learned Judge concluded his address at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, having continued it to a length soners "Not Guilty." They were then arraigued on two other indictments, one charging them with having discharged the contents of a pipe at Benjamin and James Cooper, on the 20th of November and 5th of December, with intent to murder them. No evidence was offered, and verdicts of acquittal were taken; and, there being no other charge against Hulme, he was discharged.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

A NATION OUT-LAWED BY A FACTION. STARVATION.

A new contract has been executed between the landlords and the steamlords, whereby the people of this country have been handed over as so much sur-(relative to the Corn Law League) having been plus lumber, to be dealt with according to the supreme will and pleasure of the three Somerset-House lords of the creation.

In the new contract, we find full and ample justiterm "bother," I ought to have said "fuss." As to been hitherto offered to the "damnable law." We

CHARTISM IN LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICESTER, AND the strongest censure that popular indignation could Normingham.—I have been favoured with the sight of a private letter from Mr. Vincent, dated "Not- cast upon it has been pointedly and incessantly exhave visited the towns of Leicester, Loughborough, mere interference with local Guardians, and the rights. Persecution has not abated the zeat of the those bodies, either mere creatures or cyphers, and Chartist party. All is activity, and everything a power over the religion, education, trade, calling, and even country, of every Briton, who is first reduced to the level of degradation by the inpoor. The men engaged in the stocking trade are fernal machine. Thus have the people been handed over, body and soul, life and limb, trade and calling, o'clock at night, and do not earn (after deducting to three journeymen paupers. Taste destroyed, rent for frames, and other expences) MORE THAN preference set at naught, nature turned topsy turvy, FROM 55. to 65. A WEEK! Little children, of both and social order shaken to its very centre, by the very parties who are paid, and well paid, for per-

But, we are told, that it is yet the Briton's right Chartists; many of them tectotallers. There is a odious, unchristian, ungodly, un-English, unprin-

Let us now, for one moment, consider what this lecture; many of the middle classes, including num- which constitutional popular resistance has to people.

The people have met and petitioned, many have the large theatre. This is a famous Radical town. died, many more have been driven from the home Reading-rooms and libraries abound; though some of their fathers to the Whig charnel-house, thou-Nottingham; and I may safely assert, that never did being able to preserve a miserable existence, for Earl would not accept of any office save that of un- had power formerly, which, in some cases may be the Chartist cause look so flourishing." A subse- another short period of misery in a foreign land. The controlled, but undefined, King of Canada; he also disputed now, in those cases their word is law; and quent letter says :- I have had the devil-to-pay at sea-bound dungeon has rung with the piercing cry was in Ellice's leading strings. Lord Howick is where responsible bodies had the power in other of the victim of ambitious lust, and with execuations son of Lord Gney, and nephew to Ellice, and gives cases, now that power is vested in irresponsible ment; the market filled with people vowing execra- against the unholy law, which unbinds society-dis- to Government a very crooked support upon all agents. The Bill, as a whole, cannot be otherwise they must not allow their feelings to get the better utter despondency and destitution, before he is with them. Charles Wood, M.P. for Halifax, is please. The power of certain parties may be less of their judgments. The authorities are beaten—the thought worthy of relief. What other constitutional son-in-law to Lord Grey and nephew to Elected, under the old than under the new law, but the

What, now, are the powers by which even such constitutional resistance is met by the advocates of the law? It is made in their House; it is supported, defended, and upheld by their nominees: THE PETITION COMMITTEE held its weekly meeting opposition to it is tried by their judges; its constiat the Dispatca Coffee House, Bride Lane, last even- intionality judged of by their law officers, paid ing, Mr. Simpson in the chair. The Secretary, by their vote with the people's money; decided upon Mr. Balls, read a letter from Mr. Hawes, M. P., by invers of their creatures, to whom, in return for stating that he would present to the House of Cem- by jurors of their creatures, to whom, in return for mons the petitions on behalf of O'conner, Frost, confidence, they render them supreme power of and the Charter, which had been forwarded to him being judges of the constitution; judgment is given against the constitutional opponent of the law, by the individual petitions he had presented to the their judges; the strictest rules of prison discipline House were not inserted in the votes of the House, are enforced against the virtuous hater of the law, in consequence of an informatity, the petitioners not by their inquisitors, in their bastiles; the encmies tion, as well as at the top. The Committee, there- of the measure are denounced by their press!!! In sign their names at the end as well as at the begin-right of constitutional resistance! Is it in the petitions were received by the Committee, previous right of spending nine months in solitary confinement, in a felon's cell, as O'Connon is now doing, for the following six lines, called unconstitutional, libelwandering about the streets of London, in a wholly lous, and illegal opposition! In the Star of Dec.

"WARMINSTER BASTILE -A little boy, last week. for some small offence, was confined in one of the cells seldom go far enough to get hard labour attached 10 belonging to the above workhouse, and was literally their sentence—and no blame to them! We faw, starved to death. The poor fellow, during his conmost able and interesting publication, drawn up under to-day, quite a new rig with an individual who was finement, actually ate, in consequence of hunger, two the direction of the Canada Company, by their Secre-

Now, for these six lines, taken from another son's trowel, a mortar-board, and a whitewash paper, and upon which O'Connon was convicted by attention of all who wish for correct information as to peeler, who told him to move on, "you can't quod verdict, he should divide the judgment of the Court, that is, nine months for each offence.

Again, will any man in his senses believe that THOBNHILL's incarceration of his old and faithful steward, just at the time when his presence Bill, was other than a Whig contrivance, as a substitute for a verdict of Guilty, which they knew they could never get against OASTLER, in Yorkshire. without too palpably packing a Whig Jury, to the gentleman who was driving, he was for some time exclusion of every particle of Tory feeling. Yes, in danger of summary vengeance, but was, at length, was thus it is that the friends of the non-the conyes, thus it is that the friends of the poor—the constitutional opponents of the measure, are victimised.

equally with the paupers themselves. We have been sincere in our denunciation of this measure, and also sincere in our expression of belief privations amounting almost to famine constantly starin contact with an omnibus which was descending, that nothing short of Universal Suffrage can for ing them in the face. Benevolent individuals abould owing, it was said, to the unskilfulness of the carter. ever crush that monster. In this belief we have been fully confirmed by the "artful dodgers," led on may be enabled to profit by the body of evidence omnibus got a clumsy jolting, but no material by the redoubtable Mr. Chronicle Easthope. This presented by the Canada Company. injury; but the Parcel Company's driver was thrown dodger boasted, as we have before shown, that the Whigs ontbid the Tories in humbug; but what was vehicles to pass this awkward and dangerous the upshot? Why, that while we find the said

meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Rose tion, and which he would never have proposed had collect the necessary information. They were directed to success been at all calculated upon ; we find him voting, in Committee, in every majority to confer additional power upon the triumvirate. and additional poignancy to the measure, and increased suffering and degradation to those whom necessity of profit made, and property amassed, by settlers, in shall compel to look for relief.

If, by the late sham fight, the Tories have been vered as a set of unprincipled 4 dodgers."

which he pleaded guilty; and was called upon to Honourable David Pigerr, and the Right Henour- CULATED TO CARRY JOY INTO THE COTTAGES OF THESE their votes upon the question ?

FIELDEN deserves the full and unqualified thanks of the nation at large, for his uniform and consistent opposition to the hell-born monster; while those to which DUNCOMBE, WARLEY, and a few others are entitled, are much diminished by their miserable "Great measure," and, from it, let him guess what support of the originators of the Bill upon all touch- his share of the next ten years will be. This is from London, should be be chosen by ballot as one and-go measures. They, together with a number of our half-and-half outside friends, remind us strongly of that party in Athens which was considered the most infamous, namely, those "who endeavoured to keep well with all parties, and ventured with none;" or, as we have described them mere than once, those " who run with the hare, and hold with the hound." Our position is this: that if the measure merits all that severe censure which DUNCOMBE and WARLEY have so unmercifully heaped the "workhouse." This is moral force emigration; upon it, they, as supporters of its supporters, de- and, let it be further observed, that the whole serve all the odium attachable to accessories before system of emigration is to undergo purification. and after the fact.

We do not expect a repeal, or any relaxation of

the law from a Tory House. on the dull eve of a general election. None but assurance that, henceforth, more circumspection for the love of the people. Many, very many, it is will be allowed to fly their homes. In other words, true, have opposed it strenuously, but none have every honest man is to be forced out of his country. devoted the soul to the opposition, but that one In the distance, and not far off either, we see single solitary individual. What chance, then, have the following events rapidly preparing for us. We None, none whatever.

constitutional meetings, for repealing a Legislative money monger, who will own £5,000 a year of crime by common or statute law. Union, and obstruct and declare those meetings landed property, will own from £20,000 to £100,000 Now, these returns will speak to the House in the

the facts stated by me, relating to "our contem- also find full and ample reasons and just grounds days of the week, and as we look upon the law as for £20,000 a year, by making the food of their porary," I have only to 2dd, that they were related for the people's growing aversion to all classes an ungodly law, we must confer together for the slaves as cheap as possible, and selling the produce brevity, as, of course, our London friends will make maturing and adopting such means as will allow the of their labour as high as possible, thus destroying their own arrangements in that respect. After seven years of national discontent, and, whole people to turn the Sabbath to the Christian all native agricultural industry. To this conclusion after having a fair trial of the measure, and after and holy work of uprooting and constitutionally we must come, in a very short period, if the progress readers, make the sins of Judge Jeffries, though overcoming the machinations of hell.

We shall not offer any undigested or illegal plan pressed by the whole people, we find that the very for thus devoting four or five Sundays to an exhibievil most complained of, the irresponsible power of tion of English feeling upon this subject, but we the Commissioners, has been magnified from the shall take council to mature a plan which shall be legal and constitutional, because, the infernal aut capricious maintenance of the pauper, into entire must be constitutionally resisted, and, " the better and supreme controll over all local bodies, making day the better deed." The whole Act should be burned by the common hangman.

EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION and starvation are twin devils; Siamese youths" of the infernal regions: and hence we find a new struggle for emigration made

cocted, with a view to discover whether or not any of those parties had a strong interest in the measure, foreign possessions, at the expence of a compulsory "constitutional resistance" means, and the odds at abandonment of their father-land by the English them.

the cupboard of the Gker family.

insults and degradation, in order to confer an in destitute, and then all will be equally valiant. of EDWARD ELLICE'S land in Canada increased Lord John Russell, finding that some of his slaves, who are banished, by starvation, from their soveral Tithe Bills as riders to the monster.

If any man doubts the interest which some powerful parties have in emigration, let him read the followfore, request that their brethren will, for the future, what, then, we would ask, consists the Briton's ing audacious and mendacious article, which we give from the "artful dodger's" paper, the Chronicle, of Saturday last.

> He says:-" Now that Canada is tranquil, and that the differences with the United States no longer wear a menacing aspect, the stream of emigration will, from various obvious causes, set in more strongly than ever for that interesting portion of our colonial

"We have perused with the greatest satisfaction a most able and interesting publication, drawn up under Elder at the very moderate price of one shilling. The the people, dead and alive, to Poor Law Comm Emigration to Canada ought to be set about as soon as on his lands in the early part of the summer, he cannot successfully contend with the long winter.

"In America generally, and Upper Canada is a highly favoured province : every industrious labourer may soon obtain a competence. The man who in this country can never hope to do more than keep himself out of the workhouse, may, by removing to Canada, by the mere exertion of his thews and sinews, become in a short time a substantial yeoman. The tale which this publiof these islands, where at present many strong-armed men carry on a cheerless struggle, day after day, with circulate the publication extensively throughout the rural districts, that well-disposed, industrious men

" In the introduction we are told, that In order to obtain the intelligence—that its fidelity and accuracy might be established beyond the reach of curil or

spare neither trouble nor expence to procure the most minute and faithful returns.

"The accounts are truly gratifying."

Aye, the accounts are truly flattering, but not flatteringly true. Then follows a manufactured tale a period of little more than ten years, and with which a common shop-keeper in England would not unmasked, as a party, the Whigs have been disco- be half satisfied, and yet they are manufactured for the mere purpose of decoying the young birds. But Of the Hibernian tail, we have only to say that, we give the whole pudding for this one plum which throughout, they have shewn their consistency, love it contains: "THE MAN WHO, IN THIS COUNTRY, CAN of the English poor, and regard for civil and reli- NEVER HOPE TO DO MORE THAN KEEP HIMSELF OUT gious liberty, by handing over Catholics, Dissenters OF THE WORKHOUSE, MAY, BY REMOVING TO CANADA, and all, to the tender mercies of a Law Church. BY THE MERE EXERTION OF HIS THEWS AND SINEWS, How will the Right Honourable RICHARD SHIEL, BECOME, IN A SHORT TIME, A SUBSTANTIAL YEOMAN. the Right Honourable More O'FERBALL, the Right THE TALE WHICH THIS PUBLICATION TELLS IS CALable Thomas Wyse, all honourable men, justify Islands, where, at present, many strong-armed MEN CARRY ON A CHEERLESS STRUGGLE, DAY AFTER DAY, WITH PRIVATIONS, AMOUNTING ALMOST TO FA- if generally adopted, would have been a very fair MINE, CONSTANTLY STARING THEM IN THE FACE."

There, then, is the working, the hard working man's share of the first ten years working of the elect one delegate, and to send that dehonest of the "artful dodger"-this is really putting the Poor Law Amendment Act to its intended purpose. A few more such articles as the has elected a Delegate send us at once the name of above, and we fear a return of " the torch and the Delegate and the date of the public meeting at dagger-men" will be the result, and then Howick which he was elected for publication in our next. In will cry "Fire, fire, fire-now you must hold."

Good God! was there ever insolence equal to this, that says, struggle as a hard working Englishman may, the most he can expect is to be kept just out of

by the white-slave-merchants, that the scheme has partially failed, in consequence of those entrusted As far as regards the inside passengers, it has with its management, prevailing upon bad instead become a mere perch for stragglers to perch upon, of good characters to emigrate, and we have the FIELDEN have shown themselves haters of the law will be used, and that none but "ticketed" men we from the House, and "constitutional resistance?" | see the Jews about to take possession of the mortof starvation and emigration is not stopped by red as scarlet, white as snow, by comparison with equalization.

Pending the struggle, however, it is our duty to | NELL.) take care that those who may be banished, be not lost for want of advice. We, therefore, recommend those who have money, and who wish to emigrate, to go to America, and those who have not money we recommend also to go to America. If Upas tree, which has driven them from house and home, and, if they go to America they at once become their own masters.

false or vile. The fact is, much more nearly, Let us take a retrospective glance of the parties that one half of the poor who have gone there State which suited them as to climate. We have before known to exist in this country. We hope. auxiliary to assist in raising the value of their are numbered, and they themselves cast their own delegates, no" cock-tails," we say again. lot. No power on earth but the Charter can save

The law was concected and introduced by the to separate the new powers given to ex officio Guar-GREY cabinet; EDWARD ELLICE, M.P. for Coventry, dians and other irresponsible bodies, from the spirit is the brother-in-law and mouth-piece of Lord of the bill, and to persuade the people to swallow sary, or rather two, one for the men, and one for the GREY; he has little or no land in this country, but | the pill, because some of the powers given to the is possessed of immense Canadian property. ELLICE Commissioners, under the old law, have been consisands have fled their father-land, in the hope of is uncle to the Countess of Durham, and the late derably abridged; while the fact is, that where they solves those ties whic God has formed, and compels questions save those of starvation and emigration; considered than as a sale of white flesh, by landthe pauper to exhibit the galling qualification of but upon these points he goes "the whole hog" lords to steamlords, let economists call it what they means of resistance does this nation of helpless and he also runs in couples with Howick, and is a power of the law is a thousand times more oppresstaunch supporter both of starvation and emigration. sive. Such a law as this, fifty years ago, the In fact, Ellice is a kind of house steward mouse of Boroughmongers dare not have passed, and the people would not have obeyed. What has cowed them? Ma-Now, in brief terms, what was their object in chinery, distrust of each other, and competition for we tell them that this youth confesses to have been passing the starvation Act? Was it not to insure a mere livelihood, which has created class distinction, the transportation of the wealth of this country, even in the very poorest ranks of the contending rendered surplus by machinery, and desperate by operatives and weavers. Wait till all are equally

> creased value upon their foreign possessions, rendered The further consideration of the Bill, it will be valueless for want of population? Is not every acre seen, has been postponed to the 3rd of May, and fifty per cent. in value by each ship load of white clauses have been damaged, proposes to produce

> > SCHOOL HAS BROKE UP. THE BOYS ARE GONE HOME. " Joy be with them and a bettle of moss:

If they never come back they'll be no great loss." To ATTEMPT any review of the works of the lads for the past ten weeks, would be but adding insult to expence. Suffice it, therefore, to say that, in that short period the "Reformers" have turned John and Judy Bull's hard cash, by some "harlequin trenching, peace-making Commons have voted about one half of the rental of the land or England to sioners, ex officio Guardians, and emigration Comnon-intrusion battle for Scotland, and a non-enfran-

has got all that he is to get, even to his share of legal appointments in Jamaica, for which young JOHN contended, as the right of the Irish patriots. DAN SCOS PEEL'S move, and knows what he is to expect from it, and he has gone to put "his house in order." And well the Whigs have helped him: and if their return is not what every one has cation tells is calculated to carry joy into the cottages received who has comided in the Honourable Gentleman, why, as he says, "Nabocklish"-never mind it. Now, then, let us put our "house in order," so that house may be ready to meet house when the struggle

It will be seen that Glasgow, always foremost in the good fight, and always prudent, has elected a delegate to the Convention; and, with characteristic caution, has also undertaken both the payment of his suspicion—they procured the instrumentality of some of expences and salary. The men of Glasgow view the "artful dodger" Easthops, proposing a clap-trap the most influential, longest settled, and respectable [in coming Convention as we view it—as a grand stroke,

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL CHARTISTS.-A amendment, as to the time of the monster's dural habitants, residing in various parts of the province, to which should not be badly simed, or feebly dealt. They say we are not prepared-neither is the country prepared-let us, therefore, delay the project till the 3rd of May, in order to insure its full value. This is not "despotism," but good, sound, rational Scotch sense. In this transaction, our duty is to obey, the peoples' to command. Let the people, then, speak out, and at once, and say whether or not they approve this change; and, if so, let us have the names of all delegates elected, transmitted to us at once, that we may lay them in

order before the country.

Sunderland, it will be seen, is preparing, but is not ready, so are many other places; therefore, claiming our full share of citizenship, we unhesitatingly declare, in favour of the view taken of the subject by the men of Glasgow. However united the general feeling may be, one thing is quite cer- the General Council. tain, that the arrangements are not completed. We find that Hull, and Leicester, and other places, have, much more despotically than O'Connon, elected the whole Convention. This, in the first instance, and satisfactory mode, but it was not according to the proposed plan. Each place is to legate to London, and to bear his expences back of the ten, and, while in London, he is to receive £3 a week as his wages. Let every place which the mean time, we have the pleasure to announce that the petition promises to be much more numerously signed than the National Petition.

Now one word as to the value of our plan being well matured.

Firstly, the several delegates can arrange to take types.

with them the several sheets from their respective George William Machin Ellis, Brighton, wither Loud and constant complaints have been made, districts.

Secondly, those sheets will have time to be fully

Thirdly, the London Committee should instruct Mr. Duncombe, or some other Member, to move, firstly, for a return of the names of the several persons convicted of political offences in the year 1839, together with the offences charged, and the sentences, with the name of the Judge before whom the parties were tried; and, also, a return of the several persons sentenced throughout England and Wales gaged lands of the landlords; we see the landlords during the same period, to be confined in any of her In what, then, consists the nation's hope, and the robbing the Treasury and the Savings' Banks, to put | Majesty's prisons, and the period of their confinechance of the monster's death? In the nation's their foreign houses in Australia and Canada in ment, with the crimes charged. Secondly, a return self-in making it a spur to the Charter-in vow- order, and sending the best men they can procure, should be moved for of the legal expences paid for ing eternal, everlasting, indomitable vengeance before them; we see the refuse made slaves by political prosecutions, for that period, and also for a against it. How? Why, we have lately had Sun-tyranny, and villains by slavery, marched in chain-return of the legal expences paid in criminal cases, day meetings; Mr. O'Connell has boasted that he gangs to the mill and from the mill, under the pro- during the same period. Thirdly, a return of all held one within gun-shot of the Horse Guards, and tection of the "civil pewer" with musket and bayonet; persons held to bail, with the amount of recognihe held another upon the plains of Kildare. Let we see the land, not wholly uncultivated, but not a zances, distinguishing each offence with which the us profit by good example. Dare the Whigs allow tenth-part cultivated under our noses, ecause the offenders stood charged, whether for political, or

illegal, which are held for the purpose of cementing a year of slave property, and therefore, it will be language which the country will understand, and their interest, if they cannot accomplish their end they are absolutely necessary for Mr. Duncombe's Then, as the poor are too hard worked upon six by any other means, to throw £5,000 a year away guidance, and for the people's satisfaction. When

From these returns we will, we promise our one, only one of our modern Daniels, (not O'Con-

Suppose, then, the Convention meet on the 3rd of May, they give the country, and their active Member more time for returns and arrangements. The delegates have a better opportunity of assisting the general object in their several localities, and in colthey go to Canada, or Australia, they meet with lecting knowledge and opinion to bear upon the branches from the blasting, blighting, destroying | questions which they will be called upon to discuss.

We know that some parties feel sere to the quick and wounded to the core by this new move; because it will terminate in the utter extinction of all With regard to the accounts of the success which | "lights" but the true light, in the metropolis. The cotemporaneously with the re-enactment of the star- attends emigration to Canada, nothing can be more old pilots and river-pilots, see no chance either of a job or profit from the people's job, and they are literally paralysed. This Convention will unite the by whom the Poor Law Amendment Act was con- have died of cold, and that many of the other veritable country party with the veritable metropohalf have begged their way into some American litan party, and must create a union for action never in so far as it could be rendered a powerful not the slightest pity for the landlords; their days next week, to publish the names of sound country

> Go on, then, with the petitions, about which there appears to be some misconception, many An audacious attempt has been made by the press parties having applied to us for printed headings. while printed petitions are not received by the Honourable House, and only one heading is neceswomen; we implore the ladies, one and all, to assist with their fair hands.

> > THE CONVICT MITCHELL

THE life of this unfortunate youth has been spared, and, we think wisely and justly spared, for although his life, young as he is, surpasses in atrocity that of any man, of any age, of whom we have heard, yet we were bound only to consider his part in the act with which he stood convicted.

In our last we announced that we were in pospublishing during the life of the convict then about the Kingdom, will consider of the Number likely to to die. We shall, however, now present it, as a be required, and send, through their Sub-Secretaries wholesome lesson of advice, in about two columns at a time, to our numerous readers; and when guilty of More than a thousand robberies, some accompanied with the greatest violence, and many with extraordinay results, before he had attained his seventeenth year, we may at once declare him to was called on Tuesday, to consider and devise have left Robin Hood, Turpin, Jack Sheppard, and remedy for a number of grievances. It appeared all the tribe of vulgar villains far in the shade.

THE "GOLDEN SUN" AND HIS ANGLO-OF THE SUBJECT.

The Strand luminary, determined not to be outdone by the "Artful Dodger" in rendering good their only property—from the grasp of these hyposervice to his masters, has this week published a critical Whig corn-craiks. letter from a very freeman, who writes himself down as "an Anglo-Saxon," upon the law of public Guardians has terminated here without a contest; meetings. The Saxon friend recommends that in the list proposed by the Chartists having been all towns the Mayor (as he is a County Ma- of whom are Chartists, and two Tories—all degistrate) shall preside, ex-officio, and that he termined opponents of the blessed "boon," which shall commence by having the police in attend- is detested by all parties. andism," into "paper kites;" the moral force, re. ance and the military in readiness to deal summarily with the movers, seconders, and of Todmorden have had two or three meetings, to backers of all amendments proposed to anti-Corn-Law or other original resolutions, for which the the direction of the Canada Company, by their Secretary, as we are informed, which mold by Smith and soldiers and sailors, and the economists have sold
Law or other original resolutions, for which the days per week. Some were for a reduction in the same meeting shall be called; merely leaving to the wages, and some for short time; but they agreed to opponents of any proposed measure the right of negawas painted, in clear characters—"I want employ—
a Jury of money-mongers, Mr. Jastice Littledals the real state of things in Canada, is 'A statement of things in Canada, is 'A statement of the real state of things in Canada, is 'A statement of the real state of things in Canada, is 'A statement of the satisfactory results which have attended emigration have been fighting a Pusey battle for England, a right, by resolution or amendment, even to declarate and the state of the corn Law League, which shews the state of the corn Law League, and all thing or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, which shews the state of the corn Law League, and all thing or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and all thing or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and all thing or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the state of things in Canada, is 'A statement of the corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and the chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, and clare their own. The Mayor, our "Angle-Saxon" clearly that it is all humbug talking about having communicated by respectable residents in the various townships of Upper Canada, with a general map of the Province, compiled for the guidance of emigrants.'

communicated by respectable residents in the various act of the ninth Reform Session, and now for our the first declares, shall be sole judge of what is legal the interest of the working men at heart; and the the interest of the working men at heart; and the the interest of the working men at heart; and discreet. This beastly thing in this beastly the interest of the working men at heart; and the the interest of the working men at heart; and discreet. This beastly thing in this beastly at a meeting held at the Spring Gardens Inn:

Whig rag, requires no comment to the first declares, shall be sole judge of what is legal the interest of the working men at heart; and the the interest of the working men at heart; and discreet. This beastly thing in this beastly at a meeting held at the Spring Gardens Inn:

Whig rag, requires no comment to the first declares, shall be sole judge of what is legal the interest of the working men at heart; and the interest of the interest of the interest of the working men Whig rag, requires no comment: not another paper means nothing how soon my workpeople are worked in England would have published it, but our friend's to death, for there will be plenty more to put in The prisons are still full. Daniel is preparing to in England would have published it, but our friend's might have been fatal to the re-enactment of the the St. Lawrence is open, for if the emigrant is not deal a heavy blow at the Whigs and Whiggery; he columns are, we fear, become a refuge for the destitute. Such, then, is henceforth to be the golden rule of the golden Sun's new acquaintance for taking stock of public opinion. The man must be a fool to write, and the Sun must be mad to publish such jargon. Dees not every child of twelve years of age children under the care of the matron, were, know, that upon a motion made in the House of as required, duly forwarded to the Marquis of Nor-Commons, that the debate upon the civilist be resumed, an Honourable Member may move as an amendment that the Chimney Sweepers' Bill be proceeded with. But what amendment so pertinent to a proposition to repeal any bad law. as one to get the means of repealing all bad laws?

> When the "Sun's" altitudinal height Had illumined the "bum" of the Mayor. The Chartists beginning to sweat.

Cried, "Dang it, what smoke from the chair!" Oh, Mungo Young, Mungo Young, Wherefere art thou, Mungo Young !

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION

We now publish the list of nominations for the General Council, so far as we have received them. The people have certainly taken time enough to deliberate upon the choice of their men; 48 we only received several of the nominations that week. If all have been done in accordance with the cautions given in a former number of the Star, the election to be now taken is merely formal, and each sub-Secretary will hand in the affirmatory decision of the members resident in his locality at once. No time must be lost. The declarations of election from every place must appear in next week's Star. After which, the next duty of the Association will be the nomination and election of the Executive Committee who must be chosen from amongst the members of

FIRST TICKET SHOW MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

WE last week reported the First Ticket Show to the season, at which one single Charlist, Mr. WATKINS, attended, and where he conducted himself. in every respect, as a gentleman; and we would point that gentleman's attention to the manner in which he has been treated by the press and the Unionists; while the Greenacre Chronicle does not condescend even to mention his name. They want supremacy, not union; power, not equality. The humbugs!

To Readers and Correspondents

MR. WATKINS trusts that those who sent for copies of "John Frost" have received them; and he requests others who may wish for copies, to apply in time, as the printer must soon disperse

THE MONEY from Bradford, per J. Stavely, should

nence Address.

his name appended to the Chartist Total Abeti.

have been from "Daisy Hill, per J. Stavely."

WM. UMPLEBY and J. JANSON.—We do not sell

THE SUM 10s. for Convention, noticed from Dewsbury, should have been, "6s. from Daw Green, and 4s from Dewsbury."

To Agents.—The price of the paper with plate this week will be 6d. to agents. The papers of all

those whose accounts are not settled will be stopped after this week.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION

From Castle Donnington, Leicestershire twenty Working Men of Temple Cloud, Somerset 0 14 6 Pratt-street, Kirkaldy, per R. Taylor 2 0 0 ... a few Friends at Hunslet ... 0 2 9 . J. Sunderland, Harescroft a Friend...
Bradshaw, near Bolton _ four persons at Wakefield .. the National Charter Association, Mansfield, per D. Farquharson ... 0 8 the Friends at Brompton, near Northallerton thirteen Chartists, Little Horton, per J. Alderson... Cankerwell-lane, Leeds J. Dowson, Reading the National Charter Association, Kidderminster D. Ireland, Dunfermline ... the Rancliff Arms, Nottingham 0 3 0 the Newton's Head ... 0 2 1 ... New Basford, by Mr. Wright ... New Radford, by Mr. Ma-... 0 2 0 son ... 0 2 0 Bingham, by Mr. Huskisson 0 10 0 _ Stapleford 0 2 9

Post-order, &c. ... Hebden Bridge Chartist Association 0 7 Weavers at Bamber Bridge and at

Bindle, per G. Halton, Preston the Female Chartists of Daw Green 0 0 9 Saml. Radgeley, Daw Green 0 2 6 .. Frederick Hunt, ditto ... 0 0 6 . Bradford, Wilts

the Political Union, Letham ... twenty persons at Abergavenny, per Thomas Ingram Kettle Radical Association, per J. Moyes ... 0 5 0 FOR THE WIVES AND PANILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

CHARTISTS. From Booth Town, near Halifax, per R. Wilkinson 0 5 0 Wandsworth, per C. Westerton ... 0 4 0 FOR MRS. CLAYTON. From Hanley, per J. Yates... ... 0 13 01

... Wandsworth, per C. Westerton ... 0 4 0 FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTER. From Leicester, per T. Cooper 4 FOR PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN. From Castle Donnington, Leicestershire 0 2

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, AND WILL BE READY VERY SHORTLY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP SUITABLE FOR CHARTIST CONGREGATIONS.

THIS is a desideratum which is seriously felt, and 1 it is hoped that the present effort will be thought efficient to supply it. In order that some idea may be had of how many should be printed, it is urgently to the Editor of the Chartist Hymn Book, 5, Marketstreet, Leeds; pre-paying their letters, of course.

Local and General Antelligence.

HAWICK .- A meeting of the stocking-makers -the most numerous body of workmen in the townthat a number of the manufacturers have been in the habit of frittering away the wages of their workmen in the most mean and pairry manner, more especially when any dullness of trade gave them more power over the men; and all this meanness SAXON FRIEND, UPON THE LIBERTY and robbery enacted by men who are loudest in the outery for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and pretending all the while it is all for the good of the working classes! The meeting resolved to raise a fund immediately for the protection of their labour-

ROCHDALE.—The election of Poor Law adopted. There are eighteen in number, sixteen

TODMORDEN.—The master manufacturers full time yet. The very man who was put into the their places."

THE NEW POOR LAW .- HOO UNION .- The depositions of the witnesses examined before the magistrates at Rochester, against Miles, the master of the Hoo union workhouse, who, it will be remembered, was charged with various acts of eruelty to the manby. The receipt of them was formally acknowledged by a letter from the Noble Scoretary, but he has suffered the assizes to go by without giving directions to Mr. Vizard, the newly-appointed solicitor to the Home-office, or any one else, to move in the case. Miles still remains in the establishment at Hoo as before. It was reported that he had been dismissed by the Poor Law Commissioners, and certainly as far as papers, signatures, and seals go, he was so, but no further. Thus is public decency out raged, and public justice mocked at and defied. Some of the paupers who appeared against Miles at Rochester, have since been threatened (it may be guessed by whom) with imprisonment for swearing falsely a gainst him.

H. MITCHELL, Hon. Secretary. Audited and found correct, G. BENNETT. J. LAWRENCE.

Chartist Entelligence.

Intions were unanimously agreed to:-1. "That a Star, and such publications as the Chartist Circular. deputation of ten good men, from the various towns have begun to take their own affairs into their own of Great Britain, be sent up to London, to meet hands, I am afraid we must become Chartists too.
there on the 12th of April, to be called 'The Political Prisoners' Liberation and Chartist Petition Convention." 2. "That Dr. P. M. M'Douall is a fit coming Convention, to sit in London." 3 "That the petition, which appeared in the Star of March the afternoon." After tea recitations, songs, and the evening, when the band will be in attendance.

good feeling to each other.

nor, at the close of the meeting. The petition has the dispersion of the assembly, of whom there were then I defy you, and live been transmitted to Mr. Thos. Duncombe, for prenot less than 1,200, a number of friends accomYour unconque pledge ere the meeting broke up.

On Trespar Evening, a public meeting was held Chartist teetotallers for Leicester.

For Shillings were collected as a commencing bably visit Burton again in the course of four subscription in aid of the expences of the Execu- | weeks.

and the returns £15. 3s. 6d."—Adjourned.

LAMBETH -At a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, residing in the above keality, on Tuesday last, it was announced that Mr. to by Mr. S. Murphy, and unanimously adopted. Sneets I received the other day a circular containing an in the Association and the Association Room, Avenadors to the "leading Chartists of the United King- South Lancashire Delegation will be held on Sounday morning. April Marting will be held on Sounday morning. April Femel will deliver a lecture on the following Tuesday evening, 2:54, Webb's-row, Duke-street, Waterloo-road, where all members are requested to attend.

hart amore lengthy notice from want of space.

Caret. The and environments in obtaining the Attention Support him while in London. d the Chartist Association.

Co-operative Hall-On Sunday evening, Mr. Himms lectured here. His subject was-"Chrisgrad tidings to the poor !"

HAWICK On Sunday hast, a meeting of the ind'Mr. O'Connor's Petition Convention plan, and the physical improvement of man;" at the close of which head of each grave. the meeting gave three cheers for Mr. Lowers; three for the urflinching friend of the people, Feargus O'Comper; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and the for the incarcerated Chartists. At the conclusion. individuals enrolled their names as members of a Charist Church, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for estab-

hims one with as little delay as possible.

AEPTON. PUBLIC MEETING.—This hot bed of Toying was visited last Tuesday evening by Mr. Bairthe Derbyshire Chartist Lecturer. There is appeared in the Star about five months ago: E. a. single "Siar" that ever illuminated this town. histow sent the belimm round through Repton, and Willington. From all these places numbridge, who appeared arxious to hear, while some die of young aristocratic prigs, schoolboys at the the ted Tory school here, had armed themselves with

SALFORD.—There was a lecture in our room on Sunday evening last. The room was actually suffocating. The whole borough is getting alive again. The co-operation system adopted by the Chartists here is the only practicable and just one established. Some families save as much as fourteen-pence per week in their present provision dealing. A conver-sation, to the following effect, took place between a provision dealer and a Chartist during the past week. We will not mention names:-

you do not get your flour and bacon from me as Chartist-Because I can buy them of as good a quality and much cheaper than you will sell them S.—How do you prove that—I buy as cheap as anybody else!

on credit, but we pay ready money. S.—You pay ready money do you, eh-whom do you mean by "we" ! C.—Why the working men to be sure. We club our money together, go and buy our provisions wholesale; by this means we save 2d. on the dozen candles, 2d. per score on potatoes, and other articles

S .- Oh! you will get tired of such work, you may take my word for it. Some one will run away with your money. C.—Never fear, Mr. Shopkeeper, that is what you want. Ours is not a store where there is any great sum of money in any body's hands; we have now three houses, where we divide our goods among our-

selves; we are determined no longer to be fools to be putting money in the pockets of shopkeepers, to keep them lazy and idle, to clothe their wives in silk, and their daughters in satin, while ours are in rags. Good bye. Mr. Shopkeeper.
S.—(alone)—What the devil will become of us OLDHAM.—At a public meeting of the Chartists These fellows, since they have commenced studying of Oldham, on Thursday week, the following reso-politics, and reading that damned paper the Northern

On Monday evening the anticipated discussion, on the progression of mankind, took place. The Chartists are organising into classes again. Mr. bited in the report of my address delivered at the contending that the greatest advantage must accrue to and proper person to represent Oldham in the forth. Little moved, and Mr. Richards seconded the Chartist meeting held in the Cloth Hall Yard, after the Great Britain from the adoption of the continental following resolution:—"In consequence of the Corn Law meeting had been dissolved by the chairman, long-tried, unceasing, and honest exertions of Ma fully justified the general opinion held of your lying the pention, which appears the general opinion had of your lying 20th, be adopted." 4. "That a tex-party take place | Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the capabilities, or you would never have designated me

in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on Easter cause of democracy in Salford, that we consider him "a low blackguard character, named Parker." in the Charless twom, chestole at four o'clock in a fit and proper person to be nominated as a candidancing will take place, for the entertainment of Charter Association to be nominated as a candidancing will take place, for the entertainment of Charter Association and the National BURTON-ON-TRENT.-This Tory town was to hear R. J. Richardson deliver a lecture on the Chartist lecturer. The bellman announced the meeting blackguard or low dirty action.

Repeal of the Union; but owing to unavoidable cir- for the Market-place, at seven o'clock, where, at that commitances, that gentleman could not attend. As time, an immense concourse had assembled, who manimany repealers had come on purpose to hear a fested the liveliest desire to hear Mr. Bairstow. He did so fer a considerable time, in a strain of elo- to which Mr. B. instanter replied in a most argumentaboth put, and atterwards withdrawn, to the satis- "joily god," had got half seas over,—but on interrupt- no man anything but love.

faction of all parties. A debate, in which several ing Mr. Bairstow, he was speedily pushed out of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

speakers took part, was entered into during the meeting by a number of the Burton lode. The standard resort to such wiched means to below the superseded. LEIGESTER.—Mr. Cooper addressed a consider- cluding his address, which lasted two hours, was ad- precious specimen of a professor—a blind leader of the motion was accordingly withdrawn. able andience in the room at All Saints' Open, last verting to the physical force by which the system is blind!

Bentation. Six more took the Charrist tectotal panied Mr. B. to his lodgings, where he enrolled a number of members of the National Charter Association, who will meet weekly and co-operate with the county and town of Derby. The Charter, Mr. in the room at All Saints' Open, when, after consi- Bairstow, and the meeting, is now all the topic in detable discussion, the new plan of organization Burton. Prospects are most auspicious for a flouwas adopted. Twelve more took the pledge at the rishing interest here; hurrah for Chartism! instead close of this meeting, making (with the sixty-three of "strong ale," in Burton. The tide is turned, and to whom Mr. Vincent administered it) eighty-eight it will follow till it empties itself into the great ocean of truth and justice. Mr. Bairstow will pro-

MIDDLESEX SAINT PANCRAS.—The Chartists of Preston met in their Room, Avenham street, to hear selves to be our greatest enemies—in fact, the only held their weekly meeting en Sunday evening last, at a lecture from Mr. Butterworth, who in a plain, straight- enemies we have to fear-and fearing to create disunion their room, Brook-street, Hampstead Road, Mr. Thos. forward manner exposed the conduct of the Money when there was the appearance of co-operation, I have Wall in the chair. After the, usual preliminary busi-, mongers and Profitmongers, and contended that neither been cautious of giving publicity to my long-settled and ness, Mr. H. Morley opened the discussion, "Will the life, limb, nor labour would be protected by the law, in deep-rooted conviction, that these political welves in repeal of the Corn Laws benefit the working classes?" the same manner as the property of the higher and sheep's clothing were acting as a drag chain on the He was followed by Messra. Conworth, Viner, Laurie, middle classes was. He then in a very sarcastic strain wheels of the Universal Suffrage waggon, and that too in and others. The discussion, at a late hour, was ad- unmasked those clerical hypocrites who gull the people its uphill efforts; thus making its application the more journed to the Sunday following. Petitions were by preaching "passive obelience and non-resistance," severely felt—a conviction which is the result of a ordered to be prepared in behalf of Bronterre O'Brien, who, living in affluence, have the effrontery to tell their close association with, and a careful observation of the Feargus O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and hearers it is the will of Divine Providence that the great | conduct of these gentlemen, for the last five years. But portion of mankind should be poor, and that they ought now, when their plan of opposition to the national will SAINT PANCHAS VICTIM COMMITTEE.—This highly to submit in patience and not complain. After exhort has assumed a tangible form, and there is no longer any speech, seconded the proposition; which was speken ing people of this or any other country. to by Mr. S. Murphy, and unanimously adopted. Sheets 1 received the other day a circular containing an in the Riding.

ham-street, every evening after six o clock. BRISTOL—On Thesday evening, a public meeting insertion:—"We, the Chartists of Newport, as a body instead of signing this document, or descending to a late into consideration the into consideration the consideration of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, personal correspondence with any of the six conspithe into consideration the petitioning of Parliament do hereby enter our protest against Mr. John Collins, rators, whose names are attached to it, I rather choose fix the release of all political prisoners, and for the Petition Convention about to be formed in London. We object where adopted, after excellent speeches from Heart, Tudor, Bolwell, W. Morgan, Osborne, Eiward, of Newport, late of Oakham Gaol,) Simeon, Character Association of Great Britain, personal correspondence with any of the six conspido hereby enter our protest against Mr. John Collins, rators, whose names are attached to it, I rather choose ton; on Wednesday, the 14th, at Choriton-upondo hereby enter our protest against Mr. John Collins, rators, whose names are attached to it, I rather choose ton; on Wednesday, the 15th, at Mottram; on Medlock; on Thursday, the 15th, at Milurow; and on Sunday, the logical prisoners, and for the six conspido hereby enter our protest against Mr. John Collins, rators, whose names are attached to it, I rather choose ton; on Wednesday; the 14th, at Choriton-upondeclaring him not a proper person to sit on the party; to protest against the vile attempt to break thus publicly to disclaim any connection with this bedieved as periods when thus publicly to disclaim any connection with this connection.

Spring And The National Charter Association of the National Charter Association of the Spring And Chart Edwards, of Newport, late of Oakham Gaol,) Simeon, Charter Association of Great Britain; therefore, we, itism; and to denounce the base and service tools of the April 11th. The Phelp; and Mr. Morgan was chosen as Delegate, as a body of the above Association, will not, nor cannot, "base, brutal, and bloody faction," who thus lend Assignment of the above Association, who thus lend will be delivered here next Menday week, by Mr. will be delivered here next Menday week, by Mr. will be delivered here next Menday week, by Mr. wix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the will be delivered here next Menday week, by Mr. wix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the will be delivered here next Menday week, by Mr. wix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the will be delivered here next Menday week, by Mr. wix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the time during the meeting. We regret that we cannot sitting on such Convention, or in any way transacting burking the movement, under the specious pretext of Benjamin Huggett. business for the great bulk of the people. We view improving the political, moral, and social condition of SUNDERLAND. On Thursday evening, a public such men with suspicion, and as traitors to the great the people. meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland was holden cause we are labouring for; other places may do as they. There is already (and I am proud to say it) a great in her of the inhabitants of Sunderland was holden cause we are labouring for; other places may do as they.

At the close a collection was made in aid of the funds IN THIS PART of the country, it is a general rule to circular in question, is an error which ought at once to

the church-yard, with baskets of flowers in their hands, immoral aristocracy, on the shoulders of their more to pay a token of respect to their much-loved deceased virtuous, though less educated, brethren. And, to tell of electing a delegate to attend the West Riding or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad or three every night; the ever bisints was held, at which resolutions, approving was parenta, friends, and relatives. Amongst the rest, the poor fellows who fought and bled for liberty, were not liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into be taught morals at such a school. As to liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into be taught morals at such a school. As to liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into forgotten; their graves were elegantly strewed with the educational department of the scheme, I fancy form of Government.

Some to true with the such a total the West Riding parenta, friends, and relatives. Amongst the rest, the you the truth, Sir, I should be very loth to trust my delegate meeting, on the 18th inst.; after which the humours, which heat invariably generates. The humours, which the education of the scheme, I fancy form of Government.

Some to true with the scheme of the scheme o Mopted. On Sunday, Mr. Lowery preached two ser- flowers; hundreds of people came running with their honest Joe of Kilkenny will be entitled to the credit; homs to numerous and attentive audiences; and on presents, until the graves were completely covered with and the blessings we might enjoy under present circlesteries. At the weekly meeting of the functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester ches kindsy evening, he delivered one of the most eleflowers. The Chartists were busily engaged in decking cumstances may safely be attributed to the late Member cumstances may sa the chartists were busily engaged in decking cumstances may basely be averaged and argumentative lectures ever heard here, on the graves, (four in number,) after which the following for Bath, who has evinced such a sympathy for the Cyll and religious liberty necessary to mental and lines were written in large hand, and placed at the poor, that he would throw them on their own re-

Here lie the valiant and the brave, Whe fought a nation's rights to save; They tried to set the captives free, But fell a prey to tyranny. But still they shall not be forgot, Tho' in the grave their bodies rot; The Charter shall our watchword be .-Come death, or glorious victory!

On the grave of brave Shell were the lines that "Who fought for freedom more than life: Whe gave up all to die in strife: The young, the brave, no more a slave, Immortal Shell, that died so well,

He fell, and sleeps in honour's grave." BIRMINGHAM.—An able discourse was delivered convince our sapient, would-be-schoolmasters—those or attacking him by building evinced prior to the commence. This being evinced prior to the commence on Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Meeting room, them at least who can afford to be honest enough to at half-past two o'clock; and on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock, Mr. Deegan will lecture in the half-past six o'clock, Mr. Deegan will lecture in the the opinional right publicly and peacefully to enunciate chair being taken, Mr. T. P. Green read Mr. O'Connor's labours ought to commence with their employers, and, labours ought to commence with their employers, and labours ought to commence with the labours of the spinions on any and all political questions, iden. letter on Christian Chartism; it was loudly and relike the great moralist of eld, cry aloud against the

He concluded by bidding his andiences and his properties and the concluded by bidding his andiences are specified with 5. and a specified of bight. In reply to which, an almost unactive from the entire meeting, "Good his presentation when the deputation, and then let them have but the bidsets of hard and bilatered hands absolutely and the recipron of the letter, written by the late greater for when when the deputation, and then let them lock for morality in the contents of the sealing of the first willow, the presentation of the institutions of our presentation of the to induce him to act with the deputation, as he was approved of by the various public meetings throughout the country.

The concluded by bidding his andiences are specified with 5. and a boundant supply of food for a starving population, then be deputation, then memorial. It was resolved that all memorials should be forwarded to Mr. Guest as soon as possible, in order to have the meant of the power and preach contentment, and be the most certain and necessary with the power discovered for overy Stage and of. He is talking of Indian and Persian letters, and the sealing of or overy Stage and of. He is talking of Indian and Persian letters, and the sealing of overment, in his possible, in order than the throughout the them turn to the power and preach contentment, and be the most unreported the will be the writer political and social condition, the power discovered for overy Stage and of. He is talking of Indian and Persian letters, and the sealing of overment, in his possible in the writer political and social condition, the power discovered for overy Stage and of. He is talking of Indian and Persian letters, and the sealing of the seals of government, in his possible. It them turn to the power discovered for overy Stage and of. He is talking of Indian and Persian letters, and the sealing of the seals of government, his possible in

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-You will oblige the Victim Fund Committee by giving insertion to the following few lines:-

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. -- You have a duty to perform which demands your immediate attention and support; a duty which every Chartist should perform, in honour of suffering justice and humanity, to aid and assist the suffering victims of a vile and vicious Government, by subscribing one penny in Shopkeeper-What is the reason, Mr. Chartist. Easter week, as recommended to you for your consideration, by your representatives when met in Manchester in February last. Let every Chartist Manchester in February last. Let every charges and every lover of the cause of pure and incorruptible Government lend their aid; let every man in every place where the cry of the widow has been in every place. The cry of the widow has been in every place where the cry of the widow has been in every place where the cry of the widow has been in every place where the cry of the widow has been in every place where the cry of the widow has been in every place. The cry of the widow has been in every place where the cry of the widow has been in every place. The cry of the cry o C.—Nay, but you do not; you get all your stuff her flag, attend to the demands that the sufferers have upon them, and heal them; let all and every one, this week, do their duty; let all monies be sent to our Secretary, Mr. P. Shorrocks, 70, Gin-street, Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from the Camwhere they will be properly applied and acknow-ledged in the Star of justice to all. Our monthly balance sheet should have appeared this week; but also a petition from Salford, praying for the remission of flour, 2d. on a pound of bacon, ld. per pound on owing to the Easter week subscription, we have of the sentence on Frost, Williams, and Jones; also detained it another fortnight; so that we can immediately acknowledge the money sent before the end an inquiry into the principles of the Socialists.

> MM. MADDOCKS. J. WEELER. A. MELVILLE. WM. RUSHTON. J. MILLINGTON. S. CHAMBERLANE,
> President.

P. SHORBOCKS. Secretary, 70, Gin-street, Ancoats-street. where all monies for the Victim Fund must be sent. be settled. Manchester, April 8th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS MERCURY.

Sir,-Your ungentlemanly attack upon my character

I have been fourteen years in business on my own account in Leeds, entitled to, and ever exercising, my | tended that the next duty of the State, after that of the | merit a continuance of their Favours. right of voting for Borough Members of Parliament protection of life and property, was to make provision ever since the Reform Bill; and I defy all the men in for the instruction of the people.

Sir G. Grey said he should not be doing justice to best Material and Workmanship, and at Prices MANCHESTER.—A meeting was convened to visited last Monday by the Derbyshire Chartist lecturer Leeds—yourself into the barguin—to prove you ever be held at Tib-street room, on Wednesday evening, -Mr. Bairstow—the first visit ever paid to it by a heard me utter a blackguard expression, or commit one a question of such importance if he entered fully into which defy all Competition. The Glasses are fitted

number of years before the public as a gratuitous lecturer | the day on which it was brought forward—the last | Gold Slip, &c., complete for the small Portraits, and preacher of the gospel of peace and good will to man, before the adjournment—and to a belief that it would originally given with the Northern Star, from efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating lecture, it was suggested that Mr. John M'Gowan mounted a chair by the Obelisk, when a lusty but good you may imagine I am not unknown. I get my living not be brought forward, rather than to any indifference should address them, who kindly consented, and humoured publican asked him what the Charter meant, by hard working as a smith, and I have done work for on the part of the House to the subject. He could not, some of the most respectable parties in Leeds-one for however, agree to the motion of his Hon. Friend quent and manly argument. A resolution to the tive, lucid, and convincing strain of reasoning on the the last thirteen years, another twelve, another eight, because, after the recess, a report from the Committee effect that the Charter would be the most effectual principles of the Charter, to which the entire meeting and many others for several years together; now, let of Privy Council upon the subject of education would means of accomplishing the Repeal of the Union; and the gentlemanly publican gave their hearty assent these say whether I am a lew blackguard or not; and be laid upon the table, which would give very full inand an amendment, that the repeal sgitation should and unanimous applause, with the solitary exception of then the world may believe it. These know me, they formation on that subject, and might prove to the Hon. proceed unmixed with any other agitation; were one be "knight"ed toper, who, by his devoirs to the know I pay for what I get, and as far as man can, owe Member that the necessity for the appointment of a

speakers took part, was entered into during the meeting by a number of the Burton lads, who stood resort to such wicked means to bolster up a false and to withdraw his motion for the present, and bring it of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester and the meeting, in the best possible spirit. Repealers and like a firm phalanx around Mr. B., hung in silence upon oppressive position. Was there ever a paper so filled forward when the estimates on education would be Neighbourhood: Chartists left the room with every manifestation of his lips, and caught every sentiment with the loudest with lies, as the Mercury of last week, and you, a pro- before the House. demonstrations of applause. While Mr. B., in con- fessor of the religion of Jesus Christ too-you are a

Mr. Peddie, confined in Beverley House of Correc- powerful and thrilling picture of the present accursed to rob me of my good name to enrich yourself; but the tion, and for afferding facilities to the public for their never recover. He mi. I that the comment in Deverley from the public for their moves to the public for their moves and the public for the p Smart, Cooper, &c., addressed the meeting. During lecture threeloud spontaneous and most enthusiastic know well how it has come; and you should not be ment for the people. Smart, Cooper, &c., addressed the meeting. During lecture inrection spontaneous and most entrusiastic the reading of poor Peddie's petition to the Marquis cheers were given by the whole meeting, without any of Normanby, (from the Star.) and of Mrs. Peddie's one proposing them, while hundreds of warm hearts of Normanby, (from the Star.) and of Mrs. Peddie's one proposing them, while hundreds of warm hearts one proposing them was afoly delivered of a stick, and thought it his duty to make it known. It is to be wondered at, though he was apprehensive lest it should be considered to the shortest of Britain. Is it to be wondered at, though he was apprehensive lest it should be considered to the shortest of Britain. It is to be wondered at, though he was apprehensive lest it should be considered to the shortest of Britain. It is to be wondered at, though he was apprehensive lest it should be considered to the shortest of Britain. It is to be wondered at, the work of Britain and the warm of the work of the meeting. Mrs. Mackinnon was considered to the system of warm hearts way robbery practised by the worst government that ever the meeting and then he was about without way robbery practised by the worst government that ever the meeting at the meeting and them he was about without at the work of the meeting and them he was about and the went and them he was about and the warm of the meeting and them he was about and the warm of the meeting and them he was about and the warm of the meeting and them he was about and the warm of the meeting and them he was about and the warm of th his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not been witnessed for some time. The hearts: "good night." A bigotted shopocrat attempted, in his not be published, as it might offend the name might not be published, as it might offend the name might not be published, as it might offend the name might not be published, as it might offend the name night not be published, as it might offend the name night not be published, as it might offend the name night not be published, as it might offend the name night not be published, as it might offend the name night not be published, as it might offend the name night not be name night not name night name night not name night n early have witnessed it. Two verses, breathing a police to put down Mr. Bairstow, but the policeman fabric of corruption shall tumble down about your wish for the captive's deliverance, were sung to the generously stated that he was there as a preserver of ears, and therefore I advise you to shift your quarters and, as the committee would be probably appointed,

> Your unconquerable opponent, JOSEPH PARKER. THE NEW "NATIONAL" MOVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Lambeth, 4th April, 1841. to be obliged to appeal to my democratic brethren, through the medium of their own journal, on the present occasion; but having considered it my duty to struggle for years against a party who, dressed in the of art. PRESTON .- On Friday evening last, the Chartists garb of friendship, have systematically proved them-

wing protest, to which, in justice, we cannot refuse moral, and social improvement of the people; but, Rooms, Brown-street, Manchester.

meding of the inhabitants of Sunderland was holden cause we are labouring for; other places may do say the principles of the Charter, when we shall be comfort. Persons troubled with scorbutio formed in this country, will, but we like men that will, but we like men that will go the whole hog, that have the attendance of our members and length of the principles of the Charter, when we shall be comfort. Persons troubled with scorbutio affective will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the Charter, when we shall be comfort. Persons troubled with scorbution formed in this country, with the happy to have the attendance of our members and principles of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and the principles of the charter, when we shall be comfort. Persons troubled with scorbution formed in this country, with the principles of the Principles Or Sanday afternoon, Mr. Binns delivered an excellent Chartists of this town highly approve of Mr. Morgan then, do they seek to destroy that by the formation learner, at the Life-Boat House, on the advantages of Williams, as a fit and proper person to sit upon the of another, having ostensibly the same objects? This, absince as an auxiliary means in obtaining the Petition Convention, and will do their utmost to to say the least of it, smells of O'Connellism so at roughly, Carter. The convention of his never to the

sources with diminished means, and give them cheap

us to receive our full measure of justice.

Now, with all due deference to the superior knowledge of these immaculate teachers of morality, I cannot | discover such a vast amount of crime of any sert among hoped all members will endeavour to be at their the class to which I belong as should, on a comparison with those who at present possess the power of being dragged or driven to vote for their masters, disqualify ing here on the 12th, when Mr. Williams will us to exercise the rights of citizenship. Indeed, I am perfectly satisfied that any comparison of the kind, with principles of the people. His remarks, contrasted to the proposition of the poople and processors of the poople with plain and processors of the fectual vision of plain and processors of the fectual vi

the left; and having justice for the foundation of our claims, truth and sincerity as the rule of our argument, we cannot fail in ultimately achieving our freedom and securing our rights. And as to these moral philosophers, we can well afford to make a present of them to Dan or the Corn Law Repealers, and I therefore suggest that they be disposed of accordingly:

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant. H. Ross.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, APRIL 6. Mr. HAWRS presented petitions from the Medical Reform Bill, also petitions from Dissenting Congregations in Hampshire and Essex, against church-rates,

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from the Camherwell and Walworth Charter Association, praying the House to remit the sentence on Mr. Feargus O Connor;

of the next month, as to give every satisfaction to all A letter was read by the Speaker from Sir R. Stop- be held on subscribers. We need not say more, but do your ford, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by the House of Commons to himself, and the officers and men under his command. On the motion of Viscount Palmerston, it was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn until Tues-

day, the 20th of April. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question from Mr P. Howard, stated that the Portuguese commission for o'Clock precisely. the settlement of the claims of British subjects were still occupied with preliminary inquiries, which required in London, are invited to attend. to be brought to a close before any of those claims could

Mr. EWART then brought forward his motion for an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to appoint a Minister of Education, one whose duties should be to lay annually before Parliament a return showing the progress of education throughout the United Kingdom. The Hon. Gentleman. in the foul-mouthed language of Billingsgate, as exhi- at great length, stated the practice in foreign countries. aystem. One great advantage that would follow the public libraries, the want of which was a reproach to the character of the country. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN seconded the motion, and con-

Mr. EWART acceded to the suggestion, and the Sunday night, and administered the Chartist tee- upheld, a voice muttered "Newport," to I question, after all, your ability to injure me, you are select committee to inquire into the present state of the produce: school right, and administered the Charlist leewhich, with the rapidity of lightning, and a scathing so well known to be a common and unprincipled liar; national monuments and works of art in Westminster

Leicester, aged 44, had so well known to be a common and unprincipled liar; national monuments and works of art in Westminster

Leicester, aged 44, had but no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of Newbut no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of without no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of without no thanks to you on that account—"your purplic meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of without no thanks to you on that account no the purplic meeting was patie meeting was held in the Town-hall, and a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of New but no thanks to you on that account—"your purpose of our petition to Parliament adopted, for the release of port by the side of Waterloo!" and brought up a most pose good is equal to the deed." You have attempted edifices; to consider the best means for their protection, and for affording facilities to the public for their never recover. He began to take these Public for their never recover. He began to take these properties and to take these public for their never recover. He began to take these public for their never recover.

air of the National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lecthe Charter, Frost and his companions, and O'Conturer's statements were true to the letter." After folks will begin to wonder, and you will be safe. Till discussion on the details for the present, and wait regularly, and soon found her spirits more cheerful;

to the motion, though he was quite aware it was use-less for him to do so in the thin state of the House. Miss Evans, Chatham-street, is a mender in a wareand more particularly so as it was supported by her house. Had been much afflicted for several years, and Majesty's Government. Hampton Court had recently been exposed, said hours. DEAR SIR,—It is extremely painful to my feelings that the Chief Commissioners of Woods and Forests Mr. Henshaw, of Bagworth, kad been long subject

Sir R. Inglis as to a risk to which the cartoons in could see much better. She now works her regular Glasgow Christian Chartist Church, by A. Cassels,

The motion was then agreed to. At the request of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Hume postrelative to the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline husband said, a "world of good." the Noble Lord remarking that a discussion might embarrass existing negotiations. The House then adjourned.

Forthcoming Charlist Affeetings.

WEST-RIDING .- Mr. Arran will lecture at the following places :- Bradford, on Saturday (this day),

am-street, every evening after six o clock.

| dom," requesting their signature and co-operation in gate Meeting will be held on Sunday morning, April |
| NEWPORT (WALES).—We have received the fol- forming a National Association!! for the political, 18th, at ten o'clock, in the Charter Association

evening last, the secretary brought up the report for change the winter may bring on. the past quarter, which was adopted, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried. "That who have purchased the Pills. Indeed, the very Ulverstone, the Rev. J. P. Jones, the Congregating resolutions were unanimously carried. "That who have purchased the Pills." a public meeting will be held on Tuesday evening extensive and increasing sale of this useful tional Union minister at Furness, to Miss Elizabeth bread, more work, and less wages, by a repeal of the next, for petitioning Parliament for the release of Medicine, is the best proof that can be desired how Drakeford, of Tamworth, Warwickshire. In order, therefore, that we may know our friends, he names of these three patriotic gentlemen ought to be Regular by making the Post of Charles of the patriotic gentlemen ought to be Regular by making the Post of Charles of the patriotic gentlemen ought to be Regular by making the Post of Charles of the patriotic gentlemen ought to be restoring to us our rights as Sold by most respectable Medicine Venders, in Englishmen, by making the People's Charter the Boxes at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 1ls. A list of Agents added to the list of six which grace the frontispiece of this new edition of the Pemy Magazine, which is to divide the sheep from the goats, and fit and prepare to divide the sheep from the goats, and fit and prepare same place, at five o'clock on Laster Tuesday; Mr. R. Ottley, and other friends from Sheffield, are expected." "That our next weekly meeting be held on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, when it is

> STOCKTON.—The Chartists will hold a public meetdeliver an address, to commence at half-past one o'clock.

Co-operative Hall.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-1 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 Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinekley,) 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, Practitioners of Cockermouth, in favour of Medical to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, written by and for educated men."-Northern Star.

Mr. DENNISTOUN presented a petition from Glas-Letters of Colenel Thompson, Mrs. Peddie, &c., www. praying for Universal Suffrage, and against the &c. "Thinker's Note-Book;" "Matter-of-fact Man's Note-Book;" &c. &c. Copies of Nes. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, may be had on application.

> THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER. PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of

EASTER MONDAY, April 12th, 1841, To call upon the Legislature to enact the People's Charter, and to Elect Delegates to sit on the approaching Convention for the restoration of the Incarcerated and Transported Victims. A Working Man will take the Chair at Twelve

The Delegates from the Country, and who may be By Order of the Committee, THOMAS WALL, SEC.

TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN

STAR" RADICALS FRAME YOUR CHAMPIONS.

SAAC GLEAVE, News Agent and Picture

Frame Manufacturer, 7, Liverpool Road, Manadoption of his motion, would be the establishment of CHESTER, returns his sincero Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal Support he has reattention and pun tuality in fulfilling all Orders. to I. G. begs to call attention to his Stock of splendid After being four years a teetotaller, and three times that number of years before the public as agratuitous lecturer the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day on which it was brought formatted to the day of the da 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; for the Convention, 2s. 9d. to powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and pro-5s. 0d. each; for Messrs. Frost, M'Douall, &c. Portraits, 49, 6d. to 7s. 0d. each; and for Mr. O'Connor, from 5s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. each.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE READERS of the Northern Star are

The following facts have been mentioned to Mr J. F. Winks, the Agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS. in Leicester, who has preserved the name and resi-Mr. Hume then moved for the appointment of a dence of each of the parties, which he is ready to

to his bed six months. The Pills first brought away son of William Johnston. Mr. LABOUCHERE would not oppose the motion, club doctor.

Ind. as the committee would be probably appointed.

The wife of Mr. Brown, in Ficet-street, had been

were improved. She said they were pleasant to Frost Davis. Sir R. Inglis made some observations in opposition take, not causing a sickly feeling, or giving the least

nouse. Had been much amicted for several years, and gus, on the 29th March, in honour of the friend of took the Pills, and soon was improved in houlth and Lord Monpern, in allusion to a remark made by took the Pills, and soon was improved in health, and

went recently to Hampton Court, and he believed to palpitation of the heart, and could not walk precautions were now adopted to prevent any dan- uphill. Had the advice of an eminent physician in ger of future accident to those inestimable works Leicester, but was not better till he tock these Pills, at the Wellington-road Meeting-room, Charlestown. but now is quite recovered.

tormented with a cough, that she could not sleep. and Rachael Booth, Hurst Brook, near Ashtonconed, until after the recess, his motion for papers She had taken the Pills, which had done her, her under-Lyne. Also, Mary Ann Frost O'Connor, delative to the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline— husband said, a "world of good." of palpitation of the heart. Had been in the tleman delivered a most eloquent address which gave Infirmary, and under several physicians and great satisfaction.
surgeons. Has been gradually improving since he A REASON FOR took these Pills, and is now able to work. beneficial for the scrofula.

Saint Panchas Victim Committee—This highly to submit in patience and not complain. After exhort-ing them to union and energy, he cencluded a most insured a tangible body held its weekly meeting them to union and energy. He causing the distantion, they having distance of the cause of political and the propertied, "That the demand for tick-ts for the soft and ball, regard and ball, for Easter Wednesday, at the Social fall, was so great that the Sub-committee, to ensure propriety of adopting the petition that appeared in the street the institution that appeared in the street the soft of the making a few remarks on the propriety of agreeing to it, moved its adoption. Mr. E. Swindlehurst, in a neat agitation, which has ever yet existed among the work. They would completely cure nim. Another his country from the thraidom of an oppressive be held on Sunday, April 18th, in the large room person who had a bad knee, said that they had done government, was exiled to a foreign land; and over the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury, at which it has more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have Factorias O'Connor, after that noble patriot, who for her more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have Feargus O'Connor, after that noble patriot, who for is hoped a delegate will be present from every town no hesitation in saying, that if your extraordinary advocating the rights of the oppressed is now suffermedicine required such aid to bring it into notice, ing imprisonment. Believing them to be good and which in this part of the world it does not, I could virtuous men, I called him after them, and hope he with ease obtain a dozen more such cases, with the names and addresses of the parties.

"I remain, Gentlemen,
"Yours respectfully,
"J. S. CLARKE."

WANDSWORTH.—A lecture on Universal Suffrage but at the spring these are roused, and if not checked, will be delivered here next Monday week by Mr Petition Convention, and will do their ulmost to say the least of it, smells of O'Connellism so strongly, that, in my opinion, the omission of his name to the pay respect to the dead, by decking the graves with flowers; Sunday, the 4th instant, being what is called ifflowers; Sunday, the 4th instant, being what is called ifflowers; Sunday, the 4th instant, being what is called ifflowers; Sunday, with baskets of flowers in their hands, to pay a token of respect to their murch-loved deceased functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be

Many other cases have been mentioned by persons

44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS. IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE Ouse, Walker Ellison, of Baildon, aged 22 years.
On the 2nd inst., at Alne, near Easingwold, in his On the 2nd inst., at Alne, near Easingwold, in his I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE. On the 2nd inst., at Alne, near Easingwold, in his REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming 84th year, the Rev. John Wilkinson, vicar of El-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S FURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical of Same day, after a long and painful illness, aged 71. above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewwere such questions, iden. letter on Christian Chartism; it was loudly and relike the great moralist of eld, cry aloud against the
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application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in & moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced 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, Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercusy, 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 extin-A LONDON, SURREY, and their Suburbs, will guished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if 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, rum 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.

Messra. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-screet, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Fassage; and ceived since he commenced Business, and hopes by 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 pest-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondriac, consumptive, and female complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from

juvenile imprudencies. Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

Private Entrance in the Passage.

More Poung Patriots.

Registered at Leeds, on Tuesday week, Joh

Frost, son of Andrew and Sarah Gardiner, 69. High-street, Leeds. We have had two baptisms lately in the Reliaf

Thomasson, in the Chartist Church, Margaret Thomasson Johnston, daughter of Mr. James Johnston, of Alexandria. The son of David and Elizabeth Davis, of

until the report of the committee should be laid on the and her sight and hearing, which had been affected, Merthyr Tydvil, has been duly registered John James Collins, Berry Brow, near Huddersfield, gave birth to a son, and was duly registered, Fear-

Christened on Sunday, the 28th March, at the Agnes Feargus O'Connor, daughter of Mr. William. Wilson, of Glasgow.

Duly registered and were baptised on Sunday, March 28th, by the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens. in the presence of a very numerous and respectable The wife of Mr. J. Frost, at the same place, was so audience. Stephens Feargus Arthur, son of Jeseph

Mr. R. Vann, of Belgrave, had been ill five years Brook. At the close of the baptism, the Rev. Gen-A REASON FOR NAMING A YOUNG PATRIOT.-On ook these Pills, and is now able to work.

Mrs. Turner, of Whetstone, had found them very chester, the wife of a Chartist, was safely delivered of a fine young son, and on the 6th the father went to have him registered, when he gave his name, Peterborough, March 27, 1841.

Peterborough, March 27, 1841.

Gentlemen, During the last formight 1 have trar held up his hand, and with a sarcastic smile

> may imbibe their glorious principles.' The wife of Mr. Wm. Dearden, of Rochdale, was safely delivered of a fine son on the 11th of March, which was duly registered Henry Feargus O'Connor Dearden.

Mr. William Robson, of King's-row, New Northroad, Hoxton, registered his son on Monday, April 5th, as Henry Feargus Bronterre Robson.

WARRIAGES.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., at the Baptist Chapel, Benjamin Huggett.

Benjamin Huggett.

Benjamin Huggett.

Whole system is contaminated. These pills taken whole system is contaminated. These pills taken three every night for two or three weeks will rid the opening of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and daughter of Mr. John Steel, of Pig House, near daughter of Mr. John Steel, of Pig House, near

Landers, of Sheffield.
On the 31st ult., at the Independent Chapel,

DEATES.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., in the 25th year of her age, very suddenly, Ann, the beloved daughter of Mr. James Mawson, of Rawden. She was universally respected by all who knew her. On the 31st ult., while on a visit at Linton-on-

On Monday last, at Ripon, aged 27, Grace Mar-

Varieties.

Con.—If a tree is felled, why has it no right to complain? D'ye give it up? Because it was axed Whether it would or not.

DEVIL IN THE STORACH !-" Well, what did you eat last night?" said an old physician to a complainant who was constantly boring him with a to aid digestion !" "No wonder your stomach complains, if you first put the devil into it, and then lock

AN ICE LOCOMOTIVE.—During the late storm while a skater was dexterously skimming along Young's Loch, near Lauchars, he sent forth clouds of smake from a cigar. An old woman, who stood at a distance, exclaimed—" Weel, I has heard of ships and railway trains running by steam; but it is the first time I ever saw a man driven by steam !" -Dundee Advertiser.

EPIGRAM. Paddy, when told a stove would save.

Just half his usual fuel, Replied, "Arrah, then two I'll have, And save it all, my jewel."

THE SILVER TABLE stolen at the Castle came, it is said, or ginally from Hanover, being sent to England for the sake of oustody. It is satisfactory to hear of anything valuable coming from Hanover, most people being incredulens of the fact. Everybody knows that a vast quantity of the precious metals have gone to Hanover, but no one ever knew before of anything of the sort coming back

WHEN MELBOURNE was fold that Peel had compressed a hope that the Right Hon. Baronet would

Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the wealth of England than the sums paid yearly to the Government in the shape of legacy duty. It appears that, in the year 1840, the capital chargeable with this impost amounted, including Ireland, and exclusive I must have you all taken out." of Sectiond, to something short of forty-three miltions. I an we wonder, in the face of this, that the country should be over-run with crowds of lousy, shirely- bermans, anxious to possess a share of such

wealth! "Be collected," as the debtor said to a lot of unpaid biles.
Look on me and weep," as the onion said to the

" I ha e to hear people talk behind one's back." as Ben said when the constable called stop thief. " $V \in \mathbb{N}$ say it to your face shortly," as the constable said when they caught him.

You're a sharp one," as the pig said to the butcher's knife. Fre go: you at last, after a great deal of trouble," as the sweep said to his bag of soot.

A PRETTY daughter of Lord S-was a very quick dever child, and his natural daughter. A gentleman asked her one day by what name they called nor; and on her replying that it was "Drake," he said, "Oh, I shall remember that, for it is so like duck." The girl tossed her pretty head, and asked, "And pray, what name do they call you!" "My name," said he, " is Porter." "Oh, then I shall remember hat, because it's so like beer."

lime' was delivered before a Court of Justice in chair. But how many operatives are there upon the Pennsylvania:-" Your Honour sits high upon the platform? ("None, none.") Then what right have adorable seat of justice like the Asiatic rock of they to interfere with the legitimate expression of our Gibra. ar. while the eternal streams of justice, like opinions? It is fer us to decide whether we will have the casis verous clods of the valley, flow meandering the proposed Association or not. Are we to be called on the contrary, his conduct was such as became his

relates an amusing case, in which a beggar in that enemy of the people. The most obstinate opponents of being placed under the fatal beam, he shook hands sity received what he asked for, but not what he that great measure of political reform, the People's with the gaoler, and said, "Good bye, God bless you." bodied man presented himself at the door of one of Church is exerted against every measure likely to beneour cit rans, and solicited the lady of the house to fit the country—against every kind of civil or religious give him two cents. She remarked that she had liberty. It is our Christian Church that has imprisoned buy a doe of castor oil, marm, (was the reply) for I rates, they conscientiously differing from the tenets am dreadul sick. The lady had no cents, but she of the Establishment. It is our Christian Church had positive of oil; and she prepared him a shiff dose, that has imprisoned Hetherington and Cienve He tried hard to get excused from taking it; but she for publishing a work, the author of which was firm, he was a sick man, and it must go down. The had conscientiously expressed his opinions upon losfer Dank he was caught in his own trap; and matters of religion. It was a Church minister, who, where he meant to have a glass of liquor, he got a whilst Frost was awaiting his trial, exerted every indose of physic; but, making a virtue of necessity, and with sundry wry faces, he gulped it down and him. It is the Clergy who are seeking to do away with aleared. He'll not call at that house again, we the harmless amusements of the people, and are ever dare say."

THE FAGLISH are an odd race; they affect a jealousy of parting with their notes on frivolous pretences, and yet it is common with them to exchange them by millions for foreign Sovereigns.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD in the House the other evening, in the discussion on the proper kind of religious teaching to be furnished to "the children of the State," that by that phrase was to be understood those who were got by the public at large, and fed afterwards at the public expence. The necessity of furnishing them with strict religious principles, was demonstrated from the necessity of their morals which shall assist the Clergy in their work of opprest the chapel. Here he was preceded by the Governor being better than those of their progenitors. The sion? (Shouts of "No, no!") I glory in your deter- and Chaplain. On entering the edifice, he still retained conclusion is, we believe, quite legitimate, though many of the objects of it are otherwise.

character.

EVERTBODY KNOWS that kings and princes possess divine attributes, and can do what ordinary men cannot. A Royal infant must then, as a matter of course, be an extraordinary child. It is the superior mental, moral, and physical organization of the calf the milk of two cows is sometimes necessary! favour of a buttonless-coated shoemaker, the keepers carried by an immense majority. in St. James's Park have been much perplexed with

admittance to the inclosures of the Park, "as well 28 any other gentlemen." They will soon be taught my right to speak?"
their mistake. The "Woods and Forests" are Mr. STOWELL con after they are promulgated.

AN INDIVIDUAL, who wanted a person to take care of his children, advertised, in an American paper, a policeman to me, because I exercised my right to prisoner replied, "Yes, Sir, I am aware of it." He hear.) for "one whose patience is inexhaustible, whose speak." temper is tireless, whose vigilance is unwinking, is matchless, and whose neatness is unparalieled."

WHEN MEN ARE ABOUT to commit or to sanction the commission of some injustice, it is not at all uncommon for them to express pity for the object of taking the chair. [An attempt was made to put Mr. of the culprit, he was delivered up into the hands that or some narallel proceeding and to feel them.] Wilson in the chair, but it failed.] (Loud and vocife-of the executioner. The Chaplain immediately commensely superior to those who express no pity at all.

his stature, and not particularly respectable in his character, once met Mr. Jekyll. "Sir," said he, I hearyou have called me a pettifogging scoundrel. Hille else!'—Law and Lawyers.

in North Carolina who went the entire figure in the there to establish. He was an advocate of religious way of marrying all the girls who would have him, liberty, but he would best down Romanism. without waiting for any of them to die off as the law Mr. CRISP rose, and taking out the bill convening directed. After having married the thirteenth, some the meeting, said he had not come to hear a tirade lodged in gaol. But a person so fond of perfect The business had already concluded. shat with him as an inducement to detain him there, brethren," who retired to console each other over their a committee; the Marquis of Normandy stating that while he made some excuse for leaving a few minutes | disgraceful defeat. and starting for a constable to arrest the run away.

Cor it is hoped it will suit somebody,) by directing a and delude the labouring classes into a union to prop in favour of the non-intrusion principle, and the reliable for A.Z. in Rochester, shall be immediately up their tottering fabric. The meeting then quietly in that country.

Consider the parties. Whosever him may shir, cluded by saying they were now entervouring to cajore in favour of the non-intrusion principle, and the remittee was appointed to maintee praying for the abolition of church patronage joint-stock companies.

Adjourned at half-parties. Adjourned at half-parties.

MEETING AT BATH, FOR THE FORMATION OF A PROTESTANT OPERATIVE ASSOCIA-

A meeting took place at the Assembly Rooms, Bath. dition was brought before a City functionary. "What does that young woman want?" asked the civic of the Inner Temple, would attend as a Deputation that the fire side, left in thought. "A thousand thanks."

A day or two after his conviction, Misters was visited of improper persons from the jury panel by the Crown. fare was much better, and more abundant than in any by a gentleman who had done all in his power to avery the King's County had, he said, become recently the of the Inner Temple, would attend as a Deputation that the doom that awaited him. He found the prisoner by scene of frightful outrages, without any apparent local poor Law Commissioners should be called to the Bar mid his Worship, "I see her object is a-parent; let hour appointed, that gentleman not making his appear- he said, "for your exertions; I can never be too thank. rehearsal of "the dreadful state of his feelings, the &c. &c.) Mr. Philp said he was about to propose a think there is," he replied, "but I am condemned to somplaints of his stomach,' &c. "Why, I took a little lebster, just before going to bed." "And what did yeu drink!" "A little brandy and water, just before going and water, just before going to be did yeu drink!" "A little brandy and water, just be motion and proposed a chairman, when he was told by the Rev. Mr. Tottendie of a crime I never committed, and to die such a did yeu drink!" "A little brandy and water, just be was about to propose a think there is," he replied, "but I am condemned to veriment could procure any information, so as to bring the parties to trial was in that of Mr. Biddulph down the little brandy and water, just be well as the parties to trial was in that of Mr. Biddulph however respired in his work and the would admit was carried by an immense majority.

not leave him out! A thing the most probable in profeedings. (Here an attempt was made to seize the world for him to do if he could once get in.

Mr. Bolwell; and he was held by the throat, it is said, by a clergyman, and thrust violently back.)

Mr. Bolwell, having regained his self-possession, said, "Reverend Gentlemen, if you do not behave yourselves, and allow the business of the meeting to proceed, Mr. Stowell here called, once more, for the sense of

the meeting respecting the Chairman. Upon Mr. Bol- top of the prison was completed, and every preparation well's name being put, and that of Mr. Wilson, the made for the dreadful ceremony. It being market day former was again elected by, if possible, a larger majo- the town was very full and as early as nine o'clock form, being the principal supporters of, and holding up | gaol; which continued to increase until the time both hands for, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Stowell then called appointed for the execution (twelve o'clock.) At for a division of the room. Mr. Crisp said it was im- eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought into the vestry, possible; the meeting was so growded it would create a where the Sacrament was administered to him by the dangerous tumult. Such a proposal could be only made to produce a riot. If they wanted to divide the ed by the Rev. Mr. Richard. His fortitude appeared to sheep from the goats, he knew where the goats would forsake him at this trying moment; but he presently be. Mr. Bolwell had been elected almost unanimously to the chair, and it was an insult to the meeting to make such a proposition. (Deafening cheers, and cries of "Bolwell.") Several "gentlemen" added to the confusion of the meeting by stamping, whistling, and using noisy cat-calls, particularly in the orchestra.)

Mr. R. K. PHILP said, we have been called together, as the operatives of Bath, to form a Protestant Associstion, and now we are assembled for the purpose, the Reverend Gentlemen who called this meeting refuse to permit us to express our opinions upon the matter. But we are not to be made the playthings of any body of men, whatever their station or calling. The gentlemen on the platform, and a few more sprinkled around the room, are the only ones who have raised their ELEQUENCE.—The following " touch of the sub- voices against the appointment we have made to the here, and to allow a few interested persons to decide CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—The Portland Argus for us? ("No, no.") The Church is the formidable relates an amusing case, in which a beggar in that enemy of the people. The most obstinate opponents of wished for :- " A few days ago, a full grown able- Charter, have been the clergy. The influence of the none, and inquired what he wanted of them. 'To Therogood and Baines for the non-payment of church-

> fluence, from the pulpit, over his parishioners, against seeking to drive them into church, and cram Bibles down their throats. (True, true.) The Bishop of o'clock in the morning the execution of this wretched Exeter, in the House of Lords, watches with eagle eye man took place. It is conjectured there were from two every opportunity to crush the people, and every par- to three thousand persons present. cries of "Shame," "Away with them") And are you, engaged in fervent prayer.

mination: those shouts will strike deep into their his composure, and after casting a hasty glance around bearts; when they wake on the morrow they will have him, took his place at the Communion Table. He then IT IS SAID THAT among other alterations in the a different estimation of the operatives of Bath than knelt down, and appeared to be engaged in silent me-Poor Laws, it is intended to allow the papers occa- ever they dreamed of before. (Here Mr. Philp was in- ditation. The prisoner was then solemnly questioned sional relaxation. There is at present in the work- terrupted with whistling, thumping, stamping, &c., by the Chaplain with reference to his participation in understood that the greatest obstacles had been thrown roaches, and snakes get into the bed; ants eat up the houses a great deal of relaxation—of the bowels, from the platform and the orchestra; the attempt was the crime for which his life was shortly to be offered in in the way of proving the bribery and corruption that books; scorpions sting you on the foot. Everything which is attributable to the water grael with which to prevent the following resolution from being heard.) expintion. The language employed by the Reverend the poor are inundated. It is to be hoped that "That in the opinion of this meeting, seeing the vast Gentleman was so striking, and the reply of the conthe promised relaxation will be of a different revenues already applied to Church purposes, and con- vict so pointed, that we lay the whole before our investigations before Committees so constituted. Operative Association." But this meeting pledges itself question, in a firm voice, he unhesitatingly replied, "I the sitting member for Canterbury." Princess Royal that leads to the employment of two to use every effort to effect such political, social, and re-never knew a word at all about it, until I was taken Mr. Duncombe moved in addition that the evidence

and liberty to the whole people." the number of the "great unwashed" who claim Mr. Philp said to Mr. Stowell, "Why, Sir, did you know nothing about the murder, and that he told the in the Times of the previous day in reference to the St.

their mistake. The "Woods and Forests" are drawing up a series of regulations from which they mony of the evening had been disturbed. As a minister is was most surprising to witness the unshaken demittee, but that, having a majority of Ministerialists will learn that none but beggars of high degree of God, and possessing a desire at all times to pro- incanour of the prisoner. The Governor said, "Fowles, on the Committee, the sitting member was enabled to will be allowed the range of the inclosure. It will mote peace, he could truly say that he had not I hope you are not going to leave the world with a lie retain his seat. He knew nothing of the facts, but he

proceeding. Mr. PHILP-"Why, Sir, you threatened to call more than ten-fold in the next world, if you do?" The compromise, which ought to be cleared up. (Hear,

deemed the conduct of those who were endeavouring to | year, and who still remains in the county prison. The | fully vindicated. ascend the platform most unruly. And it was very clear Under-Sheriff, R. W. Hand, Esq., having, aside to the that the majority of the meeting were for Mr. Wilson Governor, made the usual demand of the body motion.

selves at the time quite virtuous and moral, and im- rous cries of "No, no, no." "Don't insult us." "Tell menced reading the burial-service; and, with the the character of the Members of the Committee, he appalling. The mischief done in that neighbourhood the truth," &c., from all parts of the meeting.) He Governor and Under Sheriff, preceded the prisoner to should divide the House against the motion, but it was This is a kind of upholding of faith above works, and is very comfortable.—Nicholas Nickleby.

An allorner, named Else, rather dispersion and part of the most of that a good Protestant Operative Association might be fatal beam. After the rope had been placed round his improvements. formed in Bath. (Cries of "Go back by the next neck, the Governor asked him, for the last time, whetrain.") He had made such liberal speeches, that he ther he had any further communications to make? He and St. Alban's election Committees, was then ordered Normanby, and the active exertions of our most robe-court, Doctors' commons. Have you done so, Sir!"—"Sir," replied Jekyll could not fail to please the people of Bath, for many with a look of contempt, "I never said you were a petition ger, or a scoundrel; but I said that you were going Radical. (Soft Soap.) But he was open to decent man for this thing." The Rev. Chaplain then Lord J. Rus clare himself a red-hot Tory. (Cheers from the paradded, "You still assert your innocence?" To which commission to sons, and groans and yells from the meeting, with cries he replied, "Yes, Sir." In a few seconds the bolt was North Wales.

From the Edinburgh Advertiser, August 5, 1768. of "a bad lot altogether.") His motto was to fear God drawn, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity. There is to be sold, by John Watson, jun., at his and honour the Queen. ("What's to be done with stand, at the poultry, Edinburgh, all lawful Prince Albert and the babby?") He had done much to days in the week, wind and weather serving, relieve the distresses of his own starving flock. He good and fresh Solon geese. Any who have occa-sion for the same, may have them at reasonable and gentry the same and gentry to the reasonable and gentry to the and gentry to the wants of the people. He must say they were too widely severed, and the best way to unite THE BITER BIT.-A good story is told of a chap them was to form such associations as he had come

of his first lovers came down upon him and had him against the Catholics. There was now no Chairman.

sion. He was shortly recognized by a gentleman, probation; unable to bear which, Mr. Stowell seized time.

Who, anxious to get the reward, invited him to his his hat and cloak, exclaiming, "I can stand this no The house, desired him to sit down, called his wife to longer," and made his exit, followed by the "reverend

Mr. CRISP remarked, that they were now skulking Scotland, and a provision would be introduced in the What was the poor man's astonishment on returning off, escaping from that chastisement he intended to with the constable, to find that the gay Lotha- have inflicted. It would be useless for him (Mr. ria, taking advantage of his short absence, had ab- Crisp) to attempt to answer the infamous calumnies mittee. sconded with his wife! This makes the fellow's stock and falsehoods which the disgraceful Bath Chronicle was for ever keaping upon himself. What had the THE FOLLOWING advertisement appeared in the Protestant clergy been doing with all the property and St. James's Chronicle of 1772. "Wanted immedipewer they had possessed, for the last three hundred stely, fifteen hundred, or two thousand pounds, by years? In Catholic times, at least, there were no dea person not worth a great; who, having neither grading Poor Law Unions. (Loud cheers.) The houses, land, annuities, or public funds, can offer no churches were repaired, and the roor maintained, out other security than that of a simple bond, bearing of the ecclesiastical revenues. They had brought the simple interest, and engaging the repayment of the country into a state of indescribable misery and burn borrowed in five, six, or seven years, as may be wretchedness. After some further remarks, Mr. C. conagreed on by the parties. Whoever this may suit, cluded by saying they were now endeavouring to cajole dred petitions from various places in Scotland, some

EXECUTION OF JOSIAH MISTERS. SHREWSBURY, SATURDAY .- Since his removal to the condemned cell the conduct of Misters was such as not to offend, but yet far from satisfactory. His brother personally exerted himself in every quarter, in order on Tuesday evening week, for the formation of a Pro- to obtain a commutation of his punishment, but in vain. ance, Mr. R. Philp rose and said that they were met ful to you for what you have done, but it's all over." to form a Bath Operative Association. (Here Mr. P. A few tears dropped frem him on uttering these words, was interrupted by several gentlemen who rushed in and then a long pause ensued. "There is no hope for upon the platform, and cried out, "Sit down, Sir, you yes, Misters," was the reply of the visiter, to the have no right to speak,"—" What are you doing, Sir?" inquiry into the probability of a reprieve. "I don't In all these cases the only one in which the Gohowever, persisted in his motion, and proposed an operative to the chair, Mr. Themas Bolwell, which operation of the control of the was carried by an immense majority.

give up all hopes, and prepare for the fate that inevimir. Alderman Crise, amidst tumultuous cheering,
tably awaited him. He accepted the advice with silent
to the practice which prevailed ever since the Noble time requirement. The Jury was empanelled according in America and the West Indies. It was his intenrose, and stated that the meeting had, by an over- resignation. When pressed to explain his motive for Marquis (Normanby) had been Lord Lieutenant of British goods, in lieu of the duties of 72, 15, 20, and whelming majority, chosen a chairman. That it had so long and deliberately dodging Mr. Ludlow from Waited more than twenty minutes after the time fixed, place to place, he merely said that he came to Shrews. and that no chairman was announced in the bills con- bury to look for a situation, and that he went to vening the meeting; there could be no question but Ludlow for a similar purpose. He affirmed it was the duty of the few individuals on the plat- that swenty deaths on the gallows would not county delegate of the ribandmen, and there was a comform to yield to the overwhelming majority who had equal the bitterness of his feelings on Sun-mittee man of the same society, and a third was parish tended, would be of the greatest advantage to our taining two £20 Bank of England notes, and two of elected the chairman, and, as the cards of admission day, when he fainted away twice during divine master of the ribandmen. There was also a colonies, without proving at all injurious to the mother £10. The letter was addressed from Manchester to was tumultuous interruption from the parties on the in which he was addressed. Misters confessed nothing, but it was departed from at Londonderry on the trial of

about a dezen, exclusive of these on the platform.) piece which his admission at Ludlow, when introduced that all efforts to administer justice in Ireland effectually and the House should be very certain that seven per Mr. C. then proceeded. Are you now satisfied of my for the first time to his victim, Mr. Mackreth, when he must cease unless the jurymen could be placed above cent. would be a sufficient protection to the mother right to speak? Will the paltry few on the platform dare bid deflance to the will of the vast assembly before dare bid deflance to the will of the vast assembly before to the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, with a view session has been proverbial, was not summoned as the trial of the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, wished to know if this were an experiment with a view sessions has been proverbial, was not summoned as the trial of the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, wished to know if this were an experiment with a view sessions has been proverbial, was not summoned as the trial of the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, wished to know if this were an experiment with a view sessions has been proverbial, was not summoned as the trial of the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, with the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, with the trial of the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, with them? The gentlemen on the platform deny that a himself, he thus varied the question, "When you in which case the Jury had declared they could not to ascertain if they could not agree in their verdict.

Britain the leather, silk, linen, and other produce of assize town of the man's hand on your throat could you tell agree in their verdict. majority of the meeting are in favour of Mr. Bolwell found a man's hand on your throat could you tell agree in their verdict.

presiding over them. I now request all those who desire Mr. Bolwell to take the chair to hold up their that Misters has more than once imputed the crime to a desire Mr. Bolwell to take the chair to hold up their that Misters has more than once imputed the crime to a factor of the Jury mad deciared and the Dawson, entertained such strong expectations that a respite would be sent from London, that he sent officers different coaches from town, to know if they were the bearers of any such document. This morning when the last coach arrived from London all hopes for a respite were at an end. The erection of the scaffold on the rity than before, Mr. Stowell, with others on the plat- there was a crowd of persons assembled opposite the Rev. Mr. Whinstone, the Chaplain of the Gaol, assistrailied. Soon after eleven o'clock, Mr. Peel, the

> Josiah Mister, for feloniously cutting and wounding a person, with intent to murder—to be hanged. (Signed) JOHN BELLAMY, Clerk of the Assize. Shortly before twelve o'clock, Mr. Kent. a Baptist minister, preached a sermon to the multitude assembled ourside the prison. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the prisoner was brought into the waiting-room, where his irons were knocked off, and his arms were pinioned. He was then led forth, preceded by the chaplain, and supported by two of the gaolers... He looked dreadfully pale, but as he crossed the collected, there was nothing of bravado in his manner: awful situation. When about to ascend the staircase leading to the top of the gaol, he said, in a firm tone, "I freely lergive the Jury who have tried me." On

Under-Sheriff, attended by a party of javelin men, entered the gaol, when the Governor delivered to the

Under-Sheriff the warrant for the prisoner's execution.

It was a mere list of the prisoners convicted during the

Assizes, together with their offences and sentences. As

regarded the prisoner all that appeared on it was :-

wretched man was launched into eternity. Mr. Mackreta forwarded a petition to the Secretary of State, praying that the prisoner's life might be spared, to which he received an answer, stating that the petition had been referred to the Learned Judge who tried the case, who stated that the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted was of so atrocious a nature, that he could not recommend him as a fit object of the Royal clemency.—Weekly Dispatch.

The bolt was at that moment withdrawn, and the

EXECUTION OF MATTHEW FOWLES, AT STAFFORD.

STAFFORD, SATURDAY.—At five minutes past eight

ticle of liberty they have left. In Bath, the Clergy had On making inquiries as to whether any alteration had influenced the authorities to take proceedings against taken place in the behaviour of the unhappy culprit, several poor but honest tradesmen, for merely selling and whether he persevered in the denial of his guilt we instructive cheap papers on Sunday to those working learned that he still maintained his former position. men, who, from unfortunate circumstances, could not During the whole of the might be slept soundly, and buy them on Saturday night-for this they put two on rising, at five o'clock, he partook of a hearty breakindividuals in the stocks, and fined two others. Loud fast, with evident zeet. Shortly afterwards he appeared

operatives of Bath, prepared to form an association At seven o'clock the wretched man was conducted to

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2. The Rum and Rum Shrub Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time. Petitions were presented by the Bishop of Chichester

from Eastbourne, praying that the owners, and not the

The Metropolitan Buildings' Regulations Bill, and the Metropolitan Drainage Bill, went proforma through the provisions of the latter Bill would be extended to

former to ensure greater safety from fire.

The Borough Improvement Bill went through a com-The Duke of Wellington moved for returns connected with the trial of Batholomew Casey, returning officer for the Nass Union.

The Marquis of NORMANBY understood there was some mistake about the identity of the party, but had no objection to the motion. Adjourned.

Monday, April 5.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented one hun-

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that, in consequence of what had taken place last session, he would, soon after the holidays, move for a Committee upon

Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. The Earl of CHARLEVILLE then called the attention prudence of Ireland which prevented the setting saide dietaries of the City workhouses, showed that their scene of frightful outrages, without any apparent local Poor Law Commissioners should be called to the Bar causes to lead to them. Their Lordships would reof the House, to explain this extraordinary violation member the murder of Mr. Fraser—the attempt to of a law which ought to be uniformly administered. murder Mr. Stoney—the attempt to murder Mr. Smith—the attempt to murder the Rev. Mr. Dunn—the

murder of Lord Norbury—the attempt to murder Mr. vernment could procure any information, so as to bring Two persons were apprehended, and he would admit to the practice which prevailed ever since the Noble tion to impose a duty of 7 per cent. above the duty on There were 50 names on the Jury panel; 11 did not into those colonies, thus giving an advantage of 7 per answer to their names; the prisoners challenged 27, and cent. to British goods, which, at the Cape of Good the other 12 formed the Jury. Of these 12 ene was a Hope, was found to be an ample protection. These county delegate of the ribandmen, and there was a com-alterations, the Right Honeurable Gentleman concase in Armagh where the same course was pursued, country.

platform, who denied Mr. C.'s right to speak, when he, Mr. Crisp, requested those in the meeting who amounts to a confession, for he stated that a part of committed a cold-blooded murder. In Grey's case the proposition was not to be the precursor of the important many and the Crown

hands. (Here, again, a multitude of hands appeared, man whose committal of it has been proved to be thought he would not have come forward to pronounce by declaring that he must have further time and further ti thus electing Mr. Bolwell, a second time, by an over- morally impossible, but whom it has since pleased God in that House an opinion on the guilt of those parties information before he could sanction such an extensive menced giving his Parliamentary dinners, he ex- whelming majority, to preside.) Mr. C. hoped the to deprive of his reason. We allude to the landlord of who were yet to be tried at the next assizes, and thus alteration. whelming majority, to preside.) Mr. U. noped the to deprive of his reason. We amuse we the deceded and humbugged by such the inn where the dreadful occurrence took place. Up prejudge the verdict of the jury. The Noble Earl had proceedings. (Here an attempt was made to seize to Friday night the Governor of the County Gaol (Mr. Labouethere was convinced that the proposed not stated the whole case—he had written to the Lord not only lead to most beneficial conseprejudge the verdict of the jury. The Noble Earl had not stated the whole case—he had written to the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject, and the reply the Noble quences in a commercial point of view, but would be that the jury. In the case of Mr. In Laboue Here was convinced that the proposed his estate in the county of Flint was trifling. Nay, the that it was indecent on his part, always thus to at the proposed his estate in the county of Flint was trifling. Nay, that it was indecent on his part, always thus to at the proposed his estate in the county of Flint was trifling. Nay, and the reply the Noble quences in a commercial point of view, but would be that the jury. In the case of Mr. followed by great political advantages by conciliating to question the passengers on their alighting from the Biddulph, had not been empanelled without interfer- our great colonial interests. The resolutions had been

declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no Mr. Colqueoun thought the West Indies would be decision could be called a verdict), upon the evidence still placed in a disadvantageous position as compared adduced, could not be found fault with. He hoped the with the East Indies. He did not think that the correspondent.—[The Viscount alluded to is Viscount extremely injudicious at the present moment, when the the former colonies. trial of these parties was still pending. The Noble Marquis also read some decuments, tending to show a

great diminution of crime in Ireland. Lord GLENGALL said that much of this diminution of revenue. was to be attributed to the good management of the

withdrew his motion for papers. Tuesday, April 6.

At four o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Earl of Shaftesbury took their seats below the Throne as Lords Commissioners, when the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to summon the Commons to hear the Royal Assent given to various Bills. Soon after, the Speaker, attended by a number Assent was given in the usual way to the Rum Duties at home.

Equalization Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireway Bill, and the Manchester and Salford Waterworks

The House then adjourned during pleasure. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY resumed his seat at five

o'clock. The Duke of WELLINGTON presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Dover in favour of the Jews' Declaration Bill. The Noble Duke said he could not concur in the prayer of the petition, The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition from Westminster, praying that the toll might be taken off the metropolitan bridges. The Noble Lord then moved for a return of all the trials for Ribbonism in Ireland during the last two years, distinguishing those who had been convicted and those who had been acquitted, and also the cases in which the Jury had been discharged without coming to any decision. He had reason to believe that the result would prove that the acquittals which in ordinary cases were to the convictions as seven, six, and five to four, would turn out to be in the Ribbon cases in the ratio of three and a half convictions to one acquittal, and that there was only one case in which the Jury had been discharged without coming to any verdict.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM presented petitions from Leominster and another place, against any further grant to the College of Maynooth. On the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, the House then Adjourned to Thursday, the 22d instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2. The Dublin Wide Streets Bill, the Bradford Water

Mr. BLACKSTONE moved that the evidence taken before the St. Alban's Election Committee be printed.

Wet-nur-es in the royal nursery. To insure a fine ligions reforms, as shall place the Church upon a more into custody." The service then proceeded. Fowles sfirm taken before the Canterbury Election Committee be the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, just basis than at present, and bring complete justice ness appeared never to leave him for a single moment, printed. It was impossible that the House or the and he retired from the chapel to the condemned cell | public could have any confidence in these Committees EVER SINCE THE decision of Mr. Rawlinson in Mr. C. Bolwell seconded the resolution, which was without the slightest emotion of fear, preserving, how- if comments upon their proceedings, such as he had ever, the same decorum which he had maintained during lately noticed in the public prints, were indulged in. When the business was declared to be at an end, the impressive service. Fowles again declared that he The Hon. Gentleman then read extracts from an article threaten to call a policeman to me, because I exercised truth as far as he knew. About eight o'clock the exe- Alban's Committee, in which it was stated that the most cutioner entered the cell, and proceeded to pinion the open, unblushing, and reckless purchase of the borough be of no use for the shoeless and shirtless to apply allowed his temper to be ruffled throughout the whole in your mouth." He replied, "No, Sir." The Go. thought that a gross libel upon the Committee; but vernor added, "You know that the punishment will be there was prima facie evidence of a most disgraceful

whose power of pleasing is boundless, whose industry the police—thisses, groans, and laughter)—because I few hours before the time fixed for his execution last had no doubt the conduct of the Committee would be dreadfully felt in different parts of England where Solicitor, Turner, Mount-place, Whitechapel-road.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, if the object was to vindicate

The evidence taken before the Walsall, Canterbury, In answer to Mr. ORMSBY GORE.

Colonel SIBTHORP wished to know if it was to be a Lord J. RUSSELL would recommend the Hon. and

commission to inquire into the state of the church in

The Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill was read third time and passed. Law Amendment Bili.

casual poor being defrayed by the entire union, Lord G. SOMERSET moved the rejection of the

On a division, there appeared—for the clause. 115 . against it, 66. agreed to, the House resumed, and

Monday, April 5. When the order of the day was moved for the House

Amendment Bill, Mr. WAKLEY drew attention to the operation of

was only to be committed pro forma, in order to have Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the Seaton, and the attempt to murder Mr. Biddulph. the amendments printed; and that all discussion was actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 5th The Bill then went through Committee pro forma.

Mr. Goulburn admitted the advantages of the

were willing to hear him, to hold up their hands, upon which a forest of hands appeared, and, on the contrary, inferred that the remainder was true. This slip is of a challenged ten. The Noble Lord, after contending Government should be very cautious in its proceedings, housing Welsh Assizes. It appears that a cortain

ence en the part of the Crown. Mr. Biddulph had now for some time before the public, and he believed been consulted by the Crown solicitor, and had, after the manufacturers throughout the kingdom were not who expressed his determination of taking his stand the jury were sworn, expressed more than once his opposed to them, for they were becoming, for the most upon his rights, by walking into the grand jury box. satisfaction, and said a more impartial jury could not be had. Mr. Moore, the Solicitor General, had also high protective duties.

Noble Earl would not press his motion, as it would be measure could be considered as a full act of justice to Mr. HUME hoped to see the day when protective duties would be altogether abolished, and when the only duties imposed would be those for the purposes

Mr. HERRIES said that after the committee upon import duties had been brought to a premature close, The Earl of CHARLEVILLE replied, and eventually he did hope that a more general inquiry would have been entered upon before proposing a measure which would effect a revolution in the commercial transactions of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL strenuously advocated the adoption

of the resolution. Mr. VILLIERS supported the resolutions, for, in his opinion, nothing could be more injurious to the colonies than these restrictive duties, the abolition of which, he believed, would not be opposed, were it not Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Wood and Ellis of Members, appeared at the bar, when the Royal for the fear that the principle might hereafter be applied Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

land) Bill, the Population Act Amendment Bill, the Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill, the Durham and Sunderland Railway Bill, the York and North Midland Railway Bill, the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Rail
Nr. G. Palmer said, if this measure were passed, the result would be that the whole trade of the world would be thrown open, and the British shipowners and merchants would have no advantage assignment. Solicitor, Phipps, Weaver's hall, assignment to the countries. He thought the subover those of other countries. He thought the subject, therefore, one which required more inquiry tualler, April 13, at eleven, May 14, at twelve, at the and consideration than had as yet been bestowed Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Lacey, Bow-lane, upon it.

Mr. B. BARING made some observations respecting the committee on imports, which led to a personal 16, at twelve, May 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankaltercation with Mr. Villiers, to an extent such as to ruptcy. Solicitor, Kirkman, King William street. cause Mr. Bernal to call upon both Hon. Members to recall their somewhat hasty expressions, which after a May 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solilittle hesitation was acquisced in.

After some further discussion, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he should fix the first of January, 1842, as the eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitors, Bolton period when the new duties should come into and Merriman, Austin-friars. operation. He proposed, if the resolutions were agreed to, to bring in the Bill and have it read a chant, April 15, at eleven, May 14, at two, at the first time on Tuesday, and to move the second reading King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Stone after Easter. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the House row.

resumed. The House then went into committee on the Criminal Justice Bill, in which several amendments were The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Spirit of the Press.

THE BISHOP INSECT.

tropical climates— "Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The bete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. Works Bill, and some other private bills were read a In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and It was very desirable that the House and the country has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry should know the grounds upon which the decision of into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose; you the Committee had been arrived at. It was generally eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockprevailed at the election, and it was impossible that bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and templating the distressed condition of the people; renders:—"I charge you, as in the presence of Almighty was also generally rumoured that a most disgraceful Meriam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in taking into account, also, the opposition given by the Church to every measure of political reform calculated you, or did you not, participate in the murder of that St. Alban's and the Canterbury petitions, and that it in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen to benefit the country, and extend civil and religious unfortunate woman." The prisoner, in a firm, but lew liberty, it is inexpedient to form a "Bath Protestant tone of voice, replied, "No, Sir." On repeating the sitting member for St. Alban's, we will not prosecute All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up, as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are

vapours, and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures-to our old, British, constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces." The witty divine does not seem to be aware of the existence of an insect more offensive than any he has described, which plagues our northern and colder climate, and is vulgarly known by the appellation of "The Stinking Bishop." It has acquired the epithet by the intolerable nausea with which the air is impregnated wherever it is on wing in the neighbourhood, and more particularly in "The House," When caught and pressed, the effect is hardly to be described or conceived. We are not, however, informed why the name of Bishop has been conferred on so disgusting an insect, the most offensive of all then requested that his coat and hat might be given Mr. Sandford (chairman of the St. Alban's Com. the bug species, to which it is declared by naturalists to belong. The infliction of this nuisance has been twelve, May 18, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Several Members spoke against and in favour of the much complained of in Durham some time back, 23, at eleven, May 18, at two, at the Bankrupt Combut Lord F. Economics. direction, and the accounts from Devonshire-par- Stevens, and Co., 6, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; ticularly round Exeter—have been, indeed, truly John Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. is incalculable—nor has Westminster or Lambeth 18, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solbern around from its visual and I.

THE NEW AND OLD POOR LAWS.

at whose instance the commission was issued. (Great the first time that that assembly is approaching to a laughter.)

The Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Rill was read a new law has furnished that it is now for Perry, W., maltster, Leominster, Leomi new law has furnished that instruction which an mond, Leominster.

experiment always furnishes, and the instruction has Woodhouse, J., manufacturer, Huddersfield, York-The House then went into committee on the Poor been forced upon the House, however reluctant, by the shire, April 17, at one, May 18, at twelve, at the benevolent importunity of the public. Already the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Leadbeater, barehor provisions of the public. On clause 25, which related to the burial of paupers, harsher provisions of the law are either explained away Mirfield, Dewsbury; Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, lengthened discussions took place as to what the occupiers of small tenements, might be rated to the Poor a lengthened discussion took place as to what the or formally condemned; and the process of ameliora- Chancery-lane. Laws; by the Marquis of Normanby, in favour of the Drainage Bill, and in favour of the Jews' Declaration Bill; and by Viscount Melbourne, from Lancashire, against any further grant to the Established Church or formally condemned; and the process of amelioration in this respect must proceed, if the country Dudding, J., paint manufacturer, Liverpool, April amount of fees should be buried in the parish persevere in its humane exertions, of which we have 21, May 18, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool, Bill; and by Viscount Melbourne, from Lancashire, to which he belonged, or the parish in which he against any further grant to the Established Church or formally condemned; and the process of amelioration in this respect must proceed, if the country Dudding, J., paint manufacturer, Liverpool, April 21, May 18, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool, and Mourilto which he belonged, or the parish in which he against any further grant to the Established Church or died. liberty, and who could get into Hymen's noise with such ease, found little difficulty in getting out of the such ease, found little difficulty in getting out of the people of Bath did not ing, and the next news shortly recognized by a gentleman, since the such ease, sound little difficulty in getting out of the beloaged, or the parish in which he beloaged to the commissioners have had some specified.

On an amendment of Mr. Payme, as the Church or siderable amendment in their conduct. With the citors, Hicks and Marris, Gray's inn-square; Holden, On clause 26, which related to the expences of the termination of the Commission, however, will expire Hull. that principle of centralisation, and the principle of central control once extinguished, it demands little foresight to anticipate with perfect certainty that the management of the poor will return to its old kindly channel. The unions will be dissolved in every case in which they shall not be found heneficial to the poor. After some other clauses had been discussed and which they shall not be found beneficial to the poor—
greed to, the House resumed, and

Lord J. Russell, stated that he would move that Lord J. Russelli stated that he would move that the Bill be committed, pro forma, on Monday next, in order that the additional clauses might be printed. in order that the additional clauses might be printed.

The South Australia Bill, the Ireland Bonding Warehouses Bill, and the Wide Streets (Dublin) Bill went through a committee.

The Double Costs Bill was read a third time, and the provisions against paying reason.

We have already said that the April 16, at ten, May 13, at twelve, at the White Hill, Iffh. Spalding. Solicitors, Bell, Bedford-row; H The Double Costs Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Indemnity Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. Labouchere, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the law respecting joint-stock companies.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

The Double Costs Bill was read a third time, and the provisions against expensive litigation—
the provisions against expensive litigation—
the provisions against expensive litigation—
rates, and, as a consequence of this, a more equitable scale of rating—s beneficial remnant beyond question.
The experiment has been tried; let us take from it all the provisions against expensive litigation—
rates, and, as a consequence of this, a more equitable scale of rating—s beneficial remnant beyond question.
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April 13, at ten, May 18, at twelve, at the George Instance of this, a more equitable scale of rating—s beneficial remnant beyond question.

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April 13, at ten, May 18, at twelve, at the George Instance of this, a more equitable scale of rating—s characters, May 18, at twelve, at the George Instance of this, a more equitable scale of rating—s characters, Solicitors, Pinniger, Newbury; Parker, Stance of the provisions against expensive litigation—a part of the provisions against expensive litigation—a par lesson. The old Poor Laws were uppopular with many temple.

besides the prating coxcombs who made a character by railing at them in speeches, pamphlets, and reviews. resolving itself into Committees on the Poor Law The New Poor Law has demonstrated that this unpopularity was unjust, that if the old law was not faultless, it stood in the way of another law, which has of their Lordships to that portion of the criminal juris- the Bill in the City of London, and referring to the been little better than a mass of blunders and cruelties -Standard.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Lord John Russell complained of these observa-tions, when it was an understood thing that the Bill sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United of January, 1841, by the sum of £1,593,970 15s. 23d.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National The Bill then went through Committee pro forma.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7th day of April, 1841, and the 5th day of July, 1841.

S. Higham, Compt.-Gen. National Debt Office, March 30, 1841.

STEALING MONEY LETTERS .- At the Warwickship Assizes. Edward Balduck, a post-office clerk at Warrington, whose duty it was to accompany the letter-bags and sort them between that town and Birmingham, was convicted of stealing a letter, con-Macclesfield, and the prisoner, instead of putting it into the Macclesfield bag, detained the letter and kent the money. Sentence deferred.

bouring Welsh Assizes. It appears that a certain Viscount, whose inordinate appetite for serving as tentous frown, demanded why his name had not been inserted in the grand jury panel. The worthy viscount) could hardly expect such a thing, as a matter of course, inasmuch as his place of abode was in a distant part of a neighbouring county, and that county families of standing and territorial influence." This home thrust did not convince the Viscount. "You may do as you please," coolly replied the under-sheriff, "but you may rely that you will not sit on the grand jury here to-day." The Viscount Dungannon, and the scene was at Mold. The Noble Lord is generally known by the cognomen of the "Journeyman Juror."—Chester Chronicle.]

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 2. BANKRUPTS.

Styan. T. and W., Great Tower-street, tea-brokers, April 16, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Freshfield, New Bank-haild.

Holden, R. G., and Clarke, R. W., Bread-street, warehousemen. April 13, at one, May 14, at two, at the Morice, R., and Kestin, R., Great Trinity-lane

Mr. G. PALMER said, if this measure were passed, Bread-street, Cheapside, flour factors, April 13, at South, W., Brick-lane, Spitalfields, licensed vic-

> Lonergan, W., King William-street, merchant, April Tapp, C., Wigmore-street, coach-maker, April, 8, citors, Burgoyne and Thrupp, Oxford-street.

Cheapside.

Soper, J., Mark-lane, broker, April 13, May 14, at Byng, J., sen., Kegworth, Leicestershire, hop-merand Paget, Leicester; and Taylor and Co., Bedford-

Byng, J., jun., Kegworth, Leicestershire, common brewer, April 15, at eleven, May 14, at two, at the King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Messra Huish, Castle Donington, Leicestershire; and Scott, Lincoln's-inn-fields,

Harris, A., Dursley, Gloucestershire, wood broker, April 9, May 14, at one, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley. Solicitors, Bishop, Dursley, Gloucestershire; and Coe, Hawksworth, H. Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer, April 12, May 14, at twelve, at the Town Hall,

Sheffield. Solicitors, Smith and Wightman, East-The Rev. Sydney Smith observes of the delights of parade, Sheffield; and Battye and Co., Chancery-Watts, J., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, cement-manufacturer, April 14, May 14, at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. Solicitors,

Hunt, Wednesbury; and Miller, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Willerton, J., Swireshead, Lincolnshire, wood buyer, April 15, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Boston. Solicitors, Marshall, Boston; and Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard. Cass, R., Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, grocer, April

16, at two, May 14, at eleven, at the Guildhall, York. Solicitors, Hirst, Boroughbridge; and Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn. Henderson, J., Glamorganshire Iron and Coal Company's Works, Glamorgan, general shopkeeper, April 30, May 14, at ten, at the Mackworth Arms Inn, Swansea. Solicitors, Hall, Bristol; and Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Hayward, J. R., Chapmanslade, Wiltshire, money-

scrivener, April 10, May 14, at twelve, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warminster. Solicitors, Miller, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire; and Hardy, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. Pye, and J. and T. Emery, Kirkdale, Lancashire,

brick-makers. R. and J. G. Irwin, Manchester, dealers in waterproof fabrics. T. Bradshaw and J. Yates, jun., Liverpool, attorneys-at-law. H. Rose and W. Carus, Blackburn, Lancashire, oil-merchants. T. Robinson and W. Warburton, Warrington, Lancashire, glassmanufacturers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 6.

BANKRUPTS.

Tidmarsh, J. mercer, Cheltenham, April 19, May

attention of "the Home Office" to its progress, and we have no doubt that, by the public sprit of Lord

Normanhy and the active experience of Lord

Rankruptcy. Solicitors, Newbon and Evans, Ward-Pidgeon, J., laceman, Birmingham, April 16, at eminent bug-destroyers, its unwholesome influence will be checked, and the disgusting insect eventually half-past one, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-Lord J. Russell said it was intended to issue a prevented from polluting our atmosphere with its ruptcy. Solicitors, Reed and Shaw, Friday-street,

Revell, R., linen-draper, Plymouth, April 26, at halfpast ten, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Sole, Aldermanbury, London; Whoever has paid attention to the late proceedings Sole, Devonport.

MONTHER.

on hand fourteen!

Griginal Correspondence.

TO MR. O'MALLEY, OF THE DUBLIN CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

" High cock-s-lorum jig, The man who has no hair May lawfully wear a wig."

WI DEAR O'MALLEY,-I offer the above as an appropriate motto for Irish agitation; and is it not as significant as the new issue fresh from the mint-"The man who commits crime strengthens the enemies of his

country ?" O'Malley, when patriotism is run to so clese a shift a the new dressing of traisms in ad captandum phraseelogy, the patriots themselves must be hard run.

Now, put my motto upon the bare pole, the naked geomes, the bald head of Irish patriotism, and there is some meaning in it. It covers the nakedness, at all events; and, in truth, my friend, the motto is not a whit more ladicrous than the recent unmeaning address soncerning which I am about to address you.

C'Malley, I hope you have read from "firstly" to "eighteenthly" of the last patriotic exhortation to the ever-suffering, never-thought-of people of Ireland. I hope you have read Mr. O'Connell's accompanying guistle, and that I am writing to one who will have men both sides of the question when he has read this letter. If ever the veil of sophistry was thrown over a mountain of iniquity; if ever a bit of court plaister was applied to mortal wound; if ever retreat was sounded by a coward general; if ever extinguisher was put upon a light, we have all here. Here we have the old, the well-known orange anti-Catholic feeling dressed up in fisming language, and bedecked in new plumage, 25 a coy-duck to lure the people from the scent of real grievances and from the pursuit of the real malefactor. O'Malley, was there a Catholic in Ireland who was not aware that Sergeant Jackson, one of the patriots of the Orange Kildare-street School, and the Orangeman Litton, were as strongly tinged with anti-Catholic prejudice as men could be? Was there one man in Ireland ignorant of the fact that, all such partizans were, when promoted to the bench, uncontrolled, save by popular opinion and the verdict of a jury of Irishmen, who, according to their faith, were as deeply (if Orangemen) dyed in prejudice as the Judge himself? Is the fresh discharge of their wrath, then, a sufficient instification for making such a paltry display a subteringe for smothering the Repeal cry " for the present" is order that all attention should be directed to the more important consideration of how to dispose of Jeksin's and Litton's bubbling froth? cherre, instead of being heightened by having the manction of the leaders of their party, Mr. O'Connell is obliged to eke negative conclusions out of suppositions premises. He argues thus:-"Ime, Peel and Stanley, and the leaders of the fictions, did not support, or appear to countenance the measure, and, therefore, we are to presume that those parties were cognizant of, and approved and sanctioned the proceedings." Strange logic that, and practice very different to that heretofore charged against the whole faction; namely, that wherever a blow was aimed at Ireland, or at her religion, it was sure to muster all the very same conclusion arrived at, from diametrically opposite premises. And, now, is it not melancholy to see a nation so hoodwinked as to suppose: Scotch famatic, echoed by a pair of Irish famatics in quest of prey, is even more important than Stanley's Bill, which, a few days since, was "the most important | question of "O, above all, give the people cheap feed." measure ever proposed for the consideration of Irehad;" and does not this scale of importance, each new incident increasing in magnitude according to its indemand, serve to make every honest man look with contempt, and every knave with suspicion, upon the small amount of importance which Mr. O'Conneil straches to the question of Repeal? In short, he keeps

But now, my friend, let us see if, upon this hasty change, I can break another of fiction's waves upon my little rock. Mark my reasoning, then, O'Malley, and follow me calmly step by step. I have already proved that moral force being relied

upon for the accomplishment of Repeal, it became the paramount duty of the Repealers to strengthen their

I have shown that one of the great and just causes of Irish dissatisfaction, and her demand for a native Parliament, was church abuse, and her laudable anxiety to be relieved of the galling trammels and unjust impositions of a Law Church adverse to the national faith. This being a fact, which none can deny or even strempt to dispute, it equally follows, as in the case of Repeal, that the anti-tithe and anti-church party should have been strengthened in the House of Commons. common sense will deny that the bold, the fair, the manly, and sure way towards its accomplishment, was by the Irish Catholic people sending members of their own persuasion to represent them; thereby, at once, giving England the most conclusive and unerring proof of anti-tithe and anti-State Church feeling. This The their course, their only course, if they hoped to gain grength, respect, and power, for their party; and now let us see in how far they have pursued that

OMalley, now observe that, by the late address, the order of the game of thimble-rig has been completely reversed. We asked for Repeal to abolish tithes, but the pen has been taken from under the Repeal, or political, thimble, and placed under the anti-Catholic thimble. Did the ebullition of Saint Colquboun, or decisration of Jackson and Litton, take Mr. O'Connell by surprise? for one must really think so.

Let us now see in how far the English House of Commons is warranted in taking the Irish aversion to tithes and a preference for their own religion, for granted, from the only data by which they can judge, namely, the increase of Catholic Members in the House. And bear in mind, that a complaint has been made, by the saints, of the admission of Catholic Members at all; and that their increase must necessarily alarm them, weaken

them, and strengthen the Catholic party. Let us see, then, in how far the moral force of Ireland has been strengthened upon this NOW more important revenge. question than Repeal itself. The Catholic party, since 1853, have lost in Kerry, Charles O'Connell; Cork, Dr. Baldwin, John O'Connell, and Daunt; in Tipperary, Rowe, and Ronzyne; in Kilkenny, Finn, and Sullivan; n King's County, Fitzsimon; in Queen's County, bonest Pat Lalor; in Carlow, Blackney; in Clare, doom? Macmana, jun.; in Waterford, Galway; in Dublin, Fizzimon; in Drogheda, O'Dwyer; in Meath, M. O'Connell; in Wexford, Lambert; in Newry, Brady; first shot fired for American Independence? in Athlone, O'Reilley. Now, O'Malley, there are twenty out-and-out Catholies gone in a sweep, many of them sopped off, and replaced by Protes demand, or rather beg to be admitted, inside her bats; and although you have got a few pale? Catholics in the place of some, yet, are they you have lost more than twenty Catholic Members, and every one of whom might have retained his ger-physical-force man, or a patriot? Pace, had not the jealousy of the autocrat got rid of

so portentous and full of gloomy aspect, as to mahadow even Repeal itself! peir abeyance may be always profitable.

of the poor confiding, but hoodwinked, hand with him. about their country, very pearts, plood;

patriotism!

O'Malley, do you imagine that either Ashton Yates or Gisborne sit for nothing in their easy seats? if you do, you are a greater fool than I take you for,

Now, we come to an observation or two upon Mr. O'Connell's mode, proposed on Sunday last at the so I shall conclude it and set about considering the prisons as they at present exist, in this so called Chris-Curragh, for gaining agricultural support in aid of a Irish mode of gaining redress, with its expences; and repeal of the Union. He says, " that one object which the English mode and its expences; and then we shall he always had in view was to ensure compensation for see whether Chartism, reviled Chartism, or royal loyal the outgoing tenent, for any monies expended during his humbuggism is most likely to lead to peace and tenangy."

Now, my friend, what has he done to effect this! to be. How could be effect it? And has be taken the proper means to secure it? He has done nothing; he can do nothing, except by giving every man a vote, which will be his title deed, but which he has opposed with TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE all his might and strength. Does he not know that the Duke of Devonshire and many other large landed proprietors, have long since acted upon this plan? Let the subject which now claims our attention, viz. whether, me tell you the only method by which it can be ac- and to what extent, our present system of prison complished; by taking away the power of distress discipline is calculated to promote or hinder the designs from the landlords; by giving the tenants leases for for which it professes to exist, it will be necessary for ever at a corn rent; and by simplifying the law of eject- us to bear constantly in mind, the cause of crime genenent, which would then be a dead letter—as no Irish- | rally, in order that we may discern, with certainty man, with a lease for ever, would ever owe one shilling and clearness, the defects, if any, of the present sys-

But while he thus nibbles about the edges, how does he propose to secure the poor tenant during his the expiration of his lease. Why he proposes to classes, and we shall discover, if we look well at them, repeal the Corn Laws, without giving to both tenants and labourers a vote by which they could obviate the infliction of the whole pressure upon the poorer classes; and which would, of necessity, and of a certainty, drive 200,000 farmers, large and small, and, at least, 500,000 arguments, but at present I will only mention one. In a bond for the honesty of the Star; because, as to that labourers at once from the Irish fields to the English a uniform system of prison discipline, the most gross or any other paper, now duping the people, it is all rattle boxes: and this is compensation:

But, O'Malley, in all the compensation, I never heard of the poor labourers' compensation. Alas, my friend, I fear they they are not, poer fellows, able to fork out to the new Patriotic Fund.

Now, don't you know, perfectly well, that every Irish landlord is over head and ears in debt! Don't you know that even, if willing, they would not be able to make an abatement commensurate with the reduction upon grain consequent upon a Repeal of the Corn Laws? Don't you know that if Wheat was selling for 10s a bag instead of 25s, according to which price a bargain may have been made, that the landlords too, in a manner at utter variance with the dictates of would have the goose, the blanket, the pot, the settle, the sound policy, honesty, or common sense. three-legged stool, and everything upon which they could lay their hands, and that batch after batch of tenants would be broken, and labourers starved, while the ship was righting, and while rents were finding their level, according to the newly stamped value, and which, at the end, could only be accomplished by

Then, again, see, O'Malley, how he has sold the English League, upon the question of the Corn Laws-He tried to get up funds and a national convention the strength of the anti-Irish party. However, we find to sit in London; but he failed, and then he said, "O your party is too weak; you must give it up." And having drained and starved the artizans and operatives in the Irish towns, and finding, through the priests and little landlords, that the Irish people were against being sceptre—I dare not say swayed it, for that has been done cause adverse to your principles, and the refusal of word, made up of characters, incidents, and events by the assertion that the oft-repeated rhapsody of a transported, in quest of work, to England, by a repeal not by you, but by the Ministers in whom you which was sure to lose you a powerful advertising conof the Corn Laws, he throws the English overboard. have placed your confidence, and who being as they nection? I doubt not; while I can inform you that and is silent, wholly silent in Ireland, upon the great

New, O'Malley, I am a sincere advocate for the repeal being vested in the hands of the people as will you may be of the fact, to be the most base and journal, a part of whose daily expence is the wages rignificance, and all out-topping Repeal in immediate preclude any possibility of a nation being either driven to revolution, into subserviency, or starvation, while hasty necessity shall be furnishing hasty stop gaps for every fresh occurrence, instead of at once commencing at the right end-Universal Suffrage. This it conveniently in the larder as a cold dish to run to his new scheme may, for a season, be found a means of chousing the miserable pence out of the pockets of the miserable little farmers, and, when that fails, as repeal and abolition of tithes have failed, and when Sergeant Jackson and Mr. Litton lose their buggabooism, what are we to have next? That's a nice question, and

one for Ireland to answer. Confidence and hope may, for a meason, produce calm and reconcile suffering; but, once destroy that, most efficient force by augmenting their numbers in the and public wrath bursts forth like a volcanic eruption, and sweeps away all before it. The game played in Ireland has been one wholly subversive of popular liberty and right. Moral force has been preached, whilst a standing army of spy police has been established, in readiness to suppress that outburst of general indignation which is sure to follow the disappointment that now threatens Ireland.

You may take my word for it, even the Repeal wardens and pacificators, association patriots, and the Liberator, will shortly be dragged before the tribunal Admitting this fact, then, I presume that no man of of enraged public opinion, and then the object of establishing the spy force will be manifest; it is the reserve of the last hope of the moral force patriots.

Now, my friend, while I am upon the subject of physical force, relieved from exciting scenes of misery, produced by its unjust application-while I have time for deep reflection, and after having well considered the subject, apart from the world's controlling power, either one way or the other-not afraid of losing pepularity by denouncing, upon the one hand, nor of incurring the censure of alayes by advocating it on the other: with such preparation to meet my subject, then, I unhesitatingly pronounce the man who denies a people's right to use physical force, as a means of redressing grievances, when the majority agree that such grievances are beyond the honourable endurance of freemen, and when they have ineffectually tried fair, continuous, and constitutional moral means for persuading their rulers to redress those grievances—the man, I say, who upon such emergency, denies a people's right to purchase freedom at the risk of life, is a coward, a tyrant, and a mere sales-master of broken hearts and subdued

Is not the English Revolution of 1638 called "glorious? and was it not preceded by all moral appliances before the court would yield? Mark, O'Malley, in my the case; and possessing, amongst its multifarious letters, the distinction which I shall always draw between the court and the monarch. Every monarch who has lost station, throne, or head, has been the we should then see mercy and truth meet together,

Has not the French Revolution of 1792 and 1793 been called "glorious?" and was not all moral energy and persuasion exhausted upon the noblesse, before physical force was reserted to, or before the monarch, and many of the court more justly than the monarch, met their

Did not petition after petition, remonstrance after remonstrance, and warning after warning, precede the

Did not Ireland, from 1782 to 1798, laud the English Constitution and her Monarch to the skies, and merely

considered a revolutionist, destructive, torch-and-dag,

Although undigested opinions allowed a tyrant, in provement, and on whose individual perfection and happy homes. Attnough undigested opinions allowed a tyrane, in happiness depend the general perfection and happiness mption of Ireland's pledge of relief from an anti- the benefit of the French revolution, yet have not some of society. And, in proportion as we deviate from Church; while others were bought, like any of your greatest statesmen and patriots, approved the this principle, we shall even fall in honest endeavours the live stock in a cattle market, and some ticketed for principle and the resolution? and, had the Irish been to do good, and shall adopt measures which can only in-This anti-tithe feeling in the House of Commons, as a noble and patriotic assertion of right and principle what I intend by oneness of purpose, This is Mr. O'Connell's strengthened position to meet against might and despotism, while failure has given to

By uniformity of plan, I mean such a well arranged

By uniformity of plan, I mean such a well arranged a distrophe greater than that of Stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion.

of physical force. I have roared them in the storm: suffering which the law has awarded to their offences. In pursues some to you that every honest I now write them in the calm, while I still persevere no matter what the rank or connections of the culpris may perler, and every sincere tithe abolitionist, and lover; in the opinion that our moral force is sufficient to happen to be. Thus, if a man is convicted of a crime, Catholic Ireland, has been damned off, cut off, carry every just and reasonable object, if not weakened he should know with certainty the punishment; that straw; with one blanket and one rug to cever us. Our acres off, carry every just and reasonable object, it not wearened and off, frightened off, bought off, or promised off, by treason, or frittered away by art. The clashing of will inevitably follow, and he should have no hope of a shoes, which are supposed to last us four menths, will not with the greatest care last us more than two The Grain that the measures should never pass, but that moral doctrines produces a political whirlpool, which remission of his sentence, or any part of it, except in not, with the greatest care, last us more than two months, then we sall on hardest the remainder. irresistibly drags good, realous, and sanguine men into certain cases provided for by the legislature chosen by months; then we all go barefoet the remainder In nine years you have had one discussion apon the it; they undertake projects as plots to meet counter- and acting for the whole people. The maximum of which have to last us six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and ber from those he nationally a six months. Repeal of the Union, and for seven years you have plots, which they never would have thought of, but to punishment should be in all cases defined; frequently backs in a deal less time; and every morning, when humanity.

We vise from one discussion apon the it; they undertake project as prove the property backs in a deal less time; and every morning, when humanity. and nothing of the total abolition of tithes, or nothing meet treason in their own camp on the threshold; every shade of it should be accurately marked; some—we rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of star will see that the should be accurately marked; some—we rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of star will see the should be accurately marked; some—we rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of star will see the should be accurately marked; some—we rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of star will see the should be accurately marked; some—we rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of star will see the should be accurately marked; some—we rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of star will see the should be accurately marked; some—we should be accurately marked; some—we should be accurately marked; some—we should be seen the should be accurately marked; some—we should be seen the should be should be should be seen the should be should will, in fact, of tithes but to fasten them with an in fact, like the orchard man who plucked his apples times the measure of the penalty might be left to the make as liable to the geveraget of numishment, as that

plosed patriots, such denouncers of abuse, and fat- less all confidence in their moral leaders, and until must be and ought to be extremely varied, but this would they find that they have either taken the first step in not militate at all against that uniformity. Every crime they would do something for us, I hope you will get

were they not denounced? nay, did not many who compelled, by thieves, to pluck the fruit before it was stole a sheep, or attended an illegal meeting, would be forsake me, will try to get some of my time off; for, in have since been recommended as patriotic Members, ripe; but who is to blame, the orchard man or the at once sensible of what he had to calculate upon, in the first place, I have got to serve two years in close actually vote for the Coercion Bill? and this is Irish thieves, the betrayed and outraged people, or the betray- case of detection and conviction. He would be ing and outrageous leaders?

"Cum duces faciunt talia, quid non milites facient!" When generals do such things, what may not the tyranny of turnkeys and gaol governors. soldiers do?"

O'Mailey, I think this is long enough for 'one letter, universal liberty, and make Ireland what she ought

> I am, your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

QUEEN. MADAM, .- In entering upon the important branch of tem, and be able to provide a proper and effectual remedy for such defects.

We have seen that the various classes of criminals possession? for, mind, he is only to be compensated at | may be divided into three strongly marked and distinct that no attempt at reform can be reasonably expected to succeed which goes upon the principle of applying one and the same system to all classes of offenders.

This proposition might be demonstrated by a thousand

injustice will, and must, in the very nature of things, continually occur. Even in felony, we can discover broad lines of demarcation which call for, not only a difference in the duration, but also in the kind of existence. punishment; and this is still more apparent in cases of misdemeanour, yet, at present, hardly any difference exists as to the punishment of crime except in the term of its duration, and, even in this case, as I shall prove before bringing these letters depend not upon the moral turpitude, but frequently upon the rank or station, of the offender, and that,

Not unfrequently have your Majesty's Judges condemned, for the high offence of daring to think for themselves, some of the best members of society, to a worse than felon's doom, placing upon a level with I was then a member of the Convention, Sir, and I the dregs of the community, men whose characters as husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, workmen, and friends were unimpeachable; and who only stood at condition of the Convention taking so many papers daily at what, under a better system, would be their country's such a price. "But," said Mr. O'Connor, "lest this bar, for opposing right to might, the claims of the whole to the claims of a faction, and the practical religion of love and good will to the covert infidelity of hireling priests and pharisalcal profession.

the slightest attention to public matters since you held the ter's judgment in favour of our principles." Now, Sir, were the advisers of the late king, it was, perhaps, not to be wondered at, that you should, for a time, at least, continue in the station which you found them. but who are known by the country, however ignorant of a paper which is able to pay its way, or in wretched ministry ever permitted to blast the prospects, and ruin the true interests of a great empire.

upon wrong principles; and to the eye of cameful ob- serve the purpose of the drooping paper, and insisting servation presents in every part of it a uniform want of uniformity, and a vagueness of definitive end or object, to which it is not easy to find a parallel. Thus dition of advocating the advertiser's principles; and, it is impossible to say whether the intention of the upon another day, offers to take poison, even Chartist system is to reform the criminal, or to maintain the omnipotence of the law, (it is rare, indeed, when these two objects are found together,) but be which it may, nothing can be less calculated to effect either object. If it is principally designed to make the law lated to bring it into contempt. But if the prime who leaves his cell a wiser and a better man, a thousand are let loose upon society, improved largely in their are the difficulties of Mr. O Connor. accomplishments most calculated to fit them for a renewed career of crime, to be terminated in a penal settlement, or ended at the drop.

ancients delighted to represent him, as a miniature understand. world. We have become so perfectly sensible to the value of individual character, so entirely absorbed in the calculation how each is to be made a producing portion of the working mass who are employed the purpose of keeping up what i called national greatness, and the meaning of which is the keeping up of class superiority, no matter at what sacrifice, that we entirely lose sight of the fact that the flesh and blood machines forms of life, from our infinite Creator-that they were that it is in the departure of the human race from this end of their creation, that we must look for the foundathe condition of a desert.

We need, Madam, and by and bye we shall have, a system of prison discipline adapted to the exigencies of details, a oneness of purpose, and a uniformity of plan This would secure great and manifest advantages: victim of the court, and never of popular fury or and justice and peace embrace each other. Things would not then be as we find them now, when the law is indefinite, the executive often vindictive. and the sentence arbitrary in its character, and not uniform even

> Before proceeding into more minute detail, I will shortly explain the precise sense in which I employ the word made use of above—a oneness of purpose, and uniformity of plan. By our present system, as I distress that I am in, and all my fellow convicts, and I be in redeeming ourselves. In the meantime have already shown, it is impossible to know what do sincerely hope that you, or some kind friend will object is principally sought by the operation of the law. take the trouble of letting Government know of my Judging from facts, I should say that the specific object is the infliction of punishment, from a vindictive of, and, if I had but justice on my side, that villain, feeling towards the offender, as a sinner against the Rose, who swore false against me, would be in my the idol, the dominion of wealth. But the one sole situation for perjury; but if I had been guilty, why purpose of all laws should be the prevention of crime, should I not have had the same trial as Davies, who legislate for man as a rational and accountable agent: as a being of high powers, and vast capabilities of im-

and judicious system of Prison Discipline as shall secure Such, O'Malley, are my opinions upon the question to all the due measure of security; and of correctional dition of twenty-five per cent for ever upon the before they were ripe, lest the thieves should be before- discretion of the Judge, but in no case should any pu- is all they look for, on purpose to keep us as long as Choice people. Out upon such dastardly rascals, such Physical force seldoms breaks out until the people open court. With this system of uniformity the details misery.

Dear 1 nishment be inflicted other than what was pronounced in they can on Government hands, and in the greatest of

punished according to law, and not according to the despotic regulations of local magistrates, or the petty

Permit me now to invite your Majesty's attention to various authentic facts, illustrative of the state of our

> I am, Madam, Four Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant, NUMA.

London, March 19, 1841.

"THE CHARTIST LEADERS." TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SUR."

have got a new Correspondent in an old admirer, who signs his name " Charles Bakewell."* You head the document " The Charlist Leaders," and the first paragraph of your correspondent's letter runs

"Sir,—The truly independent character of your own writings, gives me a hope that you will find a corner for this communication. Now. Sir, that one solitary sentence damns your correspondent, because there is not one working man

in England who looks upon your writings in any other light than as so much yarn twist (and bad twist too) for Your correspondent makes a wholesale attack upon O'Connor, O'Brien, M'Douall, Leach and Co., because they will not allow Young and Co. to humbug the people; and, amongst other things, he charges Feargus

O'Connor with making a profit of £1,500 a year of his Naw. Sir. if he was a man anxious for the liberty of the press, he should rejoice that we had so good I hoped, Sir, that the profit of the Star was neares £5000 a year; because, approving of its policy, good

support would give me increased confidence in its

But, Sir, for many years before Mr. O'Connor had any paper, he advocated the self-same principles and in the self-same way, and, especially, with respect to the Corn Laws; and, in truth, it is rather hard to blame Mr. O'Connor for opposing any alteration of the Cern Laws in 1834, unless accompanied with a complete to a close, the duration of the penalty is made to revision and alteration of our whole system of taxation and representation, and to blame him in 1841 for defending, in his paper, what, in 1834, he supported in

parliament with his vote.

But, Sir, in touching upon the question of prefits, you have stepped upon most awkward ground. I recollect, in the apring of 1839, Messrs. O'Connor. Rogers. and Whittle were appointed as a deputation to wait uson you to AGREE UPON TERMS for the insertion of the Convention's reports in your truly independent paper. shall never forget the "heavy blow" which Mr. O'Connor gave you in his report of the interview. He said that you had agreed for so many columns of matter. on should appear to savour of compremise upon Mr. Young's part, I am bound to say that he contended for his uncontrolled right of comment; however," continued Mr. O'Connor, " we have a good guarantee against violent abuse, and, perhaps, a couple of hundreds more This is a fact, which no one will dispute who has paid per day may work a conscientious change in the Propriedid you ever refuse a three guines advertisement, be-O'Connor refused such a one from League, who sent it with great pomp.

Now, Sir, just one word mere and I have done. Whether have the people best security in the integrity of a prowler for stamps, who one day runs to the city to negociate loans upon a prospectus of principle, another day runs to Downing Street with Our whole system of criminal jurisprudence is based a message that a change of politics would better upon compensation for past services as a guarantee for future support FOR A CONSIDERATION; upon another, bargains for advertisements and their price, as the conpoison, at so much per column? Sir, of course I only charge the Sun with the latter venial offence, but are you not aware that the others are of frequent occur-

Now. Sir. I beg to tell your admiring correspondent, that while many professed liberal journalists have made respected, then its cabinet enactments, by which as much as from £5,000 to £20,000 a year, Mr. O'Connor, of all who have ever yet appeared upon the stage, great, that is to say, a rich transgressor, may has been the only one who has devoted any of the proeasily effect his escape, while he who wants gold, ceeds to the people's cause; and, while you have never though he may have innocence, character, and moral given a penny, and insert comments upon his profits, worth, may be crushed to death, are especially calcu- he has given thousands. And, Sir, knowing more about the whole concern than you and your admirer, I beg to state that my greatest confidence in Mr. O'Commotive of the various statutes for the regulation of nor consists in the fact that, if he made £10,000 a prisons be the working out the reformation of the year by the Ster he would spend that amount, criminal population, then matters are infinitely worse: to the farthing, upon the cause he advoand we may safely declare that for one delinquent cates, while I regret to say that over liberality upon his part, even when the Star was at its highest, proves that the greater the profits of the Star, the greater

Now, Sir, you publish that of which you know nothing; I write only that to which I can swear. In future, Sir, mind your own affairs, and begin by getting rid of your long primer type for leading articles, and, The reason of all this blundering is, that we only above all, and before all, as your friend, Mr. O'Concontemplate man as a machine, and not as the wiser nell, would say, write something that some one can

I am. Sir. Your obedient servant,

Leeds, April 5th, 1841. P.S. Sir, while thousands of prostitute hacks are making millions annually, by pandering to class prejudice and party interest, it is rather hard that you and your faction should deem seventy-eight weeks of solitary confinement in a felon's prison, too slight punishment made to become images and likenesses of him, and of the people, oh! shocking. Sir, two columns per banished him. What I would not stoop to do for myday of your shopkeepers' advertisements would far self, I would not do for him. exceed that sum, and which, against their will, the tion of all those crimes which desolate and mar the I trust, Sir, your admiring correspondent falls far short | banished by the things that hate them; but more shame fair face of creation, and reduce our beautiful world into of his mark, and in future that you will mind your would it be for us to kneel to those mocking creatures,

LETTER FROM JOHN JONES. ONE OF THE BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS, IN VAN DIE-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-You would much oblige the friends of the infortunate young man, John Jones, convicted for the late Birmingham riots, by inserting his letter.

MEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. KIND FRIEND AND AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,-I have taken the opportunity of writing these lines to you, hoping, with the blessing of God, they will find you in a good state of health; but, dear brother. I write to inform you, and all my friends, of the great situation; which I am not deserving of, as you well know that I am here for a crime that I knew nothing

is the morning to work, which is a drop of wheat than what his own virtue affords him.

water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that

John Frost" has been written some time; but convention.

Dear Brother, as I am well convinced did Government The Angle-Irish patricts vote against the Repeal, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and they would do something for us, 1 nope you will go my letter published, and perhaps with your exertions.

confinement, and then I must serve a master four years onger, and then for the next two years I shall have half of what I earn, and then I shall gain an emancipation for four years, that is, my freedom in the colony; and after the expiration of that time, I shall, with the blessing of God, the greatest care, and the best of conduct, see my happy home once again; but, as I say, it must

be with the greatest care; as there are but few that can M conduct will do it I am determined to return and as I hope my poor aged and distressed parents are well, tell them not to mourn for me, for they know that I am innocent: but God's will be done, and may he pour down his vengeance upon him who has caused my

Give my, best love to my sister and brothers, and tell them from me, that I hope they will not forsake their aged parents; and, Dear Brother, I hope you will not take it as an offence in asking you to send me a little money, as it would be the means of saving my SIR,—I find by your paper of Friday last, that you life, for I believe I cannot live without some assistance Though you have been a kind friend, and I cannot expect but little from you, but if you would take the trouble of going to my shopmates, and my friends, perhaps you may collect a trifle for me, and do let me beg of you to send as soon as you can.

As I have wrote a letter to my parents and have no sent it in the same way as I have yours, so I am doubt ful they will not receive it. I hope you will allow them to see this, and that both you and them will not forget a poor unhappy convict, who can see nothing but misery; as I have sent you the picture of the ship, which brought us to our destination on the 6th day of July, 1840; likewise a few verses which I composed, I hope you will let my mother have them to keep in remembrance of me.

My dear friends, as my paper is full, I must bid you adieu; good bye, and may you all meet with better luck than me; this comes

From your affectionate but Unfortunate brother. JOHN JONES. Convict of the ship Mandarin, Hobart Town, Van Biemen's Land.

When forced to part from those we love If sure to meet to-morrow, We feel an anguish in our breast; We drop a tear of sorrow.

If what we feel is so severe, When we part for menths or years; Oh, what words can paint that tear When we part, perhaps for ever...

"JOHN FROST"-A CHARTIST DRAMA " I'll fight, till from my bones my flesh be hack'd. Hang those that talk of fear."

This drams is not so much intended to illustrate the characters of the dramatis persona in it, nor the insurrection at Newport, on which the plot turns, as it is an attempt to illustrate Chartism itself. Nevertheless, the writer has selected the chief Chartist victim to be the hero, and, so far as one not personally known to him could know him, he has endeavoured to make a true portrait of him, likewise of Shell. The character of Albion was originally meant to be a sketch of Vincent. Melbourne, Russell, and Normanby are caricatured; but a Socialist, a teetotaller, a Corn Law repealer. a parson magistrate, a policeman, and others, are all brought in as representatives of their pecular classes. The Mrs. Frost of the play is not, however, the real Mrs. Frost, nor intended to represent her; the character is purely fictitious, or, rather, it was partly drawn from a near relative of the author. In short, the whole piece is a composition, in the artistic meaning of the taken separately from the whole history of the Chartist movement, and dovetailed together. I chose the dramatic thusiastic applause. A resolution, passed at the form, because I agree with my friend Elliott. that the theatre (yet what theatre will bring this piece forward while the present censorship exists?) might be made the "most powerful of state organs."

Ignorance, prejudice, and apathy are the three great foes of Chartism. The Queen, Lords, and Commons are but petty foes, when compared with these. Until the first is enlightened, the second removed, and the last awakened, those who are clear from all, or divested of all, will continue to be the victims of those who are not. The pen, the press, is more wanted, and must be more used—had in greater requisition. It must be applied in every variety of form and manner with novelty. If one shaft fail, we must shoot another with Association go to the support of men who did not more "advised aim." It is not in "much speaking"—
it is more in writing to benefit the cause. The vices and tyranny of the aristocracy caused the French revolution; but the writings of Rousseau more than the speeches of Mirabena, were the occasion of it. I would not decry speaking, for some must hear, because they can't read, and some speak better than they write -speech, too, has a more electrical effect in rousing sympathetic action; but the people are not yet prepared for that. It is easier to speak than to write. and we like it better: but writing is a kind of engraving on paper. "Words are but wind"—when we give them paper wings, they become birds of the air. and

carry the matter farther-keep it longer. Nor is it money we want so much as spirit; if money is the sole sinew of war, our enemies will win the battle, for they possess more of it than we do. Enthusiasm would supply the want of money, and be more than a match for it. But the people are mere backward in their own cause than others are for them. The leaders have been forced to fall back—they were greatly in advance. The sympathies of the people for themselves are not sufficiently roused; they don't rise for their rights-they lie supine under the feet of tyranny. They require to be incessantly appealed to-their feelings and understandings are incessantly appealed to, and what do they answer? It is not yet time! When, British slaves !- when will the last point of endurance be reached? Will the time always serve for you to be slaves?-never to be free? You all do know that the Charter is just—is your due; you are fully convinced of that-instruction has done its office; what do you want further? You want sentiment. passion, action, or you would never see your benefactors taken to prison, by your tyrants, before your eyes. Engrave the Charter on your hearts, and let us endeayour to persuade the country as we would persuade an

old, fond father, to his own good and to ours. The play is dedicated to the "Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee," to show them that, for the only man who has ever successfully fought you though I refused to become an honorary member of with your own wespons, and in your own camp; and their committee, it was not from indifference to the are not mere lumps of organised matter, but recipient that, in addition, you of all men, or any of your fate of Frost; but from a conviction of the uselessness, corrupt confederates, should cry out £1,500 a-year made | nay, the despicableness of petitioning those who had

Shame on the people of England, that suffered such people are compelled to pay, as they truly pay for all. a man as Frost to be banished for loving them, to be derable expense in announcing the lecture. No and beg of them to let him come back. Oh, we are fallen indeed; or could they hinder him? Frost must This completely frustrated the afrangements of think us not worth saving. When Rienzi, "the last of the tribunes," was banished by the aristocracy, the to procure another room, or announce to the public people made them call him back-nay, placed him their disappointment. Sunday came, and people over their heads. But Englishmen are surely sunk came thither from Droylsden, Openshaw, Ashton, somewhat lower than Italian eunuchs. They Stalybridge, Hyde, Oldham, and Manchester, to are not merely indifferent to the sufferings of themselves, their wives. and little ones: but what is more, they are indifferent to the sufferings of those that suffer for seeking to remove their sufferings—they lack would not hold more than an eighth part of the people gratifude I well may they want generosity. All that assembled. Mr. Mahon, an Irish Chartist of the was English in their character is gone—can they be right sort, was called upon to address them, which called men? Tyrants are kept in palaces—patriots are kept in

prison. --" Shall it, for shame, be spoken in these days. But the deeper our disgrace, the more honour there will

" Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure, For goodness dares not check thee!" I would ask, why should being a friend of the people

lead to suffering and, sacrifice? Why should being their enemy lead to honours and emoluments? Let the people answer. As for myself, I have had to fight but Cathelics in name, while you have a and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of the new batch in treasury—Right London and Lord Cornwallis, would it have procured offender. In proportion as this object is kept steadily public must know that I am suffering for another man's the hatred of the latter. I appeal to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon them to prevent the meeting to the latter. I appeal to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon them to prevent the meeting and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of the latter. I appeal to the people, nay, trates, prevailing upon them to prevent the meeting of the latter. Bonomables, and Baronets, and expectants; so that American Independence? and whether is Washington in view, in the same properties themselves, if I have not always pre- taking place. And these men are those who want, and will not take it as an offence by me writing to you, my dear brother, I have not always pre- taking place. And these men are those who want, and will not take it as an offence by me writing to you, my dear brother, I have not always pre- taking place. And these men are those who want, and will not take it as an offence by me writing to you, my dear brother, I have not always preyou will not take it as an offence by me writing, to ferred my brethren in honour; as, indeed, I might or at least want us to believe such, to cram a large let you know a little of the usage which we poer con- well do, for I have been an idle Chartist; but not loaf down the people's throats whether or not! The victs have to undergo, while we are far away from our happy homes.

Near Brother,—In the first place, what little meat is my own, as well as my country's; seeing that I must chartest; and had it been some canting parson, no we do have is what is brought from other colonies, and relinquish truth and justice; I must relinquish honour opposition would, have been shewn, or had it been of the animals that have died on the passage. The next is our water, which is not fit for a beast to drink; and then there are our overseers, who are over us, and then there are our overseers, who are over us, relinquish truth and justice; I must relinquish honour opposition would have been snewn, or had honesty, my nature itself; before I can thrive for a meeting for a one-sided view of the Corn Laws, under the present system. On the contrary, I must the middle class would have been the foremost.

And there are our overseers, who are over us, relinquish home, parents, brethren, all for the Charter, it is all of a piece with middle class sympathy. in the treasury pens; and his is the progression successful, their revolution would have been considered crease the mischief they propose to remove. This is they will not allow us even to stand upright, nor to and be an exile, without the sympathy that reaches turn our heads during the time we are at work. Which Front serves the needs duli here, it turn our heads during the time we are at work, which Frost across the ocean. But if the stake fail here, it is from six o'clock in the morning till half-past five in the evening. We have our breakfast before we go out in the morning to work, which is a drop of wheat than what his own virtue of the chair, Mr. Richard Marsden was

water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that general serves us the whole day, and if it rains all day, we must endure it till it is time to leave off work, and lisher in London shrunk from the responsibility, and then we come to our barracks, and when we are must tered together we march off to bed, which is a bed of straw; with one blanket and one rug to caver us. Our straw; with one blanket and one rug to caver us. Our straws for the awhward manner in conversation, the conduct of our Bradford brethren, must plead his excuse for the awkward manner in conversation, the conduct of our Bradford brethren, which the work is published, both as regards his own in attributing despotic intentions to the disinterested convenience and the purchaser's. Honours and profits and suffering patriot. Feargus O'Connor, for merely

> JOHN WATRING. London, No. 22, Chadwell-street, Middleton-square.

Chartist Entelligence.

BIRMINGHAM .- CHARTIST MEETING AT FREE-

MAN'S-STREET.-The weekly meeting of the members

of the National Charter Association was held at the

Chartist meeting room, Freeman-street, on Mouday evening last. The room was fifted up for the first time with seats, and well-finished restrum, chiefly through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Barratt, of Whittall-street, and added much to the gratification of the ladies, for whom comfortable seats had been provided, close to the platform. At eight o'clock, Mr. Thos. Goodacre was called to the chair. who, after briefly addressing the meeting, infroduced Mr. Martin, late of Northallerton House of Correction. Mr. Martin delivered an able and soulstirring address in his usual quaint and humorous style; in the course of which he drew a vivid picture of the sufferings endured by the working classes of this country, and then proceeded to comment on the letter signed "Feargus O'Connor." published in last week's Star. He stated that he had no intention of interfering with any man's religious opinions, but from all that he had seen since he had come to Birmingham, he thought Mr. O'Connor's letter peculiarly applicable to the present state of affairs. He thought that a Christian Chartist Church was liable to all the objections made to it in thus able letter; or, at least, the Chartist Church at present existing at Birmingham, for it had proved itself a greater stumbling-block to the Chartist cause than any other church existing in the town. He thought that there was a greater necessity for the people to unite for the purpose of delivering themselves from political bondage, than doing that, as a Christian Chartist Church, which no other body of men could accomplish, namely, causing division and animosity, when union of principle had previously existed. But although every man had a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, he would ask them if they could point out a single instance in which the liberties of a nation were established by praying or preaching ! If the Chartist Church was used as a means for extending the principles of the Charter, and that funds were appropriated to the dissemination of the political gospel; if they exerted themselves to organise and unite the people against their oppressors, then he should be inclined to give them credit; unfortunately. that was not the case. But, on the contrary, those professed Christian Chartists not only objected to join the National Charter Association. but set up the howl of illegality, in order to deter others from swelling the ranks of freedom. But he understood they were applying to Mr. Roebuck for his advice. He would rather go to the greatest Tory or Whig in the country, than seek the advice of Roebuck. Warburton, Molesworth, and the other sham-Radical emigration mongers. If the people of England -the toiling, suffering, and oppressed millions-intended to be free, they should set about it like men, and not begin to form another sect, to be added to the thousand and one already in existence. He was one who never had, and never would, blink his sentiments. He would prefer seeing the blood-red banner of Revolution lifted on high, rather than behold the misery to which the honest, virtuous, and industrious people of this country were subected. (Tremendous cheers.) He would not wilingly injure any man, or his property, but he was determined to lift up his voice against oppression, and gain freedom at any cost. (Hear, and cheers.) Let all men, then, who loved their fellow-oreatures—who loved their wives and families rally round the standard of liberty, and join the National Charter Association. They had met, then, that evening not to find fault with any man's reigious creed, but to unite men and women of all creeds in one common bond, in order to deliver themselves from the present murderous system. Mr. Martin continued for upwards of an hour, in a strain of the most impassioned elequence, to show up the horrors and villanies to which the labouring classes were subjected, and sat down, amidst en-Christian Chartist Church, was then meeting, in which it was stated that the Church party requested the assistance of the Association for the carrying out of the resolutions agreed to at the public meeting held on the previous Monday. A long discussion took place on the subject, Mr. T. P. Green stated that the monies that might be collected in the Chartist Meeting Room would be forwarded to Leeds, in conformity with the plan laid down by the letter of Mr. O'Connor, which had been agreed to by the members of the National Charter Association. He thought it would be very ulfair to make the funds of the National Charler belong to that body. The fellowing resolution was then unanimously agreed to :- " Resolved, that no person shall be recognised as the representative of this Association who is not a member of the same. A discussion took place with regard to the refusal of Mr. Collins to become a member of the Association, and it was ultimately agreed that as Mr. Collins would not agree to become a member of the National Charter Association, he could not be recognized as the representative of the members of that body residing in Birmingham, and that they would still hold the election of Mr. Martin to be valid. Mr. T. P. Green stated, that as Secretary of Frost's Committee he could state that Mr. Martin was their representative, being chosen by them; Mr. Martin was also an honorary member, whereas Mr. Collins was not. A subscription was then entered into for the purpose of assisting the fund at Leeds, and a determination expressed to forward their share, on condition that Mr. Martin should be the acknowledged delegate from the Chartists of Birmingham. The members of the Charter Association are rapidly increasing in numbers since they entered the room NEWTON HEATH .- CONDUCT OF THE MIDDLE CLASS TOWARDS THE WORKIES .- The Charlists of

this place about a fortnight ago, invited Dr. P. M. M'Douall to deliver a lecture on the " New Poor Law as contrasted with the old one," to which he consented. The committee of management finding that their room would be too small for the occasion. applied to a certain cotton master who had repeatedly declared his detestation of the New Poor Law. for the use of an empty mill for the purpose. He promised them they might have it. They (the committee) thanked him and left with an understanding that all would be right. But alas! How changeable is man. They ordered a number of placards to be printed and circulated, giving publicity to the intended lecture, and also sent a notice to the Star which was inserted. The consequence was that the excitement was great. All went on very well for ten days; just two days before the day on which the lecture was to have been delivered, the cotton master sent for the committee to inform them they could not have the large room which he had promised. They told him that they had been at consimatter, he had had with him some very intelligent men who had assured him that the meeting was illegal, and therefore he could not allow it to proceed the working men, for then it was too late, either the number of more than a thousand. They repaired to the mill, but it was closed, after which they adjourned to the poor man's church, which he did in a very sensible and eloquent style, and the people were remarkably peaceable and attentive, until a banditti of police came up and bellowed out the most insulting language, and ordered the people to disperse. They seized one by the collar, and displayed other tokens of wishing to breed a row; and had the people been the same way disposed, these blue bottles would have got a nice little ducking in the canal. Mr. Mahon said, he did not wish to act illegally, and would, therefore, conclude. They gave out a hymn, and sung, and then dissolved. The police, finding the man whom they had collared, offered no resistance, but on the contrary, told them he would go with them, let him go. The committee are perfectly aware how the trick has been BOLTON .- PRISONERS' RELEASE CONVENTION .-

convention, was freely animadverted on and justly convention, was freely annuauverted on and justify censured, particularly as he had left it entirely op-tional with the country to choose whatever others might be deemed more proper. It was subsequently resolved to appoint an agent from amongst the members for the sale of the Northern Star. Chartist Jew v. Christian.—On Tuesday week, Mr. Tracts, &c., the profits arising therefrom to be ap-Emanuel, a Jew, was elected councillor for the ward plied in furtherance of the cause—such as defraying of St. Thomas, Portsmouth, by a majority of 33; the Missionaries' expences, &c. It is intended to sell numbers for Mr. Emanuel being 117, and for Mr. these papers at the room No. 4, Oxford-street, Price (a Christian, and of the same liberal politics where the members and others friendly to the cause may have their orders attended to.

Britain, have reached us.

NOMINATIONS

GENERAL COUNCIL. The following nominations of persons for the General Council of the National Charter Association of Great

LIVERPOOL Joseph Wagstaff, watchmaker, 12, London Road. Bernard M Cartney, horse-shoer, 16, James-street. John Cowen, tailor, 18, Skelhorne street. James Lawrie, joiner, 22, Rupert-street Patrick M Connai, tailor, Brocklebank Court, Clayton-street. James Arkwright, tailor, 2, Turner's Court, Skelhorne-street, Sub-Treasurer. David Farquharson, tailor, 10, Manafield-street.

Dob-Secretary. HALIPAX. Sineon Speak, woolcomber, Haley Hill. Joseph Crossland, weaver, Old Lane. Jacob Somersgill, weaver, Illingworth Moor. James Pickersgill, weaver, Jammy Green. William Wade, weaver, Illingworth. J. shua Barns, tailor, Halifax, sub-Treasurer. John Crossland, weaver, New Pellon, sub-Secretary SOWERBY.

James Mitchell, twister, Sowerby. John Hellowell, tailor, Soyland. Joseph Hallas, warper, Soyland-Israel Wylde, woolcomber, Sowerby. James Bentley, woolcomber, Sowerby.

James Bentley, woolcomber, Sowerby.

William Crossley, weaver, Sowerby, sub-Secretary.

Sidney Sutcliffe, twister, Sowerby, sub-Treasurer. MANSFIELD.

Sarmel Hollowell, beesom-maker, Back-lane West. Thomas Scott, plasterer, Bull's Head Lane. John Hamilton, frame-work knitter, Meeting House

John Smith, needle-maker, Barton Court. George Morrell, stone-mason, Quarry Lane. Thomas Dutton, frame-work knitter, Ratcliffe Gate sub-Secretary. John Adams, labourer, Bull's Head Lane, sub-Trea-MITEI.

BIRMINGHAM The following persons were nominated by the unanimous vote of the meeting:—George White, John Williamson, John Barratt, George Neal, Charles Ashton, Thomas Lynell, Herbert, John Bough, and

The following were afterwards nominated :-George White, sub-Secretary, - Herbert, assistant Secretary. Charles Appleton, sub-Treasurer. CHESTERFIELD.

Wolsingham Martin, shoemaker, Market-square. John Ellis, ... ditto John M.Denald, ditto Allen Beresford, twist hand, Hill-side. George Moore, moulder, Bedlam, Salter-gate. Ed. Pendleton, hatter, Maynard's-row. Join Rycroft, twine spinner. Devonshire-street.
William Martin, hatter, Beaver-place, Brampton, Sub Secretary. John Williams, do Brick-house,

Tressurer. HANLEY. G. B. Mart, china painter, Boothen Ville, Stoke-on-Trent John Clay, enamel fire-man, Market-street, do. Jeseph Colclough, potter, Longton-road, Lane-end

Charles Hackney, china potter, Marsh-street, Shelton. Heary Sharp, china painter, Well-street, Hanley. Joseph Heath, china potter, Slack-lane, Hanley, ti asurer. Meses Simpson, cordwainer, Pall-mall, Shelton, mb-secretary.

UPPER-HANLEY. Edward Roberts, Ditto. Thomas Mayer, Chell-street. Samuel Nixon. Ditto. Joseph Barratt, Upper-Hanley. Wm. Pepper, Smallthorn, sub-Treasurer. John Richards, Ditto, sub-Secretary. BARNSLEY.

David Letch, linen-weaver, Bare-bones. Wra Bygate, Charles Curry, do Greaves-row. Luke Hobson, do Baker-street John Armitage, do Crof: Ends. John Irvin, shoemsker, Dodworth. Robert Youel, do Wilson Piece, sub-secretary. фo Win. Norton,

WE. Vallance, Dawson Wall, sub-treasurer.

HATHERN. John Long, framswork-knitter, Hathern. James Baker, nailor, Hathern, sub-Treasurer. Wm. Satton, framework-knitter, sub-Secretary.

John Sheen, William Benton, Michael Burn, James Gosling, James Wood, Robert Jones, and William Swain; all silk workers. Thomas Dixon, sub-Treasurer.

Charles Naseby, sub-Secretary. SCTTON-IN-ASHPIELD. Gilbert Mee, framework-knitter, Forest-side. Thomas Revel, ditto, ditto. Christopher Brandrith, ditto, Smedley's buildings. James Simmons, ditto, Duke-street, sub-Secretary. Joseph Coleman, ditto, Pingle, sub-Treasurer.

YORK. Charles Stuart, plasterer, 13, Grape-lane. Robert Gill, joiner, 1, Bilton-street. Edward Burley, paper-stainer, 19, Bilton-street. John Brocock, paper-stainer, Friargate. Robert Demain, cabinet-maker, Friargate. David Halton, joiner, North-street. Wilson Inglis, printer, East-riding-parade. William Cordeux, turner, Micklegate, sub-Secretary. William Croft, joiner, Walmgate, sub-Treasurer.

STROUDWATER. Samuel Paul, cordwainer, Stroud Hill. Thomas Lucas, tailor, Ebby, sub-Treasurer. Henry Pritchard, tailor, Fisher's-court, sub-Secretary.

James Bell, pitman. John Bowman, ditto. Herry Harrison, flax-dresser. Henry Fenwick, pitman. Martin Jude, pitman. Isaac Bruce, flax-dresser, sub-Treasurer. John Hall, ditto, sub-Secretary.

SUNDERLAND. James Williams, stationer, Bridge-street. John Deegan, Chartist missionary, Ditto. Gec. Binns, draper, High-street. James Morratt, gardener, Infirmary. Thomas Wilson, painter, Woodbine-street. Robert Fenwick, joiner, Sussex-street. John Small, chairmaker, East Cross street. J. G. Kirker, millwright, Millfield Cottages. Geo. Walker, basket-maker. Thomas Robson, painter, Low Quay, Treasurer. John Hemsley, Bridge-street, Secretary.

BATH. Persons nominated for the General Council:-Thomas Bolwell, shoemaker, 5, Galloway's Buildings, Charles Ciarke, smith, Bank Cottage, Widcombe. John Hopkins, carpenter, 3, Westall-place. John England, tailor, Cottage, Philip-street. Geo. Bartlett, shoemaker, Putney-road. Hugh Bartlett, ditto, ditto. Robert Kemp Philp, printer, 1, Chandos Buildings. Richard Twite, shoemaker, 9, Philip-street, sub-

Charles Bolwell, shoemaker, 5, Galloway's Buildings, amistant Secretary. NEW CASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Nathaniel Frankland, quarryman, Bell-street, Arthur's Hill.

Matthew Robson, tailor, Wall Knoll. Matthew Moffatt, joiner, 67, Blandford-street. George Hogg, labourer, 4, Monk-street, John Wishart, fitter, Chambers' Court, Newgate James Fainlough, striker, Rocket Court, Newgate

J. K. C. Curruthers, bookseller, 2, Shakspeare-street John Paterson, mason, Temple-street. James Proser, boot and shoemaker, Macford's Entry Northumberland-street. James Rutherford, do., Dowey's Corner, Castle Garth. Robert Harrison, Buckingham-street.

George Thomson, head of the Side.

JamesQuin, Westgate-street. Themas Taylor, Polstern Chapel Yard. John Starkey, Queen-street. James Sinclair, foundryman, 3, Pewelgate, Gaterhead, anb-Secretary. Timothy Monaghan, tailor, Clayton's Court, Pilgrimstreet, sub-Treasurer.

MILNROW. Samuel Shore, weaver, Stone-pit Field.

William Shore, do. Thomas Miligan, do. James Belfield, do. Henry Clough, do. John Butterworth, spinner, Ginnel, sub-Treasurer. James Milnes, weaver, Harbour, sub-Secretary. WARRINGTON.

John Witton, basket maker, Bridge-street Buildings James Barton, fustian cutter, Crossley-street. James Yates, weaver, School-lane. James Horyton, watch glass cutter, Town-hill. James Lee, tailor, Somerset-street. George Lee, shoemaker, James-street. John Webster, basket maker, Hope-street. John Webster, shoemaker, 35, Lower Bank-street, seb-Treasurer. Biward Lawless, plumber, 33, Lower Bank-street ■t-Secretary.

GATESHEAD. John Murray, labourer, Southshore. Peter Murray, ditto, ditte. George Martin, hatter, Barn Close. William Gittender, smith, Bottle Bank. William Henderson, tinman, Easter-street. William Henderson, ditto, High-street. Charles Cross, labourer, ditto. Edward Scurfield, saddler, Church-walk. John Summer, hatter, High-street.

BUGSAGE, (GLOUCESTERSHIRE) Richard Workman, boot and shoemaker, Browshill. Samuel Watkins, grocer, Bugsage, sub-Treasurer. William Freeman, boot and shoemaker, Chalfordhill, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM .- (DEMOCRATIC CHAPEL)

Wm. Bilbie, joiner, Mansfield. Robt. Sand, lace-maker, Castle Terrace. Benj. Siddons, shoemaker, Cumberland-street. Wm. Russell, schoolmaster, Millstone-lane. Wm. Stanford, framework knitter, Tyne street. Wm. Dudley, Independent hill. đo Wm. Treese, pipe-maker, Corn-street. Jas. Sweet, hair-dresser, Goose-gate, sub-treasurer. Thos. Stanford, framework knitter, Bromley-street, sub-secretary. NOTTINGHAM, (KING GEORGE ON HORSEBACK.) William Parker, Parker-gate. John Peters, Tyler-street. Jonathan Barber, Brougham-street. William Hawley, Pierrepont-street. John Herbert, East-street Samuel Malthy, Tyler-street.

John Barnett, East-street.

John Gibson, King-street, sub-Treasurer. Timothy Tnatcher, Sheridan-street, sub-Secretary. LOUGHBOROUGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. George Smith and Samuel Fisher, Mountsorrel. John Brown, Abraham Harding, John North, and —— Walden, Loughborough.

John Pratt, Loughborough, sub-Treasurer.

John Skevington, Loughborough, sub-Secretary.

LEICESTER. T. R. Smart. Joseph Mansfield. William Burden. John Markhain. - Culiey.

- Bowan. - Wray. John Seal, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Cooper, sub-Secretary. DERBY.

John Skevington, fitter. Nathaniel Neal, shoe-maker. John Johnson, fancy weaver. Thomas Smith, forger. Thomas Briggs, mill wright. James Farnsworth, fancy silk hosier, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Turner, sitk glover, sub-Secretary.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE. Henry R. Lacy, Old-town. Daniel Cox, Old-town. William Fonles, Pounds'-ground. Rowland Lacy, Combe road, sub-Treasurer. Isaac Skeiton, Back-lane, sub Secretary. TROWBBIDGE.

Edward Vaine. James Watts. Joseph Biggen. James Halberd William Harford. Isanc Lester. James Haswell, President. John Moore, sub-Treasurer. Henry Adams, sub-Secretary. PLYMOUTH.

Thomas Beer, Dyer-street, Russell-street, Plymouth. John Behie, confectioner, Love-street, ditto-William Worth, cabinet-maker, Treville-street, ditto. Richard Blight, shoemaker, Garden-street, ditto John Smith, News-agent, Tavistock-street, ditto. John Horswill, brass-finisher, White Cross-street,

Samuel Thomas, printer, Adelaide-street, Stonehouse. William Lockwood, tailor, Barrack-street, ditto. William Gin, patten-maker, Mount-street, Deven-

Andrew Cummings, smith, Stafford-hill, ditto. HONMOUTH. James Powell, plasterer, North-parade. William Williams, boot and shoe maker, Why Bridge-

Thomas Tylor, brightsmith, Monmouth-street. John Thomas, boot and shoe maker, Monmouth-

John Yeasley, labourer, Why Bridge-street William Price, boot and shoe maker, Dry Bridge-John Buttery, watch and clock maker, Agent Courtsquare, sub-Treasurer.

Henry Harding, boot and shoe maker, Monmouthstreet, sub-Secretary. WORCESTER. - Mowbray, tailor King-street.

- Young, cordwainer, Park-place. - Hinton, do., Sidbury. - Powell, glover, Hilton-street. - Clark, tailor, St. John's. J. Williams, glever, Canal Side, Blockhouse, sub-

Treasurer.

J. W. Blackwell, cordwainer, Trinity, sub-Secretary. Robert Walton, mechanic, 14, Park-street. Robert Ball, coal merchant, 2, Willow-street. John Wright, weaver, Soapery-street. James M'Cane, weaver, Lawson-street.

William Nichols, labourer, 4, Back Queen-street. Edward Swindlehurst, Weaver, 25, High-street, James Duckworth, weaver, 13, North-street. William Liddle, cordwainer, 10, Russell-street, sub-Treasurer.

George Hatton, do., 26, Lawson-street, sub-Secretary. OLDHAM.

Robert Beaument, banding-manufacturer, Waterhead-mill. Richard Haslem, reedmaker, Horsehedge. Samuel Broadbent, joiner, Waterhead-mill. Richard Greenhalgh, dresser, Stampstone. Lewis Harrop, spinner, Lees. Henry Rushton, twister, Lower-moor. James Greaves, carder, Austerlands. Thomas Lawless, tasket-maker, Lees-street. John Ingham, weaver, Shoredge. Henry Chappell, ditto, Mumps. Themas Brierly, hatter, Charlotte-street. Samuel Yardly, cordwainer, Boardman-street.

William Hamer, schoolmaster, Lower-moor, sub-Secretary. Leonard Haslop, hatter, Temperance Coffee-house, Manchester-street, sub-Treasurer.

Joseph Stone, framework-knitter. George Marshall, shoemaker. Thomas Sutton, dairyman, sub-Treasurer. John Wilkinson, news-agent, Market Place, sub-CARLISLE.

John Armstrong, weaver, Rickergate. Jonathan Braithwaite, do., Botchergate. William Farish, do., Newtown. John Henderson, do., Boggs. John Routledge, tailor, Queen-street. William Buchanan, block-printer, Botchergate. James Arthur, stationer, Rickergate. William Atkinson, warper, May-street, Botchergate, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Richardson, shoemaker, Water-street, sub-

BROMSGROVE. Henry Prossed, shoemaker, Worcester-street. William Wild, do., Strand. Thomas Pipperd, button-maker, Worcester-street. John Pinfleid, do., Holy Lane. George Hughes, shoemaker, Worcester-street James Heywood, weaver, Sidemore. Joseph Cooper, button-maker, Chartist Lane. Richard Pinfield, nailer, Worcester-street. R. Sanders, shoemaker,

James Hall, button-maker, Sidemore. MANCHESTER, HULME. William Yarwood, shoemaker, 16, Hope-street. William Gibson, shopkesper, 28, Clarendon-street Robert Holmes, labourer, 16, Billington-street. David Jardine, joiner, Bond-street. MANCHESTER (TIB-STREET).

James Wheeler. Henry Nuttall. George Swainson. George Mitchell George Lee. John Pullen. Issac Humphreys. Samuel Chamberlain, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Lowe, sub-Secretary.

WEST MANCHESTER (HARDMAN STREET). Edward Drummond, shoemaker, 14, Back Quay-John Fletcher, do., Austen-court, Cumberland-street, Alexander Lewis, tailor, 12, Hatton-court, Chapelstreet, Salford. John Dawson, do., 5. Toad-lane. John Joynson, shoemaker, 80, Hardman-street, sub-

Secretary. Andrew Melville, tailor, 5, Daniel-street, Hulme, sub-Secretary. EAST MANCHESTER (BROWN-STREET).

James Pinkerton, tailor, I, Baines'-place. William Chantler, fustian-cutter, 7, Foster-street. William Gregson, labourer, 3, Rushton-buildings. James Cartledge, schoolmaster, Lomas-street. George Cookson, warehouseman, Holbrook-street. John Cartiedge chairmaker, Robert-street. James Popplewell, 74, Long-street, sub-Secretary. William Atkinson, Currier, 9, Rushton's-buildings. John Millington, shoemaker, Hope-street, Oldfield-Thomas Richards, mechanic, Mount-pleasant street. Charles Broome, de., Legendre-street. Robert Gilbody, do., Wheathill-street.

Peter Morris, packer. — Thornley, packer.
William Holt, dyer, Hope-street. William Bell, fustian cutter, Brown-street. - Ranken, engraver, Mount-pleasant row. John Campbell, news-agent, 18, Adderly-street. J. F. Craig, sub-Secretary. Robert Hume, baker, Ryland-street, Broughton-road sub-Treasurer.

STOCKPORT. George Bradburn, Dukenfield-place. Joseph Hibbert, Toll-bar-street. Elishs Hopwood, Lord-street. Charles Bowman, Daw-bank. Thomas Clarke, Temperauce-yard, Hill-gate, sub-

Secretary. Robert Henshaw, New Bridge-lane, sub-Treasurer.

BURNLEY, (LANCASHIRE.) William Sagar, Howe-street, No. 2. Henry Ciegg, Back Curzon-street.

James Cunliffe, Shaw's-buildings.

John Smith, Newtown. James Cross, Brown-street. Richard Greenhalgh, Bridge-end. James Heim, Bank-street. Christopher Webster, Rodney-street, sub-Secretary. Edward Pate, Bethesda-street, sub-Treasurer.

- LONDON (BERMONDSEY.) John Maynaird, Rotherhithe-street. John Rose, currier, 13, Mellick's Place. Robert Wild, 5, Ann's Piace, Grange Walk.

LONDON EAST. George Cooper, shoemaker, 2, Rosemary-court, Treshum-street. Frederick Lefevre, weaver, 37, Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate, sub-Secretary. Edward Pickersgill, ditto, 2, Lower Pelham-street, mb-Treatmet.

LONDON (WESTMINSTER), SECOND NOMINATION. Alexander Wilson, 7, Garden Court, Lambeth. William Whaley, carpenter, 23, Gloucester Terrace, Vauxhall Road. John Worthington, mason, 7, Garden Court, Lambeth,

sub-Treasures. George Taylor, 1, Hope Place, York-street, Westminiter, sub-Secretary. WESTMINSTER.

John Crow, tailor, 18, Wilcomb-street, Haymarket.

William Bredall, bootmaker, 10, Little Windmill-

street. Alexander Drummond, do. 10, Little Windmillstreet. John Dodds, do., 5, Cross-street. George Henderson, do., 8, Hunt's Court, Cross-street, Leicester-square.

Timothy O'Neil, carpenter, 25, Little East-street. David M'Blend, bootmaker, 2, Brewer-street, sub-Treasurer. Wm. Young Lowter, tailor, 10, Little Windmillstreet, sub-Secretary.

ST. PANCRAS (MIDDLESEX.) Thomas Wall, 68, Upper Seymour-street, Somers Town. James Ferbe, \$2, Charles-street, Hampstead-road. Thomas Smith, 16, Little Clarendon-street, Somers

John Field, York Place, Ossulston-street. John Jonson, 16, Northam Buildings, Somers Town. John Hodge, Brill-row. Ephraim Knee, West-street, Somers Town. Thomas Lowrie, Wilstead-street. Robert Sudbury, New-road, sub-Treasurer. H. B. Marley, 31, Charles-street, Hampstead-road, sub Secretary.

KENSINGTON AND HAMMERSMITH. James Samuel Heath, carpenter, 5, Phoenix Place, Knightsbridge. Samuel Ford, shoemaker, 1, Fulham Bridge-row.

Chelsea. George Sturge, do. 1, do. do. do. Henry Lacey, do. 7, Pentegou-place, Wm. Walter, gardener, 9, North Row, Earl's Court, Kensington. Wm. Daiebar, smith, 8, Wellington Buildings, Manur-street, Chelsea. Win. Whitehorn, tailor, I. Newland-street. Ken-

aington. Samuel Gifford, leather-cutter, 1, King-street, Kenlington, sub-Treasurer. Thomas M. Wheeler, schoolmaster, 1, King-street, Kensington, sub-Secretary.

MARYLEBONE. George E. Brown, carpenter, 6, Iron Wharf Road. Giles Lovett, carpenter, 18, Shouldren-street, Bryanston-square, Paddington. Robert Willis, carpenter, 49, Molyneux-street, E gew. re-road.

George Oldus, painter, 90, Devoushire-street, Lisson Grove, Edgeware-road. William Tipper, brazier, 90, ditto Henry Howard, gardener, 25, Ardington-street, ditto John Murray, tailor, 18, Fitzroy-place, New-road. Charles Rennie, Cabinet-maker, 11, Mary-street,

Hampstead-road, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Taylor, shoemaker, 36, Molyneux-street, Edgeware-road, sub-Secretary. lanbeth.

Benjamin Rogers, cooper, 6, Gilbert-street. John Jago, joiner, 6, Agnes-street. Henry Tyas, tiltmaker, 2, Trinity-street, Bow. John Williams, hatter, 77, Vauxhall-street. Thomas Davis, shoe-maker, 12, Brindes-court. Authory Beck, mason, 3\$, Harlington-street, sub-Treasurer. Charles Reens, painter, 38, White-horse-street, sub-Secretary.

BLOOMSBURY. John Baldwin, harness-maker, 16, Church-street, Soho. William Norman, Turner, 29, Little Coram-street, St. Pancras. William Hoppy, tobacconist, 14, Dake-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields Gilbert M'Frederick, boet-maker, 14, Prince-street,

Turnstile, Holborn. Robert Durraut, turner, 66, John-street, Tottenhamcourt-road. Robert Box, plumber, 32, Red Lion-street, Holborn. Joseph Turner, green-grocer, 42, Store-street, Bloomsbury. Joseph Moore, turner, 2, Bloomsbury-court, Holborn, sub-Secretary. Henry Gibbs, painter, 3, Tottenham-court-road, sub-

Treasurer. TOWER HAMLETS.

William Henry Watkins, sheemaker, 17, Collingwood-street. William Lawrence, upholsterer, 11, Upper York-

Wm. Wise, weaver, 28, West-street, Twig Foley. Peter Sadler, shoemaker, 12, Dock-street. Benjamin Newley, weaver, 12, White-street. James Tinnet, weaver, 9, Park-street. James Hart, Weaver, do. Richard Ogden, bricklayer, 68, Lambeth-street, sub-Tressmer.

Edmund Thirkell, shoemaker, 2, Mary's-row, Essex-street, sub Secretary. Thomas Mills, boot closer, 5, New Inn, Broad-way. John Granshaw, weaver, 4, Manchester-street. Daniel Cardon, 5, Norton's Gardens, Gibraltar Walk. WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL.

John Simpson, carpenter, Elm Cottage, Waterloo William Halladay, shoemaker, 3, Pilgrim-place. George Trimming, sheemaker, 24, Amelia-place. Win. Rindes, dairyman, Southampton-street, sub-Treasurer. George Hinton, shoemaker, 3, Yeoman's-row, Parkplace, sub-Secretary. William Hales, shoemaker, 13, Clandon-street,

Portland-street.

William Henry Turner, shoemaker, South-street, BRISTOL William Morgan, tinman, Meadow-street. Jeremiah Collins, cordwainer, Meadow-street. Isaac Battle, tailor, Jones Court, Frogmore street. James Greenslade, tailor, Frogmore-stree

William Chivers, plumber, Barnard's Place, New Joseph Reed, cordwainer, Castle Green. Thomas Paiseley, cordwainer, Cannon-street. Felix William Simeon, letter-press printer, Templestreet, sub-Secretary.
Charles Clarke, potter, Bridge-street, sub-Treasurer.

WEST BRISTOL. Joseph Richards, smith, 4, Bandon-street. Alexander Towler, cabinet-maker, 18, Upper Maudlin-

Edward Bash, tailor, Trinity-row. BRIGHTON. Robert Colling, schoolmaster, Windsor-cottage,

Church-street John Ailen, carpenter, Upper Gardiner-street. John Page, Watchmaker, 14 Camelford-street. Frederick Page, cordwainer, 3, Kew-street. George Giles, carpenter, 86, Montpelier-place. William Woodward, news-agent, 41, Union-place. John Sandy, labourer, 64, Upper North-street. Robert Landsell, hairdresser, 18, Marlborough-place Rueben Allcom, carpenter, 27, Trafalgar-street. Nathaniel Morling, house agent, Albion-street. William Flowers, shipwright, 15, Upper St. James. street.

WESTBURY (WILTS.) Benjamin Descon, patten-maker. Rebert Vincent, weaver. John Champion, do. Wm. Tucker, news agent, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Price, brush-maker, sub-Secretary.

WOLVERHAMPTON. John Millar, newsvender, Worcester-street. John Driver, engineer, Stafford-street. John Dunn, hinge maker, do. Thomas Broughall, stonemason, do. John Maxfield, tailor, Berry-street. William Hawke, do., Charles-street. William Freeman, forgeman, Back-lane. William Mogg, baker, Snow-hill, sub-Treasurer. John S. Farmer, clerk, Petit-street, sub-Secretary.

DROYLSDEN.

Isaac Dawson. Wm. Harbut. Joseph Booth. Thomas Simmister. Robert Aspinall. Abraham Bairstow. John Bayley, sub-Treasurer. Jonah Schofield, sub-Secretary. NORWICH.

John Shenton, weaver, Chesterfield-row. William Dewing, ditto, Mill-street, Calton. Robert Nelson, ditto, Water Row. Richard Batson, cordwainer, Stump-cross. John Cushing, weaver, Silver-street. John Nichols, bricklayer, St. Martin's at Oak. Thomas Gifford, tailor, Magdalene-st., sub-Treasurer. Samuel Geat, weaver, St. Augustine's, sub-Secretary. DALSTON.

William Ferguson William Barnes. James Heartness. Edward Franklin. John Reid. George Tarish. Thomas Adams, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Burns, sub-Secretary.

John Smith.

Treasurer.

Abednigo Stephens, painter, Vicarage-street. Robert Adams, glover, Park-street. John Edmunds, do., Park-street. Emanuel Hooper, do., Bond-street. Robert Tucker, smith, South-street. John Bainbridge, upholsterer, Market-place. Wm. Hewlett, glover, Kingston, sub-Treasurer.

BELPER (DERBYSHIRE.) James Vickers, bookseller, Bridge-street. Thomas Meakin, frame work knitter, Brookside. John Mabin, do. do., Bridge street. George Smith, do. do., Brookside. George Haslem, bleacher, Swinney Lane. Wm. Brown, brickmaker, Cow Hill. George Smith, frame work knitter, Brookside, sub-

John Wheeldon, joiner, Swinney Lane, sub-Secretary.

Son, Boar-lane, were elected printers for the current year, ending the 9th of November; and Mr. Cross, in Commercial-street, was elected stationer for the same period. The meeting was principally memorable from the circumstance of it being the first since the passing of the Municipal Act, at which the Tories had a majority. Conservatism is now fairly in the ascendant in the Leeds Town Council.

Chartist Untelligence.

HULME AND CHORLTON.-A lecture on capital and labour was delivered in the Chartist's room, 266, Clarendon-street, over the Co-operative Store, on Sunday evening last, by Edward Curran.
The lecturer acquitted himself well, and gave great satisfaction. The chairman announced that there films and fluctuating "promises to pay," to the lectured delivered there every Sunday. evening, at half-past six; also the members meet every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock...

HALIFAX .- NEW PELLON .- On Thursday evening week, a public meeting was held at the above place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the prisoners' liberation, &c. petition. Mr. Fletcher, one of the industrious millions, was called to the chair. After the petition had been read to the meeting, it was adopted, and a number of signatures attached thereto. Subscriptions in aid of the Conven- mitted, the Government may use the power of intion to sit in London were commenced.

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 of Clayton, after which 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. Duncan, of Edinburgh; Mr. Morgan Williams, of Wales; and Mr. Greaves, of Oldham, were nominated members of Mr. O'Connor's Convention. The National Petitions are getting numerously signed.

MANCHESTER .- At the Brown-street Chartist Rooms, Mr. James Cartledge addressed the Chartists, on Sunday evening last, on the duty of the men stopping at home on Tuesday evenings, in order to give their wives and sweethearts the privilege of attending the female meeting on that evening. The men might talk about freedom of opinion and liberty, but he was of opinion, that without the assistance of womanlovely woman—there would be no redemption, therefore, he hoped that all the men would send their wives to join the female Chartists of this place. Mr. Campbell delivered a lecture on the same evening in Tib-

street. FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT. LIBERATION OF EIGHT CHARTIST PRISONERS FROM CHESTER CASTLE.—The following patriots, who have they were consigned, were liberated on Wednesday Broadbent and Mr. James Duke, of Ashton; Mr. spoke to the Governor to warn the magistrates of their release, so that they might have their recognizances signed. They had made all preparations for coming out at half-past ten o'clock, but, however, they were compelled to open their boxes to be searched, and those which had been nailed up, had to be un-nailed again. After which, they were running up and down the town in search of a magistrate, in company with the Governor's clerk, but not one could they find, until they accidentally met Mr. Walker in the street; this detained them till a quarter-past four o'clock, before they could leave Chester, consequently it was nine o'clock before they arrived in Manchester, which completely frustrated the arrangements of their friends, who had promised to meet them at the Station at four o'clock. They conclude this step was taken by the authorities to disappoint their families in meeting them—all letters having gone through the Governor's hands; and, of course, he would be aware how to manage it.

Public Meeting.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting, which had been called by placard, was held in the Chartists Room, Tib-street. Mr. Holmes was called to the chair. Mr. C. Doyle rose to move the following resolution, which was seconded 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 demand redress, and that, therefore, this meeting agrees to petition the Commons' House of Parliament to adopt the People's Charter; and also to take immediate steps for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and for the release of all political prisoners in the united kingdom."-Mr. James Cartledge then read the petition, which appeared in the Star, and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Littler, and, when put, was carried without a dissentient. Mr. William Shearer rose, and moved the next resolution, seconded by nugatory. Mr. John Campbell, and carried as the above That the petition now adopted, be entrusted to the us being utterly irreconcileable to the feelings of the Political Prisoners: Convention, and that this meetPolitical Prisoners: Convention, and that this meetLord John Russell said he would withdrs ing pledges itself to support the same." Mr. John Livesey, who had just arrived from Chester, entered the room and was received with the must enthusiasinstead 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 the meeting. FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST

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; bringing accounts from New York to the 15th, and Boston to the 16th ult., inclusive.

The intelligence thus received, which has been so The Chairman then reported progress, and anxiously looked for, is not of importance. The obtained leave to sit again on Friday, after which affair of M'Leod was still in statu quo, and himself the House adjourned. in prison at Lockport, awaiting his trial, to which, however, it was not thought he would be brought. Rumours prevailed, that our minister, Mr. Fox, had since our last advices.

(From the New York American, March 15.)

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, April 1 Quarter to Seven.

ALL Fool's DAY .- This morning, at Bow-street

two well-dressed young men, disciples of the Waterfords and Waldegraves, who gave the names of Wm. Townsend and Charles Smith, were charged with having made fools of themselves, ere the anniversary of their "day of privilege" had well set in, and in that capacity created a disturbance in Covent-garden market, and assaulting an officer in the execution of his duty. It appeared that the defendants, with some other persons, stationed themselves in the conservatory, and amused themselves with throwing orange peels at people passing to and from the market, and otherwise conducting themselves in a very improper manner. On the officer desiring them to desist or leave the place, they refused, saying they would act as they pleased, at the same time making use of very abusive and insulting language, from which they proceeded to more substantial violence, and it they proceeded to more substantial violence, and it they proceeded to more substantial violence, and it they were was with considerable difficulty, that they were secured. It turned out that the defendant Townsend is a solicitor, and Smith his articled clerk; and they were fined £5, or fourteen days' "limbo." They were fined £5, or fourteen days "hmbo." They were then locked up; but, just before the arrival of, somewhat better spirits. There is, however, the van to take them to their destination, they "raised nothing like the brisk trade that there ought to be. the wind," and mizzled.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held this morning by Mr. Baker, in Old Gravel Lane, on the body of a female child, named Crawley, 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 Town Council.—A special general meeting of the members of the Leeds Town Council was held on Wednesday last. The business transacted was not of great importance. Messrs. Cullingworth and Son Rose, land was pleased much and found that she was bleeding from the mouth and found that she was bleeding from the mouth and found that she was bleeding from the mouth, and that she held in her hand a square-pointed shoe-maker'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. improvement in our market yesterday; on the con-The parish surgeon, (Mr. Garrett,) saw the child on the day following the accident, but did not discover the real nature of the injury until a few days afterwards, when he found a distinct incised wound in the throat, (caused, doubtless, by the knife being the market, to produce a further decline in some forced in, by the fall), surrounded by inflammation, descriptions of yarn, and the business done was and producing extreme difficulty of breathing; the limited. In the cloth market there was no change sudden sloughing of this wound ended in suffocation to be noticed. The export trade, to all quarters, 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 commissioners. Even among the money-mongers this step has been loudly deprecated, as tending to destroy all confidence in the hitherto sacred nature of this trust; and most of the "long heads upon 'Change," predict, with considerable confidence. that this source of revenue will be thereby seriously injured, if not permanently impaired. The objections to this mode of augumenting the National Debt are numerous; and it is argued by the best informed in such matters, that if this system be percreasing the debt to an unlimited extent. Irrespective of this view of the money market, the general 68s. per qr. of 49 stone; Barley from 26s. to 32s. per aspect is favourable to commerce; the changes are | qr. of 32 st. Oats from 10d. to 11d. per stone. in favour of this country, and gold is flowing into the "old lady's" coffers. All this betokens a more lively state of affairs; but, as money is abundant, offering to-day. The dull accounts from the south and first-class bills are very scarce, some of the have had no effect on the trade here, for our millers "heavy gentry" may be induced to embark their are all well nigh out of stock. Wheat meets a posh in foreign loans. They may, perhaps, burn ready sale, and for anything in good condition the their fingers at this fund; for, recently, on the bare rates of last week are rather exceeded. Uats dull possibility of war with France, French securities sale. Beans and Barley as before. fell 23 per cent. in as many days. The following are the closing prices to-day of some of the British funds:—Three per Cent. Consols, 887; New Threeand-a-Half per Cent, 971; Exchequer Bills, 7; Consols for Account, 887.

THE SUICIDE MANIA .- In the course of last week, six cases of attempts at self-destruction were admitted to the London Hospital alone, one of which proved fatal. During Monday and Tuesday last, three other cases of a similar description were ad-

three o'clock, the floor-cloth manufactory belonging tions Is. per sack; but to effect sales at present a to Messrs. Wringdon and Kendall, now erecting in further decline must be submitted to. Page's-walk, Grange-road, Bermondsey, fell in with a tremendous crash, amongst the numerous workmen, crushing seven of them in a most suffered the full term of the imprisonment for which frightful manner. The sufferers were immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital in cabs, where in a last :- Mr. John Livsey, of Manchester; Mr. John short time two of them were so far recovered as to be permitted to be removed to their homes. The Isaac Johnson, Mr. James Burton, Mr. Isaac others remain at the hospital without hopes of Armitage, Mr. Thomas Howorth, and Mr. George recovery. There were upwards of fifty persons on Wareham, of Stockport. These men complain of the building at the time, and the disastrous occurthe neglect shewn towards them by men in autho- rence is attributed to the braces which had secured rity. In order to prevent their been unneces-sarily detained, as others had been before, they porting the floor, having been snapped by the heavy gusts of wind, which continued to blow all the in fair demand. The supply for to-day's market is morning. Additional braces had been placed, but a sudden gust snapped all the props, and in an instant levelled the whole fabric with the ground.

> FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

(FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.) HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Jews' Declaration Bill was read a first time and after some other important business, their Lord-

ships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The St. Alban's Election Committee reported that the Earl of Listowel had been duly elected, and that the petition was neither frivolous nor vexatious. After some routine business had been transacted the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

Lord G. Somerser was opposed to the clause altogether, but before voting against it he would move the currency of last week, with a good retail business and appears were as an amendment, in order to make the clause as ness transacted in grinding samples. Beans were good as such a clause could be made, that paupers dull, and the turn cheaper. Peas of all sorts were should not be moved away from the moved away should not be moved away from the workhouses of in slow request, but without any material variation their district against their consent. Lord John Russell suggested that the objection more neticed, and the sales effected were at full as might be obviated by limiting the distance to which he paupers should be sent. He could not, how-

clause, and this was done accordingly. The 19th clause was then read, the ebject of quality. As the weather was very unfavourable to tic and vociferous cheering. He rose to respond and which was to render wives liable in certain cases, would content himself. with informing that such as the husband being in custody, or transported, meeting and the country at large, that or a lunatic, to maintain their children, not with standwhich was to render wives liable in certain cases,

shortly a more favourable opportunity. A vote of alter workhouses within the district of the metro-thanks was given to the chairman at the close of politan police, and to charge the expenditure to the meeting.

About 160 Lambs arrived fresh up from the 180 of the metro-thanks was given to the chairman at the close of politan police, and to charge the expenditure to the meeting. the poor-rates, Mr. T. Duncoube moved an amendment, the effect

of which was to render necessary the consent of the rate-payers. After some discussion, the amendment was lost on a division by a majority of 216 to 12. The clause was then agreed to.
On the 23d clause being put from the chair,
Lord J. Russell said its object was to enable the

Commissioners to decide upon the trades to which poor children should be apprenticed. The clause was carried by a majority of 143 to

Rumours prevailed, that our minister, Mr. Fox, had demanded the release of M'Lood, or his own passport, but the statement is not founded upon authority. The boundary question remained also untended the release of M'Lood, or his own passport, but the statement is not founded upon authority. Roberts, still remains out, and now her 21st day at since our last advices.

Liverpool, Thursday Morning.—The Steamer President, Captain All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) **

Note: The boundary question remained also untended upon authority. Roberts, still remains out, and now her 21st day at since our last advices.

Saturday, April 10, 1841. full cargo and twenty-seven passe gers.

Canada. In Canada, the elections for the Parlia. ment of the United Province had begun, and in We have now increased confidence in the belief some places had been completed. Those candidates that no serious difficulties will interrupt our relations who belong to the Government, had been returned, we believe in all cases. The war of reconstructed with Great Britain. Meanwhile, however, all we believe, in all cases. The war of races, however, with Great Britain. with Great Britain. Meanwhile, however, all possible precautions to prevent the occurrence of any untoward events on the frontier are taking by the regain ascendancy, to be for the time renewed; and Administration.

Major-General Scott, not less distinguished as a pacificator, than, at need, as a dashing soldier, arrived here last night from Washington, on his way to the Niagara frontier, to take all proper shew what the general result is likely to be.—Colomographic forms of the late disturbances. Too few of the shew what the general result is likely to be.—Colomographic forms are taking by the regain ascendancy, to be for the time renewed; and dates had been elected who distinguished themselves as promoters of the late disturbances. Too few of the late disturbances are taking by the regain ascendancy, to be for the time renewed; and dates had been elected who distinguished themselves are taking by the regain ascendancy, to be for the time renewed; and dates had been elected who distinguished themselves are taking by the proper to the late of the late disturbances. Too few of the late disturbances are taking by the regain ascendancy, to be for the time renewed; and dates had been elected who distinguished themselves are properly to the late disturbances. Too few of the late disturbances are properly to the late disturbances are properly to the late disturbances. Too few of the late disturbances are properly to the late disturbances.

measures to repress or repel any partisan outbreaks that might arise in the course and by reason of M'Leod's trial at Lockport.

That trial is noticed, we believe, for this day week, not this day, as has heretofore been stated; and we hear it rumoured from Washington, and we believe truly, that the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Crittendan, will be present at Lockport, on behalf of the United States, to take such steps as the case may warrant.

Interior Constanting of the 17th March reached Paris on Monday, by express. The Ottoman fleet returned to that capital on the 16th, and had resumed its former station along the European bank of the Bosphorus. A conference had been held a few days before, at Terapia in the palace of Lord Ponsonby, for the purpose of examining the reply of the Porte to the last demands of Mehemet Ali; when the Ambassadors came to the resolution of supporting the claims of the Pasha; and notified to the Divan, that if the Sultan did not and notified to the Divan, that if the Sultan did not grant them, his Highness should not expect any further interference on the part of the Four Powers. The Porte would, it was expected, accede to the wishes of the Ambassadors.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 6.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. Wheat has been dull sale, and scarcely supported last week's price. There has been very little alteration in fine Barley, but all other descriptions are very dull, and lower to make sales. Oats and Beans heavy sale. THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WERE

ENDING APRIL 6,. 1841. Wheat. Barley. Octs. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. 3020 Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 1234 0 683 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET -There has been rather more business done at both Cloth Halls on the two last market days, and manufacturers appear in The uncertainty of American affairs prevents our merchants from coming to market as they otherwise would do.

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, APRIL 7 .- There was a very fair show of all sorts of meat at market this morning, for which there was a brisk demand. The Sheep being fewer in number than at the last fair, were all taken off, and very few Beasts remained unsold. Beef, 7s to 7s &d per stone; Mutton, 7d to 72d per lb. Number of Beasts, 260; Sheep, 3,800. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, APRIL 3RD.-There was a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 7s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; Oats 2s. 10d. to 4s.; Barley 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Beans 5s. to

STATE OF TRADE.—There was not the slightest Germany, which, though not to any serious extent, were quite sufficient, in the present sensitive state of descriptions of yarn, and the business done was very seems, for the present, to be almost suspended; and, notwithstanding an active home trade, goods of all kinds continue much depressed .- Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

MALTON CATTLE & PIG MARKET, APRIL 3.-There was a fair supply of in-calvers, as also of drape cows and heifers at market to-day; the trade in the former was dull, but the latter sol fices. The show of bullocks was large and the trade very moderate. the demand being slow.-In pigs the supply of store was fair and trade good. Of pork a thin show at 6d per stone. Small pigs were better supply, and sold better than at the market previous.

MALTON CORN MARKET, APRIL 3.—The supply of Wheat and Barley was only small at our market this day; Oats fair for the season. Wheat and Barley were dull of sale, at last week's prices; inferior sorts lower; and Oats 1d. to 1d. per stone lows. White Wheat, from 70s. to 76s.; Red do., 56s. to YORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 3.-With the ex-

ception of a few samples of Oats, we have but little

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, April 3.—The supply of Wheat at market this morning was liberal, both from the country and the coast, and our millers showing little disposition to purchase, we must note a dull sale at a decline of 2s. per qr. on all descriptions. We have again good arrivals of barley, the sale of which is only slow, but last week's rates are obtained. Rye is very dull sale, and the turn lower. Beans and peas meet with little enquiry. Malt is still a dull sale, even for the finest qualities. We mitted to the same Hospital, of which another has terminated fatally.

Frightful Accident.—Falling of a Floor-Cloth Manufactory.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, the floor-cloth manufactory belonging

HULL CORN MARKET, APRIL 6.—During the past

week there has scarcely been a business transaction passing, and prices of all descriptions of Grain may be considered nominally the same. A continued depression hangs over the Corn trade-still the stocks of all descriptions, both with merchants and millers, are more than usually light. Linseed has been but in limited demand, and prices unaltered. Rapeseed steady in price, but not much passing in it. English and first quality foreign Linseed Cake support late prices-inferior parcels almost unsaleable. Rape Cake and Bones without alteration, and very trifling of any description of grain from the farmers. A general dulness prevails over the whole trade, and the business transacting is on the most limited scale. Wheat is rather in better condition; and for the best samples the millers pay rather below last week's prices; for all below this description, 1s to 2s per quarter lower prices are taken where sales are made. Very little Barley offering, and but little demand for it; the best maling qualities are taken very sparingly, at last week's prices; for grinding very little inquiry. Oats unaltered. Beans still come in very moderate con-

dition, and are difficult to sell in consequence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 5.-There was only a moderate supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, but there was a large fresh arrival of English and Irish Oats, with few Scotch up since Friday. The imports of foreign grain have been rather limited, but there has been a fair quantity of Linseed and Tares in during the past week. The weather has been snowery of late, and is at present unsettled. The condition of this day's supply of The 18th clause was read by Mr. Bernal. Its object was to give the unions power to contract with the Guardians for the maintenance of the poor.

Leading the condition of this day's supply the condition of the condition of the condition of this day's supply the condition of th The best marks of ship Flour were unaltered in value, such meeting a stendy sale. Barley realised in price. The choicest parcels of Malt were rather much money for such. The Oat trade was pretty firm, but the business transacted was mostly to the eecessary, for that would render the clause altogether nugatory.

Mr. Ward suggested the withdrawal of the clause

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 5. -Comparatively speaking, the supply of Beasts offering in our market of to day was but moderate, yet there was a decided improvement in its genera slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers by no means numerous, the Beef trade was, on the whole, or a lunatic, to maintain their children, not withstanding coverture.

This, after a long discussion, was also withdrawn.
The 20th and 21st clauses were agreed to.
On the 22nd clause being proposed, the object of which was to empower Guardians to enlarge and alter workhouses within the district of the matrodifficulty supported. Prime small porkers went of readily, but in other kinds of Pigs, next to nothing was doing.

> LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, PEARGUI O'CONNOR, Eaq., of Hammersmith, Count Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Bris gate; and Published by the said Joshua Hosson (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwe ling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggates internal Communication existing between the mi No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

Saturday, April 10, 1841.