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mination to take you into custody, you threatened

when he attempted to take you into custody, you fired a pistol at him and wounded him seriously. You then

The culprit, who had been leaning on the bar at the rear of the courtroom, was looking round the court, as if he were seeking for some one to whom he might appeal. Inspector Penny standing near the witness-box, saw the culprit, he suddenly leaped over the bar and, with a bound, he was on the culprit's back. The culprit, however, with his reach, and the turnkey's aid, had been standing behind him, immediately closed his hands up, and laid their hands upon him at each side. The culprit gave the inspector a most ferocious look, and shook his fist violently at him.

Mr. Justice Pattison gazed at the prisoner for

to him, prisoner, instead of shaking your fist at any one there. As I have before said, you wounded one of the

persons who emptied to apprehend you, and you suffered the policeman, David, out of the world on a sudden unprepared to meet his Maker. The act you have committed is a crime against God, and against the souls of which you have been led by a long course of dissolute habits, and you did it with the intention of resisting the officers of justice when they were about to take you into custody. You said to your mother, when she said, "Pray, and I will pardon you," that you did not want to be taken into custody, and that you were preaching; you had had enough of that." Whether you have come to any better state of mind since that day, I do not know; but I recommend you, during the short time you have now to live, to do so—the address of the prison clergyman is, *St. George's, St. James's, London*. I have mercy and pardon from God, through the merits of our Lord and Saviour. Your life has been forfeited to your country, and I would not be doing my duty were I not to tell you that there is no hope for you of receiving pardon. I think it right to tell you that you have forfeited the pardon of God, and that you are not in a proper state of mind to present; but I trust that you will try to obtain, by fervent prayer, the pardon of your Creator in another world. I earnestly exhort you to apply the short time which you have now to live, to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and to the prayer of one who sees and knows all things, only now remaining for me to pass upon you the awful sentence of the law which most undoubtedly will be carried into effect: it is that you be taken back to the place from whence you came, and that you be taken thence to the place

cincts of the gaol; and may the Lord have mercy on

At the sound of the "amen," the prisoner, with look in which the most demagogical rage and ferocity seemed to be concentrated, grasped the large metal in bottle which is screwed upon the bar of the dock, and, with a sudden and violent wrench, he tore it away. There have been, we are, fortunately, unable to tell; so luckily for the personal safety of the Learned Judge or whoever else may have been destined for the salute the bottle was securely fastened, and the turnkey, who had been standing by, immediately arrested the prisoner's threatening action towards Inspector Penny, immediately removed him from the bar.

The trial lasted a few minutes more than thirty hours.

Justice Pattison, after the prisoner had been removed, intimated to the counsel for the prosecution that by a recent Act of Parliament, the Judges were enabled to award a sum of money to the widows and orphans of persons who had lost their lives in the performance of their duty. He then intimated to the counsel for the defence that he intended to order the sum of £50 to be given to the wives of the prisoner.

He regretted that the law did not recognise the right of Moss, the other policeman, as he had no direct authority for the arrest of Cooper in the first instance.

Thereupon the counsel for the defence rose, and, addressing the judge, he said: "I am not a lawyer, but I am a baker. Moss had both exhibits

but that an application to the proper quarter would have the effect of procuring them each a handsome

reward, which was due to them both for their admirable conduct, and for the severe and tedious sufferings it had endured.

The Court then broke up.

THE VISION OF MYCHENOR.

(Adapted from the French.)

* * *

Oppressed with the labours and fatigue of the day, I threw myself down to rest, and beheld while yet sleeping, the following vision appear unto me:

I awoke up I stood by a wide extended plain; through an immense multitude of human beings; old men grey with age, striplings, and children of a year, were there; and from out of the whole of this vast multitude arose a groan of suffering, one voice of weeping and lamentation, and my eyes were filled with tears as I saw this sad band, pointed out to the south, and their complaint entered into my soul, and I turned an aged man who leaned mournfully upon a staff, wherefore, father, said I, do these people mourn? then it king drew. Do they weep for a chieftain, conqueror? But the old man shook his hoary locks, and said, No, they weep for the death of a king. Behold! a mist, as it were, fell from my eyes; a afar off, I beheld a mighty Form standing before a mountain; and the Form's height was even from the foot to the summit thereof. And passing through the crowd, I drew unto it, but I might look upon it, and I saw that it was a king. I saw the Form was human, and had features like unto man; and were an iron crown; and on his forehead was written

hands he held a whip of scorpions, on which was written "Laws;" and his aspect was terrible to look upon.

[illegible]

show them how to overthrow it. And the Form seen this troubled and said within itself: "If the need

this, troubled, and said within itself, "I am per-
 continue thus I am undone, I must divert their gaze
 from my own depravity." Saying this, the Form se-
 cunning men amongst the people to shew them the
 cause of their misery; and they lectured them, as
 strove to make them believe that too many peo-
 plied in the land, and then published that peo-

them out from the midst of them, and would n

even so much as listen unto them. Then the Father sent mild and meek-faced men to teach the people obedience; and these men went forth, and spoke of poverty and misery as benefits from heaven, sent from above to prepare them for another and a better world. They said it was sinful, and wicked, to complain; and that "the powers that be, are ordained of God." But the people scornful at these things, and made reply, "If

why dress ye in purple and fine linen, and fare sum-

hously every day, winning the hearts of the people among us." Saying this the people united more closely. Then did the Form tremble with [bliss], gave himself up for lost, and in his peril he took up those of those in the mountain top, and behold in a short time I heard a voice from the top, saying, "Divide the people: spread disunion, and you will conquer. A people united will be invincible, and a divided people will be destroyed. Let us unite among ourselves the people and striving to direct their attention to the chain across the river, and they said, "Take that chain over our heads and all will be well." But the people returned, "What will be the use of taking of the Form? Has not the Form power to put it on again? We will destroy the Form." Then did the multitudinous advance with palm branches in their hands, and singing in their hearts, "We are invincible, we are invincible, five men, and the tramping of their feet shook the earth, and their cheers resounded to the very heavens, and as they approached the Form they became invincible to me, and a pealing shout, as of victory, woke me.

Rochdale, June 11, 1842.

GOVERNMENT have issued a Special Commission for the trial of persons accused of outrages in Tipperary and the Commission has been addressed to Chief Justice Pennefather and Chief Justice Doherty.

LIFE is inexplicably dear, even after there is less left to enjoy in it, more especially when the questionable boon of existence is sought to be forcibly wrested from our grasp.

SHEFFIELD.
GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN PARADISE
SQUARE.

In the course of last week a requisition, respectfully signed, was presented to the Master Cutler, requesting him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, for the purpose of remonstrating with the House of Commons upon its rejection of the prayer of the National Charter Association, for the purpose of compelling the Queen to dissolve the Parliament, to dismiss her present Ministers, and to call for her council men who will make the People's Charter a cabinet measure.

The Master Cutler having declined to call the meeting, the requisitionists proceeded to do so themselves.

The meeting was fixed for twelve o'clock on Monday last, and some time before that hour some hundreds had assembled in Paradise Square.

Mr. Balfour was the first to speak, and was met at the railway station by a considerable body of the working men, with banners, &c., by whom he was loudly cheered; in the mean time the Square continued filling, and by one o'clock, at which hour business commenced, one of the most numerous meetings we have witnessed in Sheffield had assembled to give their sanction to the important documents laid for the approval of the people by the late Convention.

On the motion of Mr. Harney, seconded by Mr. Clayton, Mr. John H. Balfour called the meeting to order. The Chairman read the placard calling the meeting, and after few observations called upon Mr. Harney.

Mr. Harney said he had great pleasure in appearing before so large a meeting for the purpose of adverting to the remonstrance alluded to in the placard calling the meeting.

(Mr. H. here read the placard, and it is unnecessary to insert.) The remonstrance stated first, "that the people of this country were suffering destitution and misery to an extent almost hitherto unknown." This was no more than to be expected by those who were acquainted with the state of the country.

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to be preferable. Another declared that the triumph of the principles of democracy could only lead to the destruction of civilization and the plunging of the country into a state of midnight barbarism and brutal anarchy; such were the sapient arguments of the collective wisdom. But, while the clamours of these men were still being played on a honest part compared with the part played by some of the traitorous "cherry boys" who profess to be the friends of the people, from all such friends God save the people—(loud cheers). Of all the men who strive to damage the cause of the people, and to throw odium and discredit upon the principles and objects of the Chartist body, no man was more worthy of the name of traitor and treacher than the extreme. How dare he denounce the authors of the National Petition as being "cowardly and malignant demagogues"? He was himself a cowardly and malignant fellow for making such a charge, and then retreating from the responsibility of flandering his superior—cheers. All the arguments of Peel and Russell were drawn from the speech of Roebuck. It was such men as these that the people had good cause to stand in dread of—hypocrites, who wore the cloak of patriotism only that under its folds they might conceal the poisoned dagger with which to assassinate liberty, the bright goddess of our nation—(loud cheers). The rain for some time had been falling in torrents, yet the people stood it well; at length himself went to the skin. Mr. Balfour gave the signal for retreating, and an adjournment to the Association room in Fig Tree Lane, took place. Here not a title of the meeting could gain admission; those who were first, speedily crammed the room.

Mr. G. J. HARNEY lectured on Sunday evening, in the room Fig Tree Lane; the topic was, "the effect of the weather preventing the holding of the out-door meetings announced in last Saturday's Star."

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.STATE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.
NECESSITY FOR CAUTION AND PRUDENCE.

Every week adds to the horrible destitution endured by the producers of the nation's wealth. Evidence of this meets the eye and ear at every turn. Whole districts are enduring the torments and horrors of hunger and starvation!

The grating system of taxation, with its concomitant, the unrestrained and unregulated use of machinery, have done their worst! The one has stripped the homestead of the labourer of the property he had; the other has taken out of his hands the power of accumulating more!

To raise the £60,000,000 a-year, necessary for the maintenance of the hordes of pensioners, sinecrist, dead-weight men, and the salaried Officers of State; necessary for the payment of the interest of the National Debt, and for the keeping up of the army to force the taxes out of the people; necessary to maintain an extravagant Court: to raise the £60,000,000 a-year, necessary for the support of these things, every means that earth and hell could devise have been employed. The consequences have been, that property has been silently, but surely, transferred from one possessor to another; that the middling classes have been reduced to beggary; and the labourers brought to starve all of a heap.

To raise that £50,000,000 (made, in reality, by the alteration in the value of money, by PEEL'S Bill, £120,000,000) it was necessary that "the resources" of the country (as they have it) should be developed. Hence the immense introduction and employment of machinery; hence the engendering, promulgation, and adoption of the suicidal principles of "free-trade"; hence the cheapening of all articles of produce, and the gluttings of the market, until produce is a drug, and employment at an end. Hence the difficulty; the confusion; the distress; the famine; the deaths; for want of the necessities of life!

Here is the cause of it all! The Government MUST HAVE, if they continue the system, the £60,000,000 a year (nominally, but £120,000,000 really). To have that £60,000,000, without reducing the strength of the nation to beggary and want, is as impossible as it is to have vegetation without light and warmth. The one is necessary to the other! In struggling to get the amount the tax-gatherer lays his desolating paw on every producer of wealth. He strips the collector, pulls down the man, empties the till, sweeps up the profits, and carries all into the lap of the debt-annuitant, the army-paymaster, the "steward of the household," the pensioner, the placeman, and the dead-weight man!

To expect any other result than that which now presents itself as the consequence of these things is to be criminally simple!

And yet when are these things to have an end? Who amongst our State doctors dare prescribe the remedy? Who amongst them dare propose to reduce our expenditure to £4,000,000 per annum? Who amongst them dare propose to EQUITABLY ADJUST the Debt, disband the Army, burn the Pension List, chop down Royal extravagance, reduce the salaries, discontinue the half-pay, and remove the dead weight? Who amongst them dare propose this? Not one!

And what would be the use of any measures, unless these formed a part? When man can alter the nature of water, and make it not to seek its level, then, but not till then, can we raise £120,000,000 a-year in taxation without producing want and starvation amongst the very producers of wealth!

Our Government acquires the £60,000,000 a-year. To keep up the present system they cannot do with less! They cannot afford a single million back again, even though it is asked for and needed merely to put a mouthful of the "coarsest kind of food" into the heads of starving thousands! Not a shiver can it spare! Only SIX could be found in the whole House of Commons to vote for the people having back again one-sixth part of the enormous sum wrong from their very entrails.

And yet the House "SYMPATHISES" with the sufferings of the industrious people!

Faugh! How it stinks!!!

What, then, are the people to do? Are they to lie down and die? Are they to quietly endure the gnawings of hunger, the pains of starvation, till death relieve them from their sufferings? Are they to do this? NO! A thousand times NO! Perish the thought! and blustered be the lips that would give utterance to it in the way of advice!

Englishmen quietly lie down, and die for want of food! Perish England first! ENGLISHMEN quietly starve to death! Sink her beneath the sea first!! ENGLISHMEN die of hunger! and then, and then, too! Burn England up first! Come plague; come pestilence; come fire; come sword; come water; come invasion; come civil war: come all these things a thousand times over; but come not the day when ENGLISHMEN will quietly starve to death!

What, then, are the people to do? Break the law and commit outrages on person and property! NO! A thousand times NO! The law of England is, that no one shall starve to death. That law makes provision for the destitute. TO THAT LAW LET EVERY DESTITUTE MAN APPEAL! There is the OVERSEER, let every destitute man go to him, and ask for support. If he refuses relief by the Overseer apply to them. If they have not power to grant relief, they have power to communicate with the Lord Lieutenant of the counties; and, through them, with the Queen.

If the Magistrate refuse to entertain the application, go to the Lord Lieutenant in person. Tell him of your sufferings, of your endurances, of your efforts to obtain relief; and tell him that the Queen who you are circumstanced. Do ALL THIS, quietly and orderly; and THEN if relief is not afforded, SEEK OUT FOR FOOD!!

Go to the Overseer in the first instance. He is appointed to relieve the destitute. He has the means to do so in his hands. If he refuses you once, go again, if your necessities continue. If you are without food on the Monday, and you apply to him, and he refuse to give you any, go to him again on the Tuesday. If he again refuse, go to him on the Wednesday, should you still be without food. If he again refuse, go the next day: and so on, from day to day, till you get relief.

Go each man, and each woman, for himself and herself! NO ACTING TOGETHER; no bluster; no threats; QUIET DETERMINATION. Each one apply for relief to the Overseer personally. Should there be more there when you go, wait your turn. If he is not at home, await his coming. Should he refuse relief to one, do not let that be a refusal to you. The case refused may not be as bad as your own: at all events, the Overseer ought to know of your condition, if you are starving! Take care that you let him know! Do this quietly, orderly, peaceably, but determinedly, and let us see what will be the result! But "no mobs" no great noises! no acting in concert. GO EACH ONE FOR FOOD TO SAVE YOU FROM STARVATION; go ask for it from the officer appointed by the law to give it to you. Go ask him properly and rightly. Put it not in the power of any unfeeling monster to get rid of your application by trumping up a charge of conspiracy!

Should the application, or applications, to the Overseer fail, go, each one, to the nearest Magistrate. Tell him each and every one, separately, your case. Tell him what your sufferings and endurances are. Tell him how often you have been to the Overseer. Tell him what answer you have received. Ask him for his assistance. Ask for his advice. If he say he cannot aid you, or that he has no power; tell him that he has a direct channel of communication open with the Queen, through her representative, and his superior, the Lord Lieutenant. Desire him to do his duty, by forwarding to the Lord Lieutenant a statement of your case; that you are starving for want of food; that you have repeatedly applied to the Overseer, and cannot obtain relief; that you have applied to the Justice of the Peace, and he has no power to aid you; that it is right the Queen knew of your condition, that she may take the necessary steps to afford relief. Desire the Magistrate to do his duty by communicating these things to his Lord Lieutenant; and then it is his duty to communicate them to the Queen HERSELF, in her own proper person, and NOT THROUGH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

When these steps are taken, and still no relief afforded, get up a requisition to the Mayor or Constable of your Borough or Township, to call a public meeting for the purpose of publicly addressing the Lord Lieutenant of the County. Should he call the meeting, well and good: should he refuse, let twenty inhabitant householders call it themselves. At the meeting agree upon a Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant; let it set forth the facts as they stand in your locality; let it set forth the efforts made, individually, to obtain relief; let it call upon him to make the condition of the Memorialists known to her Majesty; let a deputation of shrewd, intelligent, discreet men be appointed to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant in person with such Memorial; and let them communicate to an adjourned meeting the answer they receive!

Now, this is a perfectly legal but an *effectual* way of bringing the sufferings of the starving poor into public notice; and will assuredly compel relief!

Should it not do so, THEN seek out FOR FOOD! "Self-preservation is the first law of nature!" Preserve yourselves! The law awards you relief: take all legal means of getting what the law awards: if it be refused or withheld—SEEK OUT!

All the writers on jurisprudence hold that a man is not guilty of theft or larceny who takes food to keep himself from starving to death. Such has been held to be the case by GROTIVS and PUFFENDORF; and the only writers who have denied that that principle applies to England, have done so on the ground that "by the law sufficient provision is made for the supply of the necessities by collections for the poor and by the power of the civil magistrate." If, therefore, there be not "sufficient provision," or if "the power of the civil magistrate" be abrogated, then the law of nature returns in full force; and a man, according to reason and to nature, is not guilty of theft or larceny who takes food to keep himself from pining to death!

Again do we implore of the people to be cautious and prudent! SEIZES ARE AHEAD! They will entrap, if not minded. Avoid all secret meetings! all conspiracies! all plottings! Avoid every thing you say and do on such occasions: is known to the magistracy and the Government! Look at the "little" debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday night. WELLINGTON could give KINCAID information respecting some places in North Lancashire, because that would defeat the ends of justice, as Government had information affecting individuals. Just so! Wherever there are plottings, there are spies; and all is known! Whoever is a party to a plot in England, either to upset Government or to destroy property, is a spy, or something far worse! Plotting always defeats itself! It must, inevitably, do so. Every man, in such circumstances, is in every other man's power. The more there are of the plotters, the greater is the individual danger, and the probability of the success of the plot lessened. No man who has an act of that nature to perform is safe if he entrust even his thoughts to any one else. Avoid, then, all plottings! Avoid all "secret meetings," as they are called; but which are not secret from the magistracy! Avoid all breaches of law or order; take all necessary legal steps to bring your case before the public eye; ground for yourselves *AMPLE DEFENCE*, should you have, at last, to go and take.

Again we say, beware of spies! You may know them by the recommendations they give. They will try to persuade you to give battle to the soldiery; and that you can beat them! Never was there greater delusion! Why should we fight the soldiers? What have the soldiers done? Poor fellows! they are the very slaves in existence! A soldier is better fed than a working man; but he is, essentially, a slave! Why, then, should we fight him? In God's name, why! WORKING PEOPLE; whoever advises you to come into collision with the soldiery, is an ENEMY that wishes for your destruction; and is taking all proper means to effect it: or a fool, whose counsels, if sincere, will not the less surely bring you to destruction, if you trust and act on them. Scout all such advisers for you, should they appear!

No! no! no fighting with the soldiers! no firing upon them; or firing by them upon the people! No such FUSING as that! It would be the height of combined folly and treachery!

Again we repeat, beware of SPIES!—they are abroad! They are seeking blood! Disappoint them!

MOST ABOMINABLE.

Read the following nauseous and disgusting specimen of exuberant and bursting loyalty with which the trial of FRANCIS was prefaced in the columns of the *hot-bun Sun*:

TRIAL OF JOHN FRANCIS FOR HIGH TREASON.—The occasion of the trial of this misbegotten scoundrel, young man, for shooting with a pistol at our beloved Queen, whilst enjoying an innocent recreation in the meadow subject in the land is privileged to indulge in safety when the labours of the day are over, conversed at the Old Bailey to-day all those individuals, who, venerating our Queen, for her private and public virtues, for her feeling heart and the interest she takes in everything which relates to the welfare of her people, and which on no occasion she has omitted to manifest, and being anxious to obtain a glimpse at the heartless monster who could harbour a thought of ill against her who reigns predominant in the affections of every loyal subject, could by interest or other means obtain admission to the Court. And when we saw the feeling of mingled SCORN AND INDIGNATION exhibited by every person there against that man standing at the bar, we regretted, though the Court was full, that its limits were not large enough to admit of more being present, that the prisoner and the world might know the detestation of his crime and him not confined to a few, but was general, nay, universal throughout the whole country. The arrangements for admission to-day appeared to be of an excellent order, and though the Court was nearly full no one was refused admission. Such inconceivable excess as on the occasion of Good's trial.

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When these steps are taken, and still no relief afforded, get up a requisition to the Mayor or Constable of your Borough or Township, to call a public meeting for the purpose of publicly addressing the Lord Lieutenant of the County. Should he call the meeting, well and good: should he refuse, let twenty inhabitant householders call it themselves. At the meeting agree upon a Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant; let it set forth the facts as they stand in your locality; let it set forth the efforts made, individually, to obtain relief; let it call upon him to make the condition of the Memorialists known to her Majesty; let a deputation of shrewd, intelligent, discreet men be appointed to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant in person with such Memorial; and let them communicate to an adjourned meeting the answer they receive!

Now, this is a perfectly legal but an *effectual* way of bringing the sufferings of the starving poor into public notice; and will assuredly compel relief!

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Again do we implore of the people to be cautious and prudent! SEIZES ARE AHEAD! They will entrap, if not minded. Avoid all secret meetings! all conspiracies! all plottings! Avoid every thing you say and do on such occasions: is known to the magistracy and the Government! Look at the "little" debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday night. WELLINGTON could give KINCAID information respecting some places in North Lancashire, because that would defeat the ends of justice, as Government had information affecting individuals. Just so! Wherever there are plottings, there are spies; and all is known! Whoever is a party to a plot in England, either to upset Government or to destroy property, is a spy, or something far worse! Plotting always defeats itself! It must, inevitably, do so. Every man, in such circumstances, is in every other man's power. The more there are of the plotters, the greater is the individual danger, and the probability of the success of the plot lessened. No man who has an act of that nature to perform is safe if he entrust even his thoughts to any one else. Avoid, then, all plottings! Avoid all "secret meetings," as they are called; but which are not secret from the magistracy! Avoid all breaches of law or order; take all necessary legal steps to bring your case before the public eye; ground for yourselves *AMPLE DEFENCE*, should you have, at last, to go and take.

Again we say, beware of spies! You may know them by the recommendations they give. They will try to persuade you to give battle to the soldiery; and that you can beat them! Never was there greater delusion! Why should we fight the soldiers? What have the soldiers done? Poor fellows! they are the very slaves in existence! A soldier is better fed than a working man; but he is, essentially, a slave! Why, then, should we fight him? In God's name, why! WORKING PEOPLE; whoever advises you to come into collision with the soldiery, is an ENEMY that wishes for your destruction; and is taking all proper means to effect it: or a fool, whose counsels, if sincere, will not the less surely bring you to destruction, if you trust and act on them. Scout all such advisers for you, should they appear!

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TRIAL OF JOHN FRANCIS FOR HIGH TREASON.—The occasion of the trial of this misbegotten scoundrel, young man, for shooting with a pistol at our beloved Queen, whilst enjoying an innocent recreation in the meadow subject in the land is privileged to indulge in safety when the labours of the day are over, conversed at the Old Bailey to-day all those individuals, who, venerating our Queen, for her private and public virtues, for her feeling heart and the interest she takes in everything which relates to the welfare of her people, and which on no occasion she has omitted to manifest, and being anxious to obtain a glimpse at the heartless monster who could harbour a thought of ill against her who reigns predominant in the affections of every loyal subject, could by interest or other means obtain admission to the Court. And when we saw the feeling of mingled SCORN AND INDIGNATION exhibited by every person there against that man standing at the bar, we regretted, though the Court was full, that its limits were not large enough to admit of more being present, that the prisoner and the world might know the detestation of his crime and him not confined to a few, but was general, nay, universal throughout the whole country. The arrangements for admission to-day appeared to be of an excellent order, and though the Court was nearly full no one was refused admission. Such inconceivable excess as on the occasion of Good's trial.

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over railway companies having a common terminus or using rails in common, so that unfair advantage should not be taken, or given by one company to the

prejudice of another.

This was lost by a majority of 1. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, promised to make suggestions to the companies on the subject.

The Customs Act Bill (the New Tariff Bill) was read a second time.

Monday, June 20.

Sir J. GRAMIN intimated that it was not the intention of Government, during the present year, of interfering with the present system of English registration of Parliamentary voters, but that they would introduce a bill before the close of the present session, in the hope of carrying it early in the next session.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Lord John Russell,

SEBASTIAN, in the hope of carrying it over in the next session.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Lord John Russell, said that Government did not intend to interfere with that question of Irish registration.

SIR CHARLES BELLES called the attention of the House to the fact that the Government had argued that it was improper and unjust that, by a sudden movement of the Government, the accidental holders of gold coin should be subjected to the loss of the depreciation of the coin; and he showed by various precedents that the Government had been in the habit of buying gold coin, being compelled to bear the loss of the depreciation, though he admitted that they had been compelled to bear the loss in the case of re-issues of silver coins.

He then stated that the Government had bought gold coin, had deposited and altered; by a sudden proclamation they had depreciated the entire gold coinage of the country, while they themselves, through their agents, had been guilty of issuing Irish coinage after the depreciation of the gold coin.

He then stated that the government had chosen was exceedingly unpropitious—a period of great public distress; the injury inflicted on the public by this measure would be productive of more damage in a fortnight than the transaction would cost.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER deprecated this mode of bringing on important questions. The law authorised all individuals to refuse gold coin which was below the weight required as a legal tender. He admitted that the Government had been in the habit of buying gold coin, but he said that he had been more frequently warned of the effect and operation of the law; but passing over this, he declared that the intimations which the present Government had received from the public, and the fact that the Government required more security, that foreign, and

The Government had selected that assailable moment for interference, which they believed if neglected, would not soon occur again. The Government were not to be deceived by the new level of the pressure on the monetary interests, which were ultimately the interests of the whole community.

SIR ROBERT PEEL produced proof of the demand for the gold currency which had been expressed on the Government, and contended that, under existing circumstances, no other course was open to the exchequer. Any other course taken to remedy such an evil would be to increase the evil, and to increase the calings more severe than that which now existed, and which, by proving a market for "clippers" and other depredators of the coinage, would have materially enhanced the grievance felt by the public.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY contended that the course adopted by the Government, but was of opinion that they might have obtained their object with less loss to the commercial and trading classes, who were suffering severely from the depreciation of the paper currency.

CAPTAIN BAKERLEY produced proofs of the assertion, that since the issue of the proclamation the Government officials had been issuing light sovereigns in payment of the moneys in Her Majesty's service.

AFTER some further conversation the motion was put for going into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, on which

MR. STANFORD moved that the Committee be postponed for three months, or in other words that the bill be rejected.

MR. WATKIN, at great length, supported the motion.

progress of the bill would be a benefit, for the bill was calculated to sow the seeds of revolution in the country. He opposed the bill on the various grounds of its unconstitutional nature, its despotic powers, its inhumanity, and its tendency to destroy the liberties of the people of England. Both of the great political parties, the Tory and the Whig, were responsible for this measure, against which the entire country prayed.

LORD COURTENAY defended the New Poor Law as a measure required to correct the evils of the old system.

MRS. LAWSON strongly opposed the bill.

SIR R. PEEL declared that the measure was the measure not of any individual, but of her Majesty's Government. He was not a member, but an opponent of the Government which originally proposed this bill. He had not been consulted on the subject, and had seen nothing to change his opinion during the interval. We must not forget the facts of the old system—in the intensity, the idleness, the want of moral feeling, and the want of industry, and the want of the most common notions of decency and propriety. He was not a member of the Government, but he believed that no period short of five years would serve to enable them to understand the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act. He would be sorry to see a short-lived majority, but he believed that the old system was too inveterate to be otherwise rooted out, he gave his cordial support to the bill before the House.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 219 to 89.

MRS. FERRAND, after some observations, moved the adjournment of the debate for a week.

MRS. FIELDS seconded the motion: warning the House that she would not be present on the next day.

proposed to be perverted by the Bill to the Committee's.

Mr. MARK PHILIPS supported the Bill in a speech of some length.

St. JAMES GRAHAM called in question some statements by Mr. FERRARD, which he was quite willing to submit to the investigation of a select committee.

AFTER some debate, a division took place; when there appeared 18 to 235.

Some further debate took place, and then the Bill went into committee *pro forma*, and the House adjourned.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE O'CONNOR
DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.

MAY 22, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Longton ... ..	...	2	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stoke ... ..	...	1	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Huddersfield and Swallow ...	...	2	12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upper Hulme, and Smallthorpe	...	4	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. weavels ... ..	...	0	13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burslem ... ..	...	1	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collections at different meetings	...	6	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£20	0	11

EXPENDITURE.		£.	s.	d.
To John Richards, to Birmingham, to the Surge Conference	...	2	7	6
H. Booth, to Balper	...	1	16	6
Coach and four, postillions, and mar- shall's horses	...	4	2	9
Frisking bills and cards	...	1	7	0
Hacks and carriages for do.	...	7	0	0
Mr. French, to Manchester	...	0	8	2
Incidental expenses	...	3	8	3
Paper and postage	...	0	3	34
		£20	13	54
Receipts	...	20	0	11
Due to Treasurer	...	£0	12	64
THOMAS STARKEY, Treasurer.				
WM. GABRATT, Chairman.				
Audited and found correct,				
JAMES LIVESLEY, Auditors				

A proclamation announcing the issue of a coin of a value unknown before, namely, half-fortnight, was published on Friday. To merchants' eyes, of a penny have been long long, and to the public, of a new shilling, it is like this new money is problematical. His hero a large proportion of profit has been made out of fractions, which never have been given in favor of the buyer, and which will now be given in favor of the buyer, by so much will it be beneficial to the poorer class.

SURE— "Nothing has such a tendency to restore the system as sound and refreshing sleep; a popular writer beautifully remarks—'All-healing sleep neutralizes the corroding cause of care, and blunts the edge of grief, and soothes the passions of indignation; and by a well-known law it is described as 'Nature's sweet restorer'; yet there are thousands who pass weary and sleepless nights without taking the trouble to ascertain the cause."—*Dr. Williams' Pink Pills* will be found to soothe the irritated state of the nerves, and soon to bring the whole system into that cool and healthy state as will induce sound and refreshing sleep, and thus fit the mind and body for the varied duties of life, which hencefor-

ward will be performed with ease and satisfaction."

BLACKBURN.—Trade here is in a fearfully depressed condition. The poor hand-loom weavers have again had to submit to lower wages. Factory operatives also suffer extreme distress. The condition of operatives just now is truly distressing.

THE LEGISLATURE NEITHER DENIES NOR DEFERS RIGHT!—Such is the power and activity of the class interests in the House of Commons, that the law branch of those interests is endeavouring (apparently with success), to prevent the printing of a paper, in which some of the complaints against the Irish Court of Chancery. It is the height of folly to expect anything from that House as at present constituted.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

MR. O'CONNOR'S ROUTE.—At Burnley, June 27th; Colne, 28th; when he will proceed through Accrington, where a procession will be formed to accompany him to Blackburn on Thursday the 30th at Preston on Friday, July 1st, and at Lancaster on Saturday the 2nd.

BROOKLYN DISTRICT.—The next delegate meeting of the Bingley District will be held on Sunday, the 3rd of July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Foresters' Club, York-street, Bingley. It is particularly requested that all localities within the district will send a delegate.

THE MEMBERS of the monthly delegate meeting will assemble on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, at the Star Coffee House, Golden Lane, to hear the report of their committee.

PUY.—A public meeting will be held at this place on Saturday evening next at seven o'clock, in the Wesleyan Chapel, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty to dismiss her Ministers, and also agree to a Resolution to the House of Commons.

MR. HENRY HORTON and Mr. Michael Roberts, of Bury, will take part in the proceedings, and Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, has promised to attend.

MR. WILLIAM BELL, of Heywood, will lecture on Monday next, in Garden-street lecture room, Bury, at eight o'clock in the evening.

A PUBLIC MEETING takes place here on Saturday, the 25th inst., Mr. David Ross will be invited.

MR. MEND'S ROUTE for the ensuing week, Sunday, 26th inst., Monday, 27th; Tuesday, 28th; Wednesday, 29th; Thursday, 30th; Friday, 31st; Saturday, 1st July; Sunday, 2nd July; Monday, 3rd July; Tuesday, 4th July; Wednesday, 5th July; Thursday, 6th July; Friday, 7th July; Saturday, 8th July; Sunday, 9th July.

MR. ABRAHAM DUNCAN intends lecturing in the following parishes, namely:—Falkirk, Tuesday 29th inst.; Tullibody, Wednesday 29th; Alva, Thursday 30th; Dollar, Friday 31st; Blairgowrie, Saturday 1st July; Alton, Monday 3rd July; Banff, Tuesday 4th July; Aberdeen, Wednesday 5th July; Dundee, Thursday 6th July; Perth, Friday 7th July; Dundalk, Saturday 8th July; Drogheda, Sunday 9th July.

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MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—Mr. James

Leach will deliver two lectures in the above hall, on Sunday (to-morrow), one in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and the other at half-past six in the evening.

HOLME LANE.—Mr. Alderson will lecture here on Monday evening next, at the house of Mr. Pickles.

YARDON MOOR.—The camp meeting announced to be held on Sunday, was not attended in consequence of the weather of the day; the speakers went as far as Eccleshill, when the rain fell heavily. The parties will attend next Sunday (to-morrow), if the weather be favourable.

CLAYTON.—A public meeting will be held at this place, on Wednesday evening next, at seven o'clock, in the Wesleyan Chapel, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty, and remonstrating with the House of Commons.

CALDERBROOK MOOR SUMMIT, NEAR LITTLEBOROUGH.—A Chartist camp meeting will take place on Sunday next, the 26th inst., at this place.

LONDON.—A public meeting will be held at the Hill or Miss, 79, West-street, Globe Fields, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock, to elect a delegate to the Middlesex County Council. The collectors are requested to call the attendance of the members.

MARLEBOROUGH.—Mr. A. Cook, of London, will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, 5, Circus Street, New-road, Marlebone, on Sunday next, June 26th, at half-past seven o'clock. Also, Mr. Jones, the West-riding lecturer, at the same place, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, in aid of the funds of the above hall.

BUCK'S HEAD, BETHNAL GREEN.—A general meeting will be held here on Sunday evening next, when it is requested that every member will attend. Mr. Marry will lecture here on Sunday next.

NOTICE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Feathers, Warren-street, on Monday evening next, to commence at eight o'clock.

FISHERY.—The Chartists are requested to attend at the Newby Office House, on Monday evening next.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. Lane from Manchester, will lecture here on Sunday evening next.

OLDHAM.—Mr. D. Donovan of Manchester, will lecture here on Sunday next.

WATERHEAD MILL.—Mr. D. Donovan of Manchester, will lecture here at half-past two o'clock on Sunday next.

PITFIELD, NEAR MORLEY.—We had the Rev. W. V. Jackson here on Tuesday last, giving a lecture. The number attended to hear him is stated to be 2,000 at least. The district in this neighbourhood is great.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—Mr. T. B. Smith will visit the district on the following dates: Leeds, to-morrow (Sunday); Hunslet, on Tuesday, the 28th; Wortley, on Wednesday, the 29th; Morley, on Thursday, the 30th; Morley, on Friday, the 31st; Thirsk, on Saturday, the 1st July; Thirsk, on Sunday, the 2nd July; Thirsk, on Monday, the 3rd July; Thirsk, on Tuesday, the 4th July; Thirsk, on Wednesday, the 5th; and Thirsk, on Thursday, the 6th.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, Mr. Farnham rose to bring forward the motion of adjournment, and giving notice of a bill to be introduced to the distressed manufacturers. He said that, in rising to submit his motion to the House, he was aware that there were many who were not in favour of his motion, but he was sure that the House would support him.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY JUNE 22.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Income Tax Bill, and some other Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The House was principally occupied with a long debate on the subject of the proposed amendments on a motion—"That in all future elections of Members of Parliament, the votes be taken by way of Ballot."

The House divided on the question, when the numbers were—

Against the motion..... 290
For it..... 157

Majority against the Ballot.... 133

Wednesday, June 22.

Several measures were advanced stages in their progress, the most important of which was Lord Ashley's Mines and Collieries Bill, which, after some delay, was brought forward by Lord Ashley.

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