Your's, respectfully,

. And what, after all, my dear friend THE Cartwright and Cobbett, but a brace of Quacks? The for example, Cobbett's far-famed "Norfolk Petition," and his "Fourteen Manchester Propositions, which contain the whole of his scheme—the whole of his plan for settling the affairs of the nation after comparing the Reforms therein deall friend, Robert Owen, who, with all his hallucinato me to have completely mistaken both the end and delight the audience.

rises of exchanges throughout every department of the result. society. In other words, the root of the evillies in allowing had to be the exclusive property of individuals, and in or century, through the intervention of which all valuobject interchanged. So long as this double evil

leave the radiz or root of the evil where they found it,

condition of the bulk of society.

that can be the subject of private properly, without do in the matter. a riddle of human nature, and a pandemonium of the at No. 54, Webber-row, Duke-street, Waterloo-road, world. It belongs to enlightened reason to remove both sources of evil, without pulling society to pieces almost worship as a divinity.

The taxes and the monopoly accraing from them the delegate to London. sre not what Paine and Cobbett represented them. They WANDSWORTH.—On Monday evening, a lecballiff, brokers, gaolers, hired satellites, &c. &c. would a fortnight, on blonday evenings. almost immediately swallow up the proportion of the saving that cught to fall to our share. That result would be inevitable under the present constitution of society. Also, while the land continues to be private properly, and until the universality of the nation shall as well as the sole isadlerd, there is no hope for the

JAMES BRONTERRE O'BBIEN.

Chartist Entelligence.

STOCKPORT.

CHARTISM AND SOCIALISM. Arrangements having been made during the last forzight, between the Socialists and the Chartists of this town, for a public meeting between Mr. Leech, Charin Lecturer, and Mr. Campbell, Social Missionary, on the relative merits of both principles, and which an carriated soonest and most permanently to benefit the rarking classes of this country, the Social YM theort crammed to suffication, on Monday

Mr. George Bradburn was elected chairman for Mr. Leech, and Mr. John Crank for Mr. Campbell. the next public meeting. speech and a quarter of an hour each afterwards. prove this argument by referring to Republican America. adjourned to Wednesday evening. That cominy was fast approaching to the same state as their stiention to co-operation. He then proceeded to lay down the principles of Socialism, in Campbell address

Mr. Bridge En then introduced Mr Libra, who gave a clear definition of the Charmis the condition of the people, without something it now undergoing discussion. Short versions, and a like iter instance, it must be admitted that many of the people, without something it now undergoing discussion. Short versions, and a like iter instance, it must be admitted that many of the people, without something it now undergoing discussion. Short versions, and a like iteration is enough." tyrants in existence were the best scholars.

Dorthern S

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 176.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

was no money in the hands of the poor man. There midd with the actual state of society, tell me who had been 14,000 Acts of Parliament passed, out of and Tuesday night were exhibitating occasions to against us—so long as the whole expences of a Govern—Brighton, was held at the Cap of Liberty, Portland—The Chartists of the Cha bei a quack count we grown under? For what do terest of the werking man. No less than 6,000,000 of were happily met by Mr. Edwards, who left Oakham the same privileges as another, at the expense of land had been taken from the people by the Gaol on Monday magning. property, crown and local taxes of the country, and traced them to class to an audience of nearly six hundred. Mr. Vincent's legislation. The Poor Law and Rural Police Bills by got our taxation back to the standard of 1792; that the Charter would not benefit the people. But he and then, by an improved mode of raising the taxes begged to inform him that America, although a Republic, was not governed by Universal Suffrage. There company broke up, highly delighted. The lecture Laws were repealed, with an equitable adjustment of then, by the required, that is, about sixteen millions was not governed by Universal Suffrage. There that were 3,000,000 slaves, who had no vote. Besides, were 3,000,000 slaves, who had no vote. Besides, the people had to be there five years before they were b Tork and Dublin-every thing will be renovated, entitled to citizenship, or have a vote. Mr. Leech b loss and a vill ever after run smooth!!! I defy the then remarked that it was impossible for the people to with good wages would save a few shillings one week, all the prisoners; also for Mr. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent add the most then want it for support; besides, it was utterly important possible for a hand-loom weaver to save £50 to departed for Wales on Wednesday morning, and the great length, and attituous amount of the perhaps but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work and chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps, but the next he might be out of work, and Chartist advocates at liberty; and for Mrs. Vincent and all the perhaps working classes to casses would almost give up one half of my remaining days be a land Socialist. (Hear, hear.) He would say let young and happy particle have a large weekly paper established in Manment of their own cheosing, and then they could and Tuesday evenings. thesis, with about £1,000 to carry it on. Were it say to that Parliament, grant us £20,000,000 to purchip demolish all such rubbish as this, with Cartwright, chase land with, which would be no more unreasonable Pine, and Volney into the bargain—not forgetting our than granting the same sum to emancipate the black slaves. The Charter was only a means to an end. The laws of primogeniture might be repealed, and every is the only one of the lot that is worthy the other unjust law upon the statute-book. Mr. Leach mane d Reference. Owen is right, at any sate, as to glancod at many evils which he considered a Universal the od, but his means are delusive. The others seem Suffrage Parliament would remove, and appeared to

The speaking commenced at eight o'clock, and conthe speaking commenced at eight o'clock, and con-the sense. Were all the practical reforms proposed by tinued till eleven; and a more quiet, peaceable, and Print, Cartwright, and Co. to be carried into com- orderly discussion never was held. Each man kept his plat effect to-morrow, they would not realize any of temper, and handled his subject in a masteriy style. the results anticipated by their authors. They would At the conclusion, Mr. Campbell called upon the Chartists and Socialists to endeavour to build a Hall to hold their meetings in, instead of being nearly suffoand consequently cause no substantial change in the cated every time they came together.

A vote of thanks was given to the two disputants, The radir, or root of the evil, lies in allowing the and the Chairman, when the people dispersed, to reflect ricks of sature to be private properity, and in a false for themselves and form their own conclusions. A great impression was made, and great good is sure to be

CITY OF LONDON .- At the weekly meeting allowing other particular individuals to have the making, of the Chartists, on Monday evening last, at the issing, and regulation of the circulating medium, Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Fleet-street. Mr. Saunders, member of the General Council, stated that a public meeting will be held for the Incarcarated victims, on Easter Monday, on Kennington Common, enders, there can be no real reform in society. Any and that one-fourth of a month's contributions of the attempts at "practical reforms" (so called) which shall members of London are to be devoted for the getting patronised by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. He urged those not recity this two-fold source of evil, will prove utter up of the same. The Rotunda, near Blackfriar's to take shares who had not yet done so, that the Bridge, is not to be obtained for the use of the members above gentleman (F. O'C.) might lay the foundationaborites. They will but mend one hole by making of London. At present, active measures are making in stone the first time he enters Manchester. This was ancies—they will but transfer power and pair from this locality to obtain a very desirable chapel in this received with loud cheering. He then introduced city. Another locality was formed in this city, which Mr. Doyle, who commenced by saying he could not By the riches of markers. I mean of course the land will hold its meetings at present at the Globe Coffee help congratulating them on the recent triumph they Chartists, believing they intended to adopt a petition, the law of the land; and agreeing that the petition, By the rickes of surface, I mean of course the land; and agreeing that the period, as published in the Star, be adopted by this meeting, as published in the Star, be adopted by this meeting, and sa, and all that they contain. These, which comand sa, and all that they contain. The conand sa, and all that they contain. The prix within them all the raw materials of wealth, detailing the ignominious sufferings of her husband, the Corn Law Repealers were insincere towards the open the doors till the gentlemen came. After the a fit and proper person to sit in the Convention, to working classes. Second, that the meeting was called people had waited till nine o'clock, the meeting was call are the gift of Almighty God to all men alike, and, and thanks for the exertions of her city friends, and working classes. Second, that the meeting was called people had waited till nine o'clock, the meeting being watch over therefare, were never intended to be private property; money sent. Mr. Parker also read a letter from poor and took place in the open day, and at an hour when announced for eight, the Secretary of the anti-Corn Law adopted. and, indeed, cannot be made the exclusive property of Carrier, who is a real martyr also in the cause the bulk of the Chartists were confined in the cotton Association, and whose name was attached to the Fifteen shillings were collected for him, and sent, with mills, yet they put them to the rout. Mr. Doyle then address, made his appearance, and ordered the lights to any individuals, or set of individuals, without violating five shillings Mr. Cleave, of Shoe-lane, was so kind to went through the dishonest conduct of the Repealers, be put out, amid the laughter of the assembly. The the private property and rights of all the individuals give. Mr. C. also gave this locality fifty Charter and expressed his indignation at the presumption of excluded, and consequently destroying private property Almanacks, to be sold for his benefit. Messrs. Cleave the Mayor in claiming the chair, contrary to the ma- where Mr. Bairstow made a spirited speech, dissecting tise is an institution of society. Whatever God has and Parker waited upon Mr. T. Duncombe, M. P., on jority of the meeting. Mr. Doyle then defended him- the address used by the Corn Lawgents, and giving them

sapping the very foundation of the institution, and LAMBETH.—At the weekly meeting of the Chartists opening hall under the feet of society. It is for want of Lambeth, the recommendation of Feargus O'Connor courage to go to the meeting on Friday, and tell those of making this distinction in practice, that society conof making this distinction in practice, that society convention. It was agreed that the subscription for the and that they had rights to be supported as well as tinues to be what it is-a choos of antagonism, and victims, at Easter, be proceeded with. The meeting crime, and folly. The two errors combined have made next week will, we understand, be on Tuesday evening,

where all members are requested to attend. NORWICH.—The Chartists of Norwich held in the attempt. But that is a task which nature, liament for the release of all political offenders, a public meeting on Monday last, to petition Paror nature's god, never intended for such minds the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the as those of Paine, Cartwright, Cobbett, or even election of a delegate. The meeting was unexpectthe boasted Volney, whom certain shallow Chartists edly numerous, and the greatest order and attention prevailed. The petition contained in the Star was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Dover was elected

are not the staple of our burthens; they are not the ture was delivered to the men of Wandsworth and to give him credit for. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) main source of the plunder we complain of. They are the Chartists, by Mr. Benjamin Huggett, on the but a small slice of the plunder set a part or put in a Rights of Labour; a fair report of which has Corn Law humbugs, he proceeded with the subject of correr by the plunderers, to protect the rest, which rest our space at this hour precludes its insertion. At and the Corn Laws. He began at the year 1697, and consitutes nearly the whole. Remove the whole of the close of the lecture, resolutions were adopted stated that at that time a war broke out, and the the mer to-morrow, and in a few years, or perhaps stating that, whilst all the other class interests had Government called upon the people to lend money; months, the great majority of us would find ourselves been protected, those of labour had been shamefully and in many instances, sixty or seventy pounds were no better off than we are now. The landlord and neglected, owing to exclusive legislation, which lent to the Government on the national faith, and was more than we are now. The landlord and would continue until the Charter became the law acknowledged as £100, and for which the parties moneymonger, with their standing armies of lawyers, of the land. It was announced that Messrs. Wespriesty soldiers, constabulary, literary prostitutes, terton and Huggitt would lecture alternately once

> LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday evening last, a talented lecture on the People's Charter was deli-William Jones, to a numerous assembly.

WARRINGTON .- The Chartists met here as usual, on Monday, when, after a discussion, the be sole maker, issuer, and regulator of the currency, following resolution was carried unanimously:-That we, the Chartists of Warrington, do cor-dially agree with the plan laid down by Mr. O'Con-nor, for the assembling of a Convention in London, on the 12th of April, and that we are determined to exert ourselves to the utmost of our power to carry the same into effect." It was then agreed that 7s. be sent to the Star-office, to carry the foregoing plan into effect. A discussion ensued upon the propriety of forming a Teetotal Chartist Society, and it was kept up with great spirit till nearly ten o'clock, when it was agreed "that the Chartists of Warrington do invite all tectotallers to come and join the National Charter Association."

WCOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—The Chartists of this place, tender their sincere thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his plan, in furtherance of which they have forwarded us a subscription, acknowledged elsewhere.

RIDDERMINSTER.—The Chartists of this town Inchesion the place appointed for it to come off at, held a meeting on Monday night, at the Freemasons' as the Corn Laws had been to the country, there were Arms Inn, to assist in carrying out the plan of our two evils of greater magnitude; the first was the moneydisinterested and patriotic friend, Feargus O Connor, ocracy, aristocracy, and the hangers on of the public Esq. Mr. Charlton addressed the meeting in a very purse. (Hear, hear.) The second was, and he thought able manner on this occasion. It was then unanimously Mr. CRANK opened the meeting by reading the rules agreed, that Mr. O'Connor's Convention Petition Plan many. (Cheers.) Who were to blame for the machinery the swerment of the discussion, which appeared be adopted. Auditors were then appointed to examine going abroad into countries, where our goeds were forthis is both parties, allowing no disapprobation to be the accounts, and to bring forward a balance sheet, by merly exported, but those who have got factories and are purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Wm Martin, on the state of the accounts, and to bring forward a balance sheet, by merly exported, but those who have got factories and are purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Wm Martin, on the state of the accounts, and to bring forward a balance sheet, by merly exported, but those who have got factories and are purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Wm Martin, on the state of the accounts, and to bring forward a balance sheet, by merly exported, but those who have got factories and are

BRADFORD .- At the Chartist meetings, on Mr. Campbell then rose, and observed that the Saturdays, the 13th and 20th inst., resolutions were miser and distress of this country were to be carried to the effect, "That the money collected, annihited to four causes. First, want of education; after the funeral sermons preached on the 14th inst. second, want of education; after the funeral sermons preached on the 14th inst., read from a document, proving that in one country, martin to the modelless and delivered an able address fourth, compactive third, low wages; and be sent to Mrs. Clayton, Sheffield—that five shillings where we but a few years age exported 600,000,000 lbs. and clapping of hands, and delivered an able address to the mealing of the manufacture for the mealing of Northallerton Hell, and the bad forth competition of machinery against manual be given from the Victim Fund of the Association, have be given from the Victim Fund of the Association, of twist, they not only manufacture for the markets sufficient for the proto Mr. William Brook, and that it be sent him to the of the millions of the population, which was Northallerton House of Correction, in accordance thority of Mr. Gregg, one of the Corn Law party. How do jected. His address gave great satisfaction, and excited thority of Mr. Gregg, one of the Corn Law party. How do jected. His address gave great satisfaction, and excited thority of Mr. Gregg, one of the population, which was Northallerton House of Correction, in accordance the time of the population, which was Northallerton House of Correction, in accordance thority of Mr. Gregg, one of the vant of employment. He contended with his request, and that five shillings be given the repealers intend to obviate this difficulty? Do in turn the sympathy and laughter of the assembly by that there was no the vant of employment. He contended with his request, and that five shillings be given the repealers intend to obviate this difficulty? Ob the neculiar mode of illustration which he adopted. the there was no hope for the people, so long as from the same fund to Mr. Paul Holdsworth, he they intend sweeping off the National Debt? Oh, the peculiar mode of illustration which he adopted. society was no hope for the people, so long as from the same fund to Mr. Paul Holdsworth, he they intend sweeping on the National Debt : On, they peculiar motion and provided, the meeting was not being able to obtain work." Mr. O'Connor's no; they are constitutionalists. Do they want After Mr. Martin had concluded, the meeting was not being able to obtain work." Mr. O'Connor's no; they are constitutionalists. Do they want addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, neither under a Government established on the princi- Petition Convention Plan was discussed, when it was to bring down the taxes of the nation, and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the Characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, ples of the characteristic plants and put addressed in an able and spirited manner by Mr. Mahon, plants and plants are characteristic plants and plants are characteristic plants.

this tourity, by the advancement of machinery. The Monday records proved this to be the case, and it ever people and their attention to co-operation. He then formed, to commence at seven o'clock, on Sunday paying them remarkably well, would stop their facto-

and minimizers elserved during the delivery of Mr. with the Poor Law petitions has been received from Mr. Fielden, M.P.—"Sir,—The petitions you sent the inhabitants of every street in Driver to the inhabitants of every street in Driver tion without delay, against the unconstitutional tion without delay, against the unconstitutional the condition of the cond

The tried that the want of political power was the Swain Green.—A lew working Charles, on the people. The property Sunday last, the 21st, went round to the different rice, and 17,000 to the Cape, Calcutta, and Canada."

Sunday last, the 21st, went round to the different rice, and 17,000 to the Cape, Calcutta, and Canada."

Sunday last, the 21st, went round to the different rice, and 17,000 to the Cape, Calcutta, and Canada." of the Poer man had been protected, whilst the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the liberation of Robert Peddie and O'Connor, to the extent of one-third the quantity of Great Britain Blake, property in the labour for the

we the chartest with related the street, which t ment into the street, which was just like jumping excellent funeral sermon on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, excellent funeral sermon on behalf of Mrs. Clayton, out of the street, which was just like jumping excellent funeral sermon on bensu or base. Our of the frying pan into the fire. In regard to Mr. after which twelve shillings were collected. Ten Complete triing pan into the fire. In record to Mr. after which twelve shillings were collected. Ten shillings and sixpence have been forwarded to the facturers in the above countries work their mills by the reduction of wages; there pence has paid the expences.

Newcastle, are designed the control of Mrs. Clayten, and destance their want interess, and interests, they contend a property of the control of Mrs. Clayten, and destance their will be transacted in London. It was altimately arranged to Mrs. Clayten, and destance their will be transacted in London. It was altimately arranged on their capital, they knew nothing of the principles." All who of the capital of the Corn Law League. The manufacturer being no of the capital of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintances in Ireland should imitate our that no further steps should be taken until it was out the above object." Meetings will be held in New-they knew nothing of the principles." All who of the capital of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintances in Ireland should imitate our that no further steps should be taken until it was out the above object." Meetings will be held in New-they knew nothing of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintances in Ireland should imitate our that no further steps should be taken until it was out the above object." Meetings will be held in New-they knew nothing of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintances in Ireland should imitate our that no further steps should be taken until it was out the above object." Meetings will be held in New-they knew nothing of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintances in Ireland should imitate our capital in New-they knew nothing of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintances in Ireland should imitate our capital in New-they knew nothing of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintances in Ireland should imitate our capital in New-they knew nothing of the Corn Law League. They have acquaintance in Ireland should be taken until it was out the above countries with the home are capital in

LEICESTER. Monday afternoon and evening, who works his mill by steam. So long as such ofds are been long pent up; and after a verse of the Chartist the rabbit, and gave the skin to the starving poer. National Anthem, "God save John Frost," the (Laughter.) Mr. Doyle contended that if the Corn was of a less exciting, but of a very solidly instruc. the debt, that we would be worse off than we were young and happy pair for Loughorough. Mr. assembly. Vincent lectures at Leicester again next Monday Dr. Mal

through the delegate to Manchester, the Chartists of factory system. Mr. William Gresty was called to the

BARNSLEY.—The sum of one pound has been subcribed for the Political Prisoners Liberation and Chartists' Petition Convention Fund; seven and fourpence of which was subscribed by Worsborough Common friends. The subscription list still lies open. HUDDERSFIELD .- On Monday evening, a public

meeting took place in the Chartist Association-room, Upperhead-row, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the Charter and Putition Convention, when Mr. Pitkethly was unanimously elected. Mr. Clayton proposed the following resolution, which created a short a misunderstanding exists between Mr. Pitkethly and the West-Riding Delegates, which assembled at Heckmondwike, it is necessary immediately to investigate the said difference, and settle it to the satisfaction of all parties; and that the case be referred to the next meeting of the Council of Delegates for the West-Riding, which assemble at Dewsbury. MANCHESTER .- The Chartist's Room, Tib-street,

was crammed on Sunday evening, to hear Christopher Doyle, late member of the Preston Whig College, Before he commenced. Mr. Wheeler, the chairman, announced that a great number of shares had been taken towards erecting a Chartist Hall, and which is made belongs equally to all; it is the common property

Tuesday, for Messrs. Peddie and Carrier, who were self against a false report which appeared in a sound thrashing. At the close, cheers were given for of all fool's creatures. It is only what man has made.

Tuesday, for Messrs. Peddie and Carrier, who were self against a false report which appeared in a sound thrashing. At the close, cheers were given for the Manchester and Salford Advertiser, and Charter, &c., also grouns for the humbugs. On Monday of all God's creatures. It is only what man has made; would wait on Lord Normanby, and try what he could stated that that paper advocated Whiggism, to the very core. The Editor of that paper (Mr. Condy)

> the middle class; and, indeed, their grievances were of a greater importance, and of a deeper die. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Condy, he said, was no Radical, but a political Whig shuffler. Mr. Doyle said that he and seven or eight of his brother Chartists had been at meeting of the Corn Law repealers the night preavious to the great meeting on Friday, at which Cobden, M'Kerrow, and many others of the great leaders of that party were present; and the Rev. Gentleman let the "cat out of the bag," by declaring, that if the Corn Laws were not repealed the people would be unable to support the ministers of the Gospel, thus proving that he was an interested party, and not labouring, because he has such an amount of sympathy as he would wish the working men of Manchester Having given his opinion on the proceedings of these acknowledged as £100, and for which the parties received five per cent interest. This money was borrowed, not so much to prevent a foreign enemy landing upon the British shores, as to put an extinguisher, if possible, upon republican principles. (Hear, hear.) The war in 1797 cost this country £21,500,000; the vered in the Chartists' Hall, Preston-street, by Mr. second war, in 1712, cost £43,000,000; the third war, in 1737, cost £63,000,000; the fourth war, in 1756, cost £111,000,000; the fifth (the American) war, cost £139,000,000; the sixth war, commonly called the French Revolution, from the year 1793 to 1815, cost £850,000,000. The men who were at the head of these wars declared they could not help going to warthat if they did not, Napoleon would land in England, and take their estates. Them, said he, according to their own shewing, if the money was borrowed to protect their estates, they, as a matter of justice to the people, should discharge the debt. (Hear, and cheers.) It ought to be paid out of the landed property. To shew his hearers how they had been robbed and plundered, he read a list of statistical tables, all of which had been paid by the blistered hands and fustian jackets of this country. Another trick played shillings each, and bought up by the Jews for thirteen

shillings, and the people had to pay interest for twenty shillings, when in reality only thirteen had been had in fared worse in their living than they did before. Bad the greatest of all, the want of political power to the not not only manufacturing for themselves, but are doing which, he enumerated many of the grievances which press upon the labouring classes. Every one, he people membed would hear both sides of the question, the first meeting, will be "Whether agricultural or commercial pursuits produce the first meeting, will be "Whether agricultural or commercial pursuits produce the first meeting, which which which which which the meeting separated.

Charter; three for reargus o connect, three for reargus o connect, on bundary evening next, (March 28th,) and each succeeding ries, and they who have never been agriculturalists which would begin to till the land for us and grow us corn, when the meeting separated.

Williams, and Jones, and the incarcerated Chartists; while we in this country manufactured for them in this country."

Of the Repealers: but is it sound? (No.) No, it is informed of the manufacturers :- "The United States."

which, he says, "manufactured only 100 bales of cot- After the correspondence had been read, a long discusme with yours, of the 15th instant, I presented to the founded on natural law. He house of Commons on the 19th instant. I hope in the first law. He house of Commons on the 19th instant. I hope in the first law. He house of Commons on the 19th instant. I hope in the first law. He house of Commons on the 19th instant. I hope in the first law. He house of Commons on the 19th instant. I hope in the inhabitants of every street in Bristol will petitive to edwer. as we then did; further, sixteen years ago, the forest rial should be presented. Mr. Wm. Martin was pro-States not only manufacture to consume, but to export; our late secretaries, is interested. Mr. Barratt was in contemplation by the Chartists of Sunderland, history of the franchise from the time that none but they send 34,000 bales of cotton goods to south Amelogous appointed to wait upon him. A balance sheet up to they send 34,000 bales of cotton goods to south Amelogous appointed to send a delegate to the series were excluded. I wish some bold fellow had March 1st was then read and approved. It was then Newcastle, and Gates need, to send a delegate to the seris were excluded. I wish some bold fellow had Sunday last, the 21st, went round to the different rica, and 17,000 to the Cape, Calcutta, and Canada."

March 1st was then read and approved. It was then read and approved of the co-operation where the co-operation was the read approved. It was then read and approved in the co-operation was the read and approved. It was then read and approved in the co-operation was the read and approved property in existence but labour. The factories and obtained 324 signatures.

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but a quack could think such paltry remedies ade- which not a single act was passed to protect the in- the Chartists of Leicester. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent ment only amount to about £15,000, and they having street, on Wednesday evening, March 17th, 1841, quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the evils we groan under? For what do quite to cure the even had been taken from the people by the example of two hundred times the amount; when the same privileges as another, at the expense of land had been taken from the people by the gaol on Monday morning, and sat down to tea with more than five hundred times the amount; when the same privileges as another, at the expense of land had been taken from the people by the example of two hundred times the amount; when the same privileges as another, at the expense of land had been taken from the people by the whon it was unanimously resolved, "That the plan of two hundred times the amount; who has ne ver failed in doing his duty towards the Gaol on Monday morning, and sat down to tea with more than five hundred times the amount; who has ne ver failed in doing his duty towards the gaol on Monday morning, and sat down to tea with more than five hundred times the expense of getting up petitions for all these are put had of two hundred times the amount; who has ne ver failed in doing his duty towards the gaol on Monday morning, and sat down to tea with more than five hundred times the expense of getting up petitions for all these are put had of two hundred times the people, and whose particular kindness and feeling the people, and whose particular kindness and feeling the people, and whose particular kindness and feeling the people, and who Law humbugs. Mr. D. said, that in the year 1836, there deaft of a petition to the House of Lords, inserted in in favour of Mr O. onnor. The expence of a delegate ware manufacturers who realised £200,000. Then they the Star, for Frost, Williams & Jones, be also adopted to and from London might be from £5 to £6. Now pay of the National Debt, (after reducing it by equit.) dishard the bulk of the army, sholish were passed without the consent of the people, and in short, 20 on retrenching our in short, 20 on retrenching our in short, 20 on retrenching one in short, 20 able adjustments, and in short, go on retrenching our in exposition to them, because they had no power. rapturous and frequent. Mr. Edwards followed, put him in mind (when they expressed their sympathy ing." The good cause progresses steadily but firmly in persons, and cutting down our expenses, till we Mr. Campbell had spoken of America as an instance with feelings almost irrepressible, from their having for the working classes) of the churchwardens, who eat Brighton. tive character, on Tuesday night; and Mr. Edwards before. Land would fall in price, money would be again seconded the observations of Mr. Vincent. dearer, wages lower, and the people less able to pay Cheers were given, as usual, for the Charter, the enormous taxes on other things. He showed the gol all will ever after run smooth!! I dery the save money to make the middle classes calling upon the save money to purchase land for a community. A man be devil's grandmother to match this for the devil's grandmother to match this for the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the working classes to make the middle classes calling upon the middle classes calling up

> UPPER HANLEY.—Agreeable to instructions lecture in the Carpenter's Hall, on the evils of the Upper Hanley and Smallthorn have joined the National chair, and introduced the Destor amid the plandits of the vast assembly. Fat the condusion of his lecture, the Doctor gave a public challenge to Mr. Cobden, to a funeral sermon, in the Market Place of this town, to in the Northern Star." meet him in discussion upon the question of the Corn a crowded and attentive audience, for the benefit of Laws. Mr. Watkins, a Corn Law Repealer of the first water, asked the Doctor whether the Corn Laws were of £1 15s. 8td. was collected. Expences being dean avil or not. The Doctor replied, and reiterated his challenge to any one of the Corn Law party. Mr. Watkin refused on the ground that the Doctor was a talented man, and he himself was not; consequently the Doctor would be certain of a victory. Mr. Bailey, an operative, rose and said he would undertake to meet Mr. Watkin if he chose, but he declined. Mr. Warren, the president of the defunct operative Corn discussion:—" That in the opinion of this meeting, as Law Association, made a few remarks in his usual mistified manner. Mr. Bailey then reminded him of the agreement, which was made at the dissolution of for its support. the Operative Association, that subsequently they would go for nothing less than the Charter, but this had not been followed out because some of the parties were paid by the League. The Doctor was then put street, by Mr. John Arran, of Bradford. The text was in nomination for the Convention, and was elected at from the 13th chapter of Hebrews, and the third verse, the Tib-street Room, on Tuesday evening.

LECTURE.-Mr. Leech delivered a lecture, on Tuesday evening, in the Chartist Room, Tib-street. Manchester, to a numerous attendance.

ARREST .- Mr. Christopher Dean, member of the ate Convention, was arrested on Tuesday, in Manchester, and sent to Kirkdale, to take his trial. LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Thursday week, a meeting of the anti-Corn Law Association was announced to be held, to which, in their address to the inhabitants. they invited these favourable to repeal to attend. The Chartists immediately adjourned to the Market-place, evening last, a public meeting was held at the Charter Hotel; Mr. Pratt was called to the chair, and gave a has denounced the Chartists because they had the moral pleasing account of the progress of the good cause at Nottingham. Mr. Skevington then came forward, and moved the adoption of the petition contained in the Star,-repeated applause taking place during its reading, also execrations at the contrasts it contained; -it was unanimously adopted, and arrangements were then made to get as many signatures as possible. Mr. Skevington was then elected a delegate to the Convention.

BIRMING HAM.—Chartism is assuming a glorious position in this town since the late meeting at Holloway Head. The Chartist meeting Room in Freeman-street, will prove the foundation of a better and more numerous Association than has heretofore existed. The room has been well attended during the whole of the past week, to hear the eloquent addresses of Messra Martin and Taylor, the talented Chartist missionaries for this district. Mr. Martin arrived on Wednesday evening, and addressed a numerous and enthusiastic audience, by whom he was loudly and repeatedly cheered. He was elected the same evening as the delegate for Birmingham to the Petition Committee. about to assemble in London. CHARTIST PREACHING AT HOLLOWAY HEAD .-

suant to public notice, Mr. Wm. Martin attended at of priests, when a large posse of policemen were seen advancing, "rank and file." One of them, who seemed to be a superintendent, or sergeant, stepped up to the speaker, and ordered him to desist. Mr. Martin insisted on his right to preach the gospel wherever he thought proper; after which Mr. George White demanded their authority for coming there to interrupt the assembly. The "Jack in office" replied that he had been sent by Mr. Burgess, the superintendent, and had positive orders to disperse the meeting. A loud murmur of dissatisfaction was then raised, some insisting on Mr. Martin to continue his address, whilst others advised an adjournment to the Chartist meeting room, Freeman-street. The latter proposition was Chartist meeting room. Oh! What a blessing it is to live in a free country!

ence.-On Thursday week, three persons were proceeding down Spiceali-street, but could not get through upon the people was, the issuing of notes of twenty a crowd of some three or four hundred farmers, by whom the street was blocked up, to the annoyance of foot passengers. One of the above-mentioned individuals applied to policeman 185, to remove the value. These Corn Law Repealers assert that since the crowd from the thoroughfare; but was told that they Corn Laws have been put on, that the people have had orders not to interrupt them, as they were respectable farmers and corn-dealers. He was then asked whether the Chartists would be allowed to stand there in the same manner; to which the policeman made the following answer:-" Yes, to be afterwards removed to the dungeon." This needs no comment, and proves the degree of slavery to which we are reduced! PUBLIC MEETING .- A public meeting was held at PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was field at importance of both Tomperance and Chartism, than by the Chartist Meeting-room, Freeman-street, for the importance of both Tomperance and Chartism, than by ing in the different dungeons throughout England, as the treatment received by the Chartist prisoners in absolutely furnishing other markets with their surplus Northallerton House of Correction, and also to nomiof goods? Whose fault is this? And what will stop nate a council; whose names are inserted elsewhere. it? Will a repeal of the Corn Laws? Here Mr. Doyle Mr. John Williamson, the Chairman, introduced Mr. read from a document, proving that in one country, Martin to the meeting. He was received with cheers of twist, they not only manufacture for themselves, but on the atrocities of Northallerton Hell, and the bad ples of the Charter nor any other form. He would agreed that the further discussion of it should be the charter nor any other form. He would agreed that the further discussion of it should be the charter nor any other form. He would agreed that the further discussion of it should be the charter nor any other form. He would agreed that the further discussion of it should be the charter nor any other form. He would agreed that the further discussion of it should be the charter nor any other form. He would agreed that the further discussion of it should be the charter nor any other form. He would agreed that the further discussion of it should be the charter nor any other form. They say nothing about that. Well, then, what is of intoxicating drinks. A very handsome mahogany their panaces after the Corn Laws are repealed? Why box was presented to the members of the National

ing of the above Committee was held at the Chartist tion, the which, they would be enabled to draw their west agricultural or commercial pursuits produce and laughter.) This is the argument ing of the question, they would be enabled to draw their west about the committee intended to the committee intend own their would be enabled to draw their was read from Leading that they would be enabled to draw their was read from Leading to the concluded his first speech, by weekly meeting of the Chartists of this district, on they are in possession of both factories and land, and 5s., and enquiring whether the committee intended to they are in possession of both factories and land, and 5s., and enquiring whether the committee intended to t stain that it was his opinion that Socialism was best monday evening last, a resolution in favour of the Chartists of this district, on they are in possession of both factories and land, and said they are in possession of both factories and land, and said they are in possession of both factories and land, and said they are in possession of both factories and land, and said they are independent." Again, the British position in the last week's Star, was unanimously manufacturer is beaten by foreign competition. Why? Let us take the account given by Gregg, one of the best | with a memorial; and one from the North West District | their personal improvement and enjoyment, as well as of Glasgow, with a memorial signed "Josh Dixon." of Low Hill, in the United States, echoed no sound posed and unanimously elected an honorary member of Room. After some financial business had been trans- ter) embraces all that theorists have been so long but that of the cataract; but now, there is a water the committee. Mr. Charles Ashton was added to the acted, the National Petitio a was read and gave general talking about, and I wish that the people here power of 5,000 herses there, applied to cotton manu- committee, after which, an enquiry was made regarding satisfaction. On Monday evening, a special meeting of would agitate for it likewise. We had a large factures, spinning 40,600 bales yearly. The United some pecuniary matters, in which Mr. Cotton, one of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the Chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the chartists was called to hear a deputation from meeting here, the other day, to petition in favour of the chartists was called the

MARYLEBONE.—At a meeting at the Mechanics Institution, on Sunday evening, the plan of organisation, as laid down by the late delegate meeting at Manchester, was discussed, when resolutions were passed in favour of it, and Mr. O'Connor's Convention Petition Plan.

and other business was transacted

DERBY. On Sunday last, Mr. Bairstow preached the widow and family of poor Clayton, when the sum ducted for bills printing, post order, &c. &c., we have forwarded to Mrs. Clayton £1. Mr. Bairstow took his text from the nineteenth chapter and sixth verse of the Gospel according to St. John-" When the Chief Priests and officers therefore saw him, they eried out, saying, 'Crucify him, crucify him.'" Mr. B. applied the text in an able and masterly manner.

SOWERBY.-O'Connor's plan for the formation of the "Charter and Petition Convention" is highly approved of here, and the sum of 9s. has been collected

HALIPAX.—On Sunday last, two sermons were reached in the Chartists' Lecture Room, Waterhouse-Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them," from Which he delivered a spirit-stirring dis-

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Monday evening, a public meeting was holden in the same place, to adopt the plan recommended by the people's champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Mr. John Crosland in the chair. Resolutions, sympathising with Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all the incarcerated victims of a tyrannical Government, and stating that the meeting resolved to petition said suffering parties, as well also to make the Charter

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binns delivered a lecture at the Life Boat House, to a since his connexion with the foreign policy humburg. large and very attentive auditory; at the close of his However, Friday was fixed on for the discussion, and address a collection was made on behalf of the was looked forward to with much interest. At eight. widow of the system-murdered Clayton. The Life o'clock on that evening the house was filled in every Boat House fronts the sea beach, near the Pier, which part. Mr. R. Marsden was called to the chair, and it. being a place of great resort in fine weather, is admi. was agreed that each speaker should occupy half an. rably adapted for open air meetings. It is intended to hour alternately. Warden commenced, and consumed. continue those meetings, weather permitting, every Sun- his time more by unworthy and petulant personalities. day afternoon, at half past two 'clock. PETITION CONVENTION .- On Sunday morning, a

Sunderland, was held in the Corporation Hall, to consider the proposed Convention. Mr. Oliver of Newcostle, proposed, on behalf of the Chartists of that place. that Sunderland should unite with the former, in electing and supporting a Delegate to the said Convention. The Convention was unanimously approved of, and it was resolved that a public meeting should be held in the town. On Sunday evening, the Co-operative Hall, clearly that the Petition Convention was deemed a subject of great importance to the cause. Mr. Dobbie being the meeting. Mr. Williams then came forward and after an energetic and suitable address, moved the first resolution, viz :- That this meeting has heard with pleasure the proposal, submitted to the country by Mr. O'Connor, to form a Petition Convention, in London, and believing that the said Convention would in many ways be powerfully calculated to advance the cause, determines to adopt the most speedy INTERFERENCE OF POLICE. - On Sunday last, pur- and energetic means to carry the same into effect. Mr. Deegan ably supported the resolution, which was Holloway Head, for the purpose of delivering a poli- carried unanimously. Mr. Oliver, of Newcastle, tical sermon. He preached from the following text:- addressed the meeting, after which the following Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteous resolution was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by ness sake," and was proceeding, in an able manner, to Mr. Kirker, and carried unanimously:-" That this show the inutility of persecution, and the hypocrisy meeting accepts with pleasure the proposal of our brethren in Newcastle, to co-operate in the election and maintenance of a delegate to the said Convention. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Deegan, seconded by Mr. Small, and carried by acclamation :- "That this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to Mr. O'Connor, for the excellent advice contained in his letter on the proposed Convention, and assures him that they will cheerfully and energetically aid him, in every suggestion and measure calculated to advance the interests of that cause for which he is suffering a cruel and unjust imprisonment." The friends in Newcastle having expressed their wish that either Mr. Williams or Mr. Binns should be selected for the office of delegate, if possible, Mr. Williams adopted, and the people departed in a body to the stated that having just entered upon business, which required his constant care to establish firmly, he would be under the necessity of declining the honour; but would give his best exertions in Sunderland to arouse Now look on this picture, and mark the differthe spirits of his brethren, and strengthen their resources and power. Mr. Binns not being present, it meeting of this Association was held on Sunday evenwas determined to ascertain whether he could comply, ing last, in the Reading-room, Golden-lane. which was. and, in the event of his inability, to solicit that numerously attended, Mr. Patrick Rafter in the chair. stanch and able patriot, J. Watkins, Esq., to represent The meeting was addressed in very eloquent terms, by Durham and Northumberland in the proposed Con- Mr. O'Malley, in support of the People's Chair; after.

by the Temperance, or Tectotal Chartists of Sunder-sympathise with our illustrious, unflinching, and TEMPERANCE AND CHARTISM.—It has been resolved land, to wed the regenerating and tax-destroying cause of Teetotalism to Chartism, on Monday evening next, by the formation of a Teetotal Charter Association. This step has been forced upon them not less by the mutual connection between, and the contemptible bigotry, fanaticism, and tyranny of the Old Teetotal Society; the management of which is now in the hands of a sectarian clique, to whom the ment of a sect, and the gratification of their Tory prise the great decline of the Northern Star from. spleen against all political Reformers. The use of the remperance Hall was recently denied to the Mechanics' Institute Committee, who wanted it for popular concerts, on the ground that the Committee were composed of Chartists, Socialists, and Infidels; and for similar reasons it was refused to the Charter Committee, on Messrs. Williams and Binns' liberation from prison.

stating that the Chartists of the city of Durham con- ciation." After these resolutions had been passed, the tinue to maintain with judgment and zeal the cause of meeting separated, giving three cheers for Feargus liberty. They are weekly adding to their numbers, or Conner, Esq. and the Charter, and three dismal and have now engaged of Mr. Bradford, Temperance groans for the base Whigs. and although they cannot, from the scruples of the saver to a friend of the cause in Bolton, who has friends, they will be greatly serviceable to the cause. good cause of Chartism has taken root in that town, Chartist has the liberty of introducing a friend, or friends, they will be greatly serviceable to the cause.

They have resolved to establish a reading room, and will in due season produce abundance of fruit:

With respect to politics, though I was for some have ordered a quantity of the English and Scotch time ignorant of Chartist principles, I am no longer Charlist Circulars, the Tectotaller, Stephens's Magazine, Northern Star, Weekly Dispatch, and. Dundee Chronicle, Ac. We bid them God speed, and desire them to remember, that while struggling for their rights, they have wisely adopted a course wi lich will contribute to

CARLISLE. - We are happy to state, that Mr O'Connor's plan has been universally acted upon both here and in the neighbourhood. Various sums of money The calico printers of Cummersdale, have come forward with their usual spirit and generosity, by subscribing no less a sum than seventeen shillings. A council meeting took place on Monday evening, when letters were read by the secretary, Mr. Joseph Richardson, from Wigton and Dalston, expressive of the determination of the people in those places to do all in their n ower to assist in carrying out the praiseworthy object. The council did not finally decide on sending a delegate to 1 andon, as they considered money might be wanting for that purpose. We would strongly recommend to the council, the propriety of sending a delegate, for two co tent reasons—firstly, Mr. O'Connor has singled out Carliele, knowing well the strength, spirit, and intelligence of the Radical party there; and, secondly, they posses a in the House of Commons, one of the most straightforn and and independent men in that House. suppose Carlisle to rat 'e £3, Wigton 15s., Dalston 10a., Cummersdale 10s., and d minor places 20s., this sum could easily be raised.

CHESTERFIELD A 'ND BROMPTON.-The Chartists resident in them places held their weekly meeting on Monday even ing last. The Secretary handed in 12s. 6d. from a fe end, (S. W. Y.) and the following resolutions were a nanimously passed:-1. That a vote of thanks be given to our friend, S. W. Y., 4. "That Mr. William Martin tile late victim of Whig tyranny, be the delegate."—5. "The 't as the Chartists of this neighbourhood have got pos lession of a room CHELSEA.—At a meeting of Chartists, held at the of their own to meet in, and intend having it opened Dr. M'Douall.—On Monday evening, pursuant to Chelsea, on Sunday evening last, "Captain" Wall, Martin, to know what day will beer sa it him to come."

announcement by chacard, Dr. M'Douall delivered a in a short lecture, ably expounded the principles of the 6. "That this Society take the agency of the English Chartist Circular, and other charge per lications."—7. lications"--7 evenings."—8. "That the foregoing be seen for insertion

NOTPINGHAM.—At a public meetia 4, held on Monday evening last, it was agreed that h r. Sweet, Guose-gate, be appointed to represent this town and county in the Convention, recommended by Mi . O'Conner, to meet in London on the 12th of April za xt, and that the petition, as it appears in the Stor of this week, be adopted.

BOLTON .- FOREIGN POLICY .- M'BOUALL AND WARDEN.-Dr. M'Douall gave a lecture to the ment of Bolton, in the Theatre, on Monday last, on the "Rights of labour." At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. J. Warden, of foreign-policy notoriety, stood up in the pit, and was about to address the meeting, when he was invited to the stage. When there, he reminded the audience of his having pledged himself to windicate the course he took in joining the ranks of the Foreign Policy men, and to refute the charge of dishonesty circulated against that party by Mr. M'Douall. He carne forward, he said, to redeem that pledge, and hoped that the Doctor would be ready to meet him on an early day, as he would within a week, perhaps, quit public life and return to his original occupation. The Doctor expressed himself most willing to meet him, and to prove his charges of political dishonesty against that party who were long ago dead, and named Friday for the discussion. Messrs. Lord, Gillespie, and others then stated that, at Mr. Warden's request, a public meeting of the Chartists had been held for the purpose of affording him, as a Chartist leader, an opportunity of vindicating his impolitic and devious course, which, after a patient hearing, he failed to do; and that his conduct in again attempting to revive the subject ought to be held in very great suspicion. Mr. W. warmly. cheers from a number of his friends, which have grown "Small by degrees and beautifully less,"

towards his opponent, than by the matter of the question. To these the Doctor found no difficulty in replymeeting of the Council of the Charter Association of ing, and carrying with him the good sense of the meeting. Warden then came nearer to the point; and endeavoured to prove the paramount importance of keeping an eye on the thieves at a distance, rather than on those with their hands already in the pockets of the people; spoke largely of international law, and the foreign policy of Ministers, which he denounced; and showed that he was better acquainted with the modern the evening, to bring the subject before the inhabitants of names and divisions of the ancient Bosphorus, than he was with the manufacturing districts and condition of by the numerous audience assembled there, exhibited the people of Lancashire. He was frequently interrupted by cries of "Give it up, Warden;"—"Go home," &c. &c. &c. Dr. M'Douall, in reply, was called to the chair, explained the nature and objects of quite at home, triumphantly upsetting and demolishing the fallacious arguments and sophistries of his opponent; satisfactorily showing, however, that the fruits of the foreign policy mania were to its advocates of a more substantial and golden nature than those gathered by the men devoted to the Chartist cause. Warden then wound up a most weak, lame, and impotent defence, by proposing the following specious resolution—"That it is the duty of every man to inquire into the foreign policy of his country." Dr. M'Douall contended, that as the working men of this country were in a state of political seridom-a mere slave class—their first duty and their best interests commanded them to look at home, and to put forth their every energy for their emancipation from political thraldom. He moved the following amendment-"That the foreign policy of this country would neither be honourable to human nature or beneficial to mankind, until political power was vested in the people according to the principles of the Charter." This amendment was carried amidst reiterated cheering. A few Conservatives held up: their hands for the motion. The Chairman then stated that one of Mr. Warden's friends wished to be heard for two minutes, when, to the astonishment of all, Mr. Cardo staggered towardsthe front of the stage, where he stood for some time, amidst cries of "he's drunk," shouts of indignation, groans, and hisses. The Chairman interposed and said he would take the sense of the meeting, in the regular way, as to whether he should be heard, which being: put, was found to be unanimously against him, when Mr. C. retired, under the same infliction of popular disapprobation which he received ou his appearance. The. meeting then separated, cheering for the Charter, &c.

DUBLIN .- CHARTIST ASSOCIATION .- The weekly which the following resolutions were put from the chair, and carried by acclamation:—1. "That we patriotic countryman, Feargus O Connor, Esq., who is now suffering in the felon's dungeon for advocating the People's Charter, and that we cannot but look with horror and disgust, upon that base and tyrannical. Whig Government, for their unprecedented cruelty and barbarity towards him, and the other patriots still sufferand Jones, who were illegally banished from their native land." 2. "That we view with no little sur-Liverpool for its distribution." 3. "That the marked thanks of this association are due, and hereby given, to the different persons in Bugland, Scotland, and Wales, for their kindness in sending us the Northern. Star." 4. "That we unanimously request that all. communications and papers, that our friends may deem fit to favour us with in future, be directed to the care DURHAM. We have very great pleasure in of Mr. John Norton, No. 8, Golden-lane, for this Asso-

CHARTISM IN IRELAND.—The following extract of a letter (dated Drogheda, March 13, in antracts to the writer in Ireland) will show that the so; and am always preaching them in my limited circle. Several others get Store bere. Mr. O'Connor takes credit to himself for helping, and I believe producing, through the medium of his paper. the agitation for the Charter, which is the first their personal improvement and, enjoyment, as well as their country's redemption.

OUSBBURN.—The Chart ists of this place met on Sunday evening last, in the Byker Building School true friend to liberty can object to. It (the Charter and Affar says of the people's rights are true friend to liberty can object to. It (the Charter and Affar says of the people's rights are true friend to liberty can object to. It (the Charter and Affar says of the people as a body, have been present to advocate the Charter, for as I had been speaking previously to some of the more intelligent persons there about it, and declared myself a Chartist, several of them replied ditto; but it unare wise, and understand their ewn interests, they will manner in which the business of the committee might Convention; and that the Committees of Ouseburn, are generally horrified at the name. Some honestly employ their own subjects, and their capital, instead be transacted in London. It was witimately arranged Newcastle, as d Gateshead amalgamate into one to carry confess, when I have explained the Charter, that

TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS.

CRICHTON M'GILL AND THE NON-INTRU-

SIONISTS ROUTED AT DENNY. The rebel party of the Church of Scotland, named non-intrusionists, suffered another signal defeat, at Denny, on Wednesday evening last. On the Sunday previous, the Rev. Mr. Dempster, of the parish of Denny, pompously announced from his pulpit that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Denny would be would honour the inhabitants of Denny by add ressing the meeting. During the course of Monday, so me uncorkies, with their "mole-skin jackets and blistered

hands." forth into the cars of the meeting by the big gun of the Williams, and Jones, when the company made way to kirk. He made a most lawyer-like attempt to gull the join in the merry dance. Dissenters, and after enacting a piece of theatrical clap-trap, about the induction of Mr. Edwards into the parish of Marnoch, he intimated that a petition would be read to the meeting, and concluded by a bombastical exhortation for every one to sign it, from the beardless boy to the grey-headed man, that the Scottish Zion might be rescued from her perils, and God's living grace spread amongst the people, &c., &c. On the conclusion of Mr. M'Gill's oration, one of the Rev. Gentlemen en the Bench read a petition to Parliament against patronage, and praying for a repeal of the Act of Queen Anne. The moment the petition was read, the Chairman rose to close the meeting by prayer; but, before he could utter a word,

Mr. J. JACE, from Glasgow, rose and claimed the attention of the Chair, as he had some remarks to make upon the lecture which had been delivered, and the question of non-intrusion generally. Here commenced a stir. The Rev. Gentlemen on the bench stared up to the gallery in the utmost trepidation, while the fanstics below crowded together like frightened sheep. The Chairman intimated that Mr. Jack would be heard after the blessing was pronounced; but this would not go down with the meeting, who insisted that Mr. Jack should be heard. Mr. M'Gill, seeing dismay pictured in the countenances of his party, not one of whom could open their mouths, except to howl and bray, stood up in their defence. He wished to speak to order, and insisted Mr. Jack had no right to speak, he not being a parishioner. To this it was answered, that neither was he, Mr. M'Gill, a residenter in Denny parish. Mr. M'Gill affirmed that he had been invited by the minister, to which Mr. Jack replied, that he had been also invited to attend the meeting, and by as good a man as the minister. Driven out of their position, it was next asserted that the meeting was not public; but there being numbers present who heard Mr. Dempster announce the meeting as public from the public, this submitted to the meeting. Mr. Jack replied that he intended to submit a resolution to the meeting, Mr. M'Gill now became perfectly furious, and leaping on the bench seat commenced abusing Mr. of his party, with more strength of lungs than strength of judgment, commenced howling in the most vigorous and praise worthy manner, to which the Chartists added an occasional cheer by way of chorus. Between every full in the storm were heard broken sentences from Mr. M'Gill, who stood all the time on the bench seat with his cost buttoned, and hat cocked fierdy on the top of his head, stamping, and sputtering forth foam at the mouth, threatening law, ordering a constable to mark Mr. Jack, and uttering such sentences as, "poor boy-ignorant boy-go to achool-go home to your mammy-impudent puppy-insolent intrusionist-physical-force man-black mard Chartists -tyraunical vagabonds-low wretches-scum of acciety" -and many other equally dignified and gentlemanly expressions, which showed him to be at once a true specimen of what his friend, Mr. Dempster, designated him, a member of the aristocracy. Things continued in this state for a considerable time, Mr. Jack occasionally getting an opportunity of throwing out a sentence or two, which again and again set Mr. M'Gill and the rest of the brutes who supported him, howling like wolves. At last the gas was put out, and the meeting dispersed, the anti-patronage petition getting a few signatures, while many who went with the intention of signing, changed their mind when they saw the conduct of M'Gill and his brethren. The Chartists assembled outside and cheered again and again for the Charter, and groaned for the Non-Intrusionists, and the rebellious clergy of the church of Scotland. The assembly quietly dispersed, after resolving to hold a public meeting the following evening.—Scottish Patriot.

CHARTISM IN DENNY .- PUBLIC MEETING. In consequence of the disorderly conduct of the nunintrusionists of Denny, led on by the Fife Lairdie, M'Gill Crichton, at the meeting in the Parish Church, on Wednesday night, and to give greater effect to the victory obtained by the more orderly inhabitants, a much exactness and carefulness as though the prospublic meeting was held on Thursday night, to take measures to reorganize the Universal Suffrage Association, and to hear a lecture frow Mr. J. Jack, from Glasgow, on Chartism and non-intrusion. Shortly after seven o'clock, the Hall was crowded in every part, and the windows were opened for the benefit of those outside.

Mr. NIEL MUNRO being called to the chair, said he was very sorry their choice had fallen upon him, for TION.—At a quarterly meeting of the members recently although willing, in many respects, to aid the cause of holden at their rooms, 166, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, the liberty, he did not consider his abilities such as to following resolutions were unanimously adopted:entitle him to preside over that meeting. The occasion 1st-"That this meeting deem it the duty of the of their meeting this evening was to demonstrate their Chartists generally to adopt the Total Abstinence wish for their natural rights, and to assist in the Pledge, as a powerful inducement to the working removal of their grievances in a legal and constitutional classes allying themselves to the ranks of real reform; manner. He trusted that no proceeding would take and furthermore, that this meeting consider that every place such as had disgraced the meeting in the church effort to obtain the People's Charter will prove abortive, on the previous evening. That was a meeting called unless the sons of toil are weaned from the use of all for self-interest, for the interest of a few to the exintoxicating drinks." 2nd.—"That this Association clusion of the majority-(cries of the black coats)- are especially desirous of receiving reports of the but the present one embraced the interest, the rights, progress, and other information connected with the and the liberties of all. The non-intrusionists were various Chartist Teetotal Associations now established, afraid of discussion, while the Chartists courted it in or in the course of formation in England, such informathe most open manner. He invited all to free distin to be transmitted to the secretary of the Associacussion, and concluded by introducing Mr. Jack, from tion." 3rd.—"That the thanks of this Association are Glasgow.

Mr. Jack then rose, and was received with much applanse. He commenced first upon Chartism, develop Association, and for the kindness evinced by him in ing its principles, its rise and progress, the objects it engaging to perform the duties of the secretary for the had in view, and the evils to be cured. After alluding ensuing quarter." 4th.—"That the thanks of the to the other parties agitating the country, Mr. Jack Association be presented to the Editor of the English took up the question of non-intrusion. He explained to Chartist Circular, for the efficient manner in which it the meeting what patronage was, and showed that the has given publicity to the objects and laws of this objects of the non-intrusionists, if gained, would merely Association, and to the proceedings of the meetings, transfer the patronage of the kirk from the crown and aristocracy, into the hands of the clergy themselves. English Charlist Circular to the attentive persual of all He next proceeded to expose the dishonesty of the nonintrusionists, the inconsistency of their professions, and tions be sent to the Northern Star and English Chartist their sebellion against the laws of the country. In Circular for insertion" conclusion, he pointed out Universal Suffrage, the birthright of man, as the primary object to which the people of the National Charter Association, residing in the parish ought to direct their attention, if they wished to re- of St. Pancras, held at the Goat and Boots, on Sunday, store the departing greatness of their country. The March the 21st, it was unanimously resolved :-" That lecturer was repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. H. B. the meeting, and, on concluding, was hailed with three Marley for his letter in the Planet of this day, in

The CHAIRMAN then intimated that measures would the medium of the Planet, that the assumed John be taken to reorganize the Chartist Association, and in- Hampden be requested to sign his real name, so that vited all friendly to enrol their names as members. A we may then know the lion from the lion's skin." The considerable number having enrolled themselves, a large Chartists of this locality hold their weekly meetings at committee was elected. Individuals were then ap- the Goat and Boots, Brooke-street, New-road, on pointed to look out for a proper place of meeting, and to get estimates of the expense of building a hall will be happy to see any person who may feel disposed Thanks were proposed to the lecturer, and warmly re- to pay them a visit. The subject for discussion next sponded to; also to the chairman; and, after giving Sunday evening is "Will the Repeal of the Corn Laws three cheers for the Charter, three for the incarcerated benefit the working classes?" wictims, and three hearty growns for the Fife lairdie,

CALTON AND MILE END .- On Wednesday and keep it;" second, "For ye may all speak, one by evening week, the formightly meeting of the mem- one, that all may learn, and all may be comforted; bers of the Female Chartist Association of this and, second, "No marvel, although Satan himself be quarter was held in the Hall, Marlborong h-street. transformed into an angel of light, that his ministers be A good number of the rougher sex also ga ve their also." At the close of the meeting, it was anaounced attendance. The chairman introduced Mr. Robert that these meetings were not only for the purpose of Malcolm, jun., who delivered one of the mor t readelivering lectures, but for promoting mutual instrucsonable and substantial addresses we ever , leard, tion and kindly feelings amongst themselves; and this upon the present state of the country, and th. du- could not be done unless they frequently met together, ties of the unenfranchised. Declamation was dis- and attended to the exhortations, "Let the Word of pensed with, and an array of facts adduced which Christ, dwell in you richly, in all wisdom, teaching and appeared to leave a powerful impression upon , the admonishing one another." audience. After an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting broke up.

KETTLE BRIDGE-GRAND CHARTIST SOIREE AND BALL-Yesterday evening week, a soirce, under the superintendence of the Universal Suffrage Association here, was held in the School Room. This was one of the most spirited and numerously attended meet a ble expectations.—The lectures, which came off on ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; ings of the kind we have ever had in this place. There the 16th, 17th, and 18th, we are confident, have done could not have been less than 300 of both sexes mu sh good to the cause of Chartism in this town. present, the room being crammed to suffication. Mr. At the close of the last lecture, Mr. Vincent publicly throughout the kingdom. and brilliant assembly, and trusted that if they were Father Mathew.

not all Chart'ists already, that they would become so before the meeting separated. The company then joined in singing the 133rd Psalm. Addresses were afterwar.ds delivered by Messrs. Saunders, London; Thoms on, teacher, Kettle Bridge; Crockatt, Markinch; Berwick, Fruchie; and M'Leen, Beith, Ayrshire, kno wn also as the "Moorland Minstrel." The whole of the speeches were of the most patriotic and soul-B' draing nature, breathing forth the spirit of pure and genuine liberty, as contained in the Charter. The abuses and corruptions of misgovernment were laid bare in all their naked deformity, and some of the most conclusive and philosophical arguments brought forward in favour of Universal Suffrage we have ever heard. held in his church, on Wednesday evening, to peti'don Several of the speakers, particularly Mr. Crockatt, against patronage, and that Mr. Crichton M'G'. II, a denounced the shameless conduct of the clergy in no member of the aristocracy—a landed gentleman in Fife, measured terms. He described the Established Church as a gigantic system of legalised ecclesisatical robbery, nor were the voluntary clergy, he thought, much better certain rumours went abroad through the town that the for they were, in general, as determined enemies of Chartists were on the qui vive; and to prevent the the rights and liberties of the peeple, and treated the tyranny of this troublesome set of vagabonds, as they some of labour, by whom they were supported, with as are called, bills were issued of a peculiarly stupid great contempt as the most aristocratic hierarch. Such phraseology, to throw, as it were, a sort of restriction conduct he thought, on their part, was most unsufover the meeting, yet at the same time to make it ferable, as most of them were the sons of poor, hardappear public. The meeting was called for seven working men-nay, many of themselves had toiled at o'clock, by which time a few dozsns of the more stupid the loom or the workshop; and to turn round and class of Tories, and the most fanatical members of treat the class from which they had sprung with such Mr. Dempster's congregation, had assembled in the superciliousness was most abominable. Mr. Crockatt lower part of the church. There was alse a sprinkling was at times most enthusiastically applauded. Between of Dissenters. The galleries were crowded with the speeches, Mr. J. Halley gave us some of his most choice recitations, which he performed in his usual felicitous manner: comic songs were also sung, in a A few minutes after seven, the great Mr. M'Gill happy style, by Messrs. Grant, Fruchie, and Cassello, was ushered is, in company with the Reverend Kettle. Altogether, this was one of the most enthu-Mr. M. Culloch, the Reverend Mr. Bonner, the siastic and ably conducted meetings we have ever seen Reverend Mr. Begg, and the Reverend Mr. Dempster, the company testifying no signs of impatience, though who very coolly walked into the chair. The meeting they sat upwards of four hours. At the conclusion having been opened with prayer, Mr. M'Gill was in. votes of thanks were awarded to the speakers, stewards troduced, and commenced his harangue, which lasted and to the Chairman, for his able conduct throughout about two hours. It would indeed be a profitless task, to the evening. Three cheers were then given for the give even an outline of the heterogeneous mass of truth, Charter, three for Lovett and Collins, three for O'Confalsehood, nonsense, and sophistry, which was spouted nor and the imprisoned Chartists, and three for Frost,

> MANCHESTER -On Saturday evening, Mr. Cartledge addressed the people of Newton Heath; on Sunday evening, Mr. Leech addressed the people of Failsworth; and on Sunday evening, Mr. Cartledge delivered a lecture in the Chartist-room, Salford, and Mr. George Henry Smith, vendor of the Northern Star, lectured at Brown-street, East Manchester. On Thursday evening. Mr. Griffin lectured at Brown-street; and on Saturday evening last, Dr. M'Douall delivered a lecture to the Chartists of Stockport

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .-The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting took place on Sunday last, in the Chartist room, Brown-street, East Manchester. Mr. Gresty was called to the chair. Delegates present :- Mr. James Cartledge, for East Manchester; Mr. W. Gresty, Chorlton and Hume; Mr. Joseph Morvill, Middleton; Mr. David Booth, New- of the Court on that day.

ton Heath: Mr. Samuel Pemberton, Hardman-street, Coroners and High Constables must be in attend-Manchester; Mr. Thomas Davies, Tib-street, Manchesteg; Mr. Samuel Shaw, Milnrow and Rochdale: Mr. Henry Chappell, Oldham, Shaw and Reighton; Mr. Jonathan Chatterton, Failsworth; Mr. Thomas Rankin, Salford; Mr. Wm. Wood, Ratcliffe; Mr. John Dickinson, Phrington. Letters were read from Warrington and Liverpool Every Delegate gave a most cheering and Recognizances. account of the prosperity of the cause in the town from which he was sent-expressed a desire from his constituents that Mr. Leech would proceed with his labours as missionary—and brought his share of money to pay him his wages and to bear his expenses. The minutes of the last meeting were then read, discussed, and conannounce the meeting as public from the public, this November 1st, 1839, was read, and gave general satisdefence failed also. The next position taken up was, that no resolution had been, or was intended to be, accounts do pass as being correct. The next position taken up was, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps and the Ringdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for such initiations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps and if necessary to the Editor, 23, Paternoster later the Ringdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for such initiations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps and if necessary to the Editor, 23, Paternoster later the Ringdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for such initiations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps and if necessary to the Editor, 23, Paternoster later the Ringdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for such initiations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps and in the Ringdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for such initiations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps and in the Ringdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with Number tender our thanks to Mr. James Cartledge, effect. for the valuable and disinterested services he Jack and the Chartists like a fish-wife. Some has rendered to the cause, during the time he has acted as secretary, and for the uncancelled condition in which he has kept the accounts, besides being said West Riding, Notice is HEREBY GIVEN, that the engaged on several committees, and member of the same General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be and distributed through South Lancashire.-4. That Mr. Butterworth, of Manchester, and Mr. Crowder, of Oldham, be put upon the next lecturers' plan for South Lancashire .- 5. That Mr. Tillman's name be kept off the next lecturers' plan.—6. That Mr. James Cartledge. Mr. William Butterworth, and Mr. Griffin, reporters, be appointed to draw up a new plan of lecturers as being contracted at the late Kersal Moor demonstration, a tour through South Lancashire, at the conclusion of each a collection to be made towards discharging the debt; we, the delegates present, do agree with the

R. J. Richardson having engaged to deliver lectures, in Acts throughout the said West Riding, will be taken proposal, and will exert ourselves in getting up public meetings, and consult with Mr. Richardson as to the time, and the Chartists of every place who have not sent a delegate to this meeting, are requested to call a public meeting for the same purpose -8. That a committee be chosen to receive the money collected, and that Mr. Thomas Davies be the treasurer; such committee to be elected by the Chartists of Manchester .- 9. That Mr. Leach be requested to favour us and among the discoveries which take place none with his labours as lecturer for the next month.-10. are more deserving of public approbation than a That Dr. M'Donall be recommended as a suitable person to sit in the Petition Convention for Manchester and South Lancashire; and that we deem it most prudent and judicious that Mr. Leech remain at home | Colds. as a useful member of the Provisional Executive.—In justice to the delegates present, we cannot conclude without expressing our admiration of the manner in which they transacted so much business, discussing everything brought before them patiently, and with as perity or ruin of the cause depended upon their determination. We are requested to call the attention

of the various towns and villages to send a delegate to

the next meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the

Chairman, and the meeting dissolved, highly pleased

with what had been done.

LONDON .- EAST LONDON CHARTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND MUTUAL INSTRUCTION ASSOCIApre-eminently due, and hereby presented to, Mr Neesom, for his unwearied exertions on behalf of the and the members cannot but earnestly recommend the real lovers of freedom." 5th .- "That the above resolu-

ST. PANCRAS.—At a general meeting of the members answer to John Hampden, and we request, through Sunday evenings, at seven o'clock precisely, when they

M'G.Il Crichton, for his ungentlemanly conduct, in refusing to allow discussion, the meeting dispersed.—

the Working Men's Chapel, Dock Head, Bermondsey, there were three discourses delivered to a very crowded there were three discourses delivered to a very crowded and an attentive congregation—the first from these words, "Blessed are they who hear the Word of God,

NORTHAMPTON .- On Monday, the 15th, a splendid tea party and bail was held at the Peacock Assembly Room, in this rown, to welcome our noble and persevering advocate, Mr. H. Vincent. The ressed state of the town, far surpassed all reason-W. Melville, of Markinch, took the chair, and in doing admi vistered the Chartist tectotal pledge to between so, remarked that he was happy to see such a numerous twent v and thirty persons, on the principle of the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229,

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. OTHERS.

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

And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard immediately on the opening of the Court, on TUESDAY, the Thirteenth Day of APRIL; and that all Proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the first Day of the Sessions.

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

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

SPRING SESSIONS, 1841.

JOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring N General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at Ponterract, on Monday, the Fifth day of April next; on which day the Court will be opened at Ten o'clock of the Forencon, and on every ucceeding day at Nine o'clock.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in prosecutions mus e in attendance in the following order, viz.:-Those in felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill. Lower Agbrigg, and all places within Ten miles of Pontefract, and also these in respited Traverses, are to be in attendance at the opening of the Court on Monday Morning.

Those from the divisions of Barkstonash, Staincross, and Osgoldcross, (except such parts of Kingdom. those divisions as are within Ten Miles of Pontefract,) are to be in attendance at One o'clock on Monday Afternoon. Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Mor-

ley, and Skyrack, are to be in attendance at Nine o'clock of Tuesday Morning. Those from the divisions of Staincliff and Ewoross, Claro and the Ainsty, (being the remainder of the West Riding,) and those in all cases of Misdemeanor (except in respited Traverses, who are to attend on Monday,) are to be in attendance at Two o'clock on Tuesday Afternoon. After the charge to the Grand Jury has been given, Motions by Counsel will be heard, after which the Court will proceed with the trials of Felonies and

Misdemeanors, until the whole are disposed of, commencing with the trials of respited Traverses. The hearing of Appeals will commence, at all events, on Friday morning, in case they shall not have been begun on Thursday; but parties in Ap-Jonas Schofield, Droylsden; Mr. Joseph Exersly, peals must be in readiness on Thursday morning, Unsworth: Mr. Joseph Heywood, Heywood; Mr. and all Appeals must be entered before the sitting

> ance at the sitting of the Court on Tuesday morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanor, with a description of the Office seven days at least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all Depositions, Convictions,
>
> TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF "Farentella," by Jullien, (now the rage in London, Sessions, together with all Depositions. Convictions. The attendance of Jurymen will not be excused

on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affidavit or proved by evidence in open Court. And Notice is also hereby given, that the Public Business of the Riding will be transacted in open Court at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, on Wednesday, firmed. Pursuant to a resolution passed at the last when Motions for Gratuities, and the Finance Commeeting, that Mr. Gresty and Mr. Griffin should audit mittee's Report will be received and considered the Secretary's books, against the next meeting, this and on the same day, the rules for the government had been done, and they were signed by the auditors, of the House of Correction at Wakefield, will be The balance sheet of the income and expenditure, since taken into consideration; and the subject of enlarg-

ADJOURNMENT FROM PONTEFRACT TO WAKEFIELD. And whereas in pursuance of a requisition delivered to me, signed by five Justices acting for the Noon, when and where the Report of the Committee appointed on the 10th day of February last, "to consider and report how many constables, in their opinion, should be appointed in the West Riding, under the Acts of 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 93, and 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 88, and what rates of payments early as possible. -7. That in consequence of a debt should be made to such constables," will be presented and taken into consideration; and such furand there being some part of it not paid yet, and Mr. ther proceedings relating to the adoption of the said as shall be then and there deemed expedient. C. H. ELSLEY,

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

THE NEW COUGH MEDICINE!!! MOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the II newly discovered remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Incipient Asthma, and Consumption. Medical Science is daily producing new wonders, remedy for those complaints which, in this variable climate, are so productive of fatal consequences to the comfort and lives of the public as Coughs and

THIS EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY relieves the most distressing symptoms in a few hours, and a little perseverance in its use will, in every case, effect a permanent cure.

COUGHS AND COLDS, accompanied by a difficulty of breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, impeded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific

HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE gives immediate ease in all asthmatic cases, and particularly in hoarseness, wheezings, and obstructions of the chest; while those who have laboured for years | the author of "Wat Tyler." under the misery of a confirmed asthma, have been enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of ease and comfort they had been strangers to for years.

agent, T. Prout, 229, Strand, London: and by at least one person in every town in the Kingdom. Price 1s. 13d per bottle.

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Prepared by Charles Holland, and sold by his

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, Price ls. lid. per box.
THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of L long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders

Spivey, Hudder-field; Booth, Rochdale.

of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowers. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompany. ing each box; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blands in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the William Lovett and John Collins.

gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most

PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price s. 11d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Towns. end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; —Sir Robert Inglis's Speech in the House of Com-Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, mons. Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND

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

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

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD; the CAUSES of its PREMA-and work out the grand social n ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to those suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by observations on the TREATMENT of SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c. Illus-

trated with Cases, &c. BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY, Consulting Surgeons, London.

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seven others. 11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others 13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others. 17. The Deep, Deep Ses, and seven others.
20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes.

53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles from Rory O'More, and two others. 55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen

others. 56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. 60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine

69. The celebrated Echo Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz, Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others.
 Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and ten others. 76. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others.

77. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, Tis the

Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. 78. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard) Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song, Down in the Deep, and four others. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new failed. popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five oth ers. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodies of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Eury anthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Fidelio The Number closes with a great novelty-namely Jack Redburn's description (in music) of a Horserace. This Number also contains a full list of

a good specimen for those who have not seen the . For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six move ments): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and three others.

contents of the whole eighty Numbers, and is

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. 33. For October, contains—'Twas Nature's Gay Day others.

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Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier. . For March (now ready)—They tell me thou'rt the Fairest Guest, Mr. Balfe's popular song; The Highborn Child; ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Long, long ago: Ladye mine, Ladye mine, and The Young Spring, from Fridolin; Remember Him, Mr. Moore's song, from that celebrated Pianoforte Monthly Work, THE PIANISTA; Merrily goes the Mill; and two others-Twenty-one Airs,

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JAMES DRURY. 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841.

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says:—"A man called to day and bought one 11st 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. A 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.

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Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841:-"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pilla several times, and certainly they have cured my cold, and invariably done me good. This is in earnest.

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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 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 Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments for their lenity.

JOHN CUBLEY. Dated this 28th day of January, 1841.

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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 immederate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total 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, the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lade Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster mented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six 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 Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six have been under several experienced practitioners, Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, and have been apparently well for a short time, but Claude du Val, and Three others. The whole 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 purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL 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 For January, commences publishing Mr. James's great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am Flute, illustrating his celebrated Scales. Music taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores assumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I lead them up and down, and others. 87. Essay No. 2; Solo on the Royal Christening: Vic- and now without fear of any return of my complaint. toria, and three other Waltzes, by Strauss: The Being convinced there are numbers of my fellow-Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are creatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I Spirits; the two popular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll request you will publish this in the paper, only be so good as to omit my name.

Yours, respectfully, Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Residence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where distance or timidity renders a personal visit a matter of difficulty, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Care themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

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Boetry.

TEETOTAL CHARTIST SONG. TINE-MILLERS'" We're soldiers fighting for our

We're sober Chartists, hand in hand, Determined to be free; Our voice is heard through all the land, That voice is liberty. Let Tories rage and Whige assail. No dangers will we dread ; But onward with the temperance gale The glorious tidings apread.

CHORUS. The Charter let all people sing; The Charter will our freedom bring

Tis now our own-we see it near: While Temperance guards the front and rear The battle's won-our day's begun; The pot and filthy pipe are gone; Tectutalism shall be one With the great Charter Union. Now, manfully we conquer self,

Our appetites and all: The poison cup, and ill-got pelf, The wormwood and the gall. For misery retreats apace, As drinking customs die; Till all are found in freedom's race. To freedom's rescue fly. Chorus, &c.

Our numbers are increasing fast, The pledge will millions gain, And raise a mighty host to cast Away the tyrant's chain. Our heads are cool, our bodies strong, And mind assumes its reign-We'll aid no more to practice wrong But love and truth maintain. Chorus, &c

Our Charter stands each traitor shock. So firm in reason's might: And, based upon th' eternal rock, li yields to all its light. With justice pois'd in every part, To bless this woestruck earth. And kindling joy from heart to heart, To health and peace gives birth. Chorns. &c.

As brothers, then, we'll brothers be, And hand in hand go on; A nnion mong the good and free, And soon the work is done. We need no help from class or creed. li workmen are but true: For, once from all intemperance freed, And then all freedom's due.

WILLIAM HICK, Leeds.

A CHARTIST SONG God bless our native land. May Heaven's protecting hand Still guard our shore; May right its power extend, Industry to defend; Soon may oppression end

All Britain o'er. May just and equal laws Uphold the people's cause, And bless the soil; Land of the brave and free! God grant that it may be A land of Liberty To those who toil.

The Charter is our right, Although oppos'd by might, We it demand! That men should brothers be, And form one family All o'er the land.

W. E. Kidderminster. March 22d, 1841.

Rebiews.

If those who think of emigrating were to read this book, they would be very cautious and considerate before doing so.

The writer is a working man, who was compelled, as many other men have been, to think of bettering his condition by emigrating. He first intended proceeding to Canada, but afterwards altered his intention, and sailed for a province in the Southern part of North America, owing to the very flattering pictures drawn of the settlement by the agents in London. We need not detail all the occurrences that happened to the writer from his embarking to his landing in America, nor need we notice in detail the privations he and the party endured before reaching the settlement; we will, however, just notice a few of the very agreeable circumstances which surrounded them at "the settlement." He

"We then walked through the road which led to

the settlement. At the very first night of it we discovered how much we had been imposed on. It was a wild forest, inhabited by all sorts of wild beasts, and surrounded by rocky mountains, higher than the clouds. We afterwards found it was very subject to storms; indeed the thunder and lightning were most dreadful, so that the ground would sometimes shake beneath our feet; and there were nine months' rain during the year. The agent was there, and had hired a body of Indians. who had felled the trees, on a space extending about half a mile in length and a quarter in breath, leaving the stumps standing, and the trees lying one agross another. The brush-wood was slightly burnt off; and I few huts had been erected, with the stnings of trees anding in the middle of them. These were intended for us to live in. We found we had been deceived, but at there was no way of getting to a better place, we were forced to stay; yet we did not now foresee the sufferings we should have to endure. In a few days the remainder of the people came up, and the first thing that we employed ourselves in, was taking the sumps up in the huts; but the flies were as annoying in the settlement as they had been in the river, so that We could not get any rest in the night. This fly, which is about the size of a gnat, would bite through all our ome of our people caught the fever, which was a bad plea for such a monstrous idea." are of ague, and made them shake terribly; and what made our situation much worse was, our having no provisions of any kind, except a small quantity we had Caried off from the ship."

They had not only to contend with these annoywith food, they would have died of starvation, the

We need not follow the writer through his pages. He has said amply sufficient, allowing certain the backs for statements which appear to us somewhat exaggerated, to disabuse the minds of those The have been lured on, and tempted by false hopes n a comparatively defenceless condition," has been felly attained, as far as his narrative goes; and we

A COMPLETE AND CONVINCING ARGU-MENT AGAINST SOCIALISM; or the per-

which word is revolting in the very face of it."

Of course we need not say that the Rev. Gentle- The FLEET PAPERS, No. 12. London: Pavey, THE NORTHERN STAR man has most ably managed to effect his object. Every friend to "things as they are," every admirer of existing institutions, every lover of our glorious constitutions in Church and State, every one who executed. reveres the exalted actions and virtues of the ancient Solomons-will admit that justice has been done to

To satisfy even the most sceptical upon these points, we will make a few extracts. First, then, for the virtues of a few ancient and eminent characters, who were the advocates of sound creeds, in preference to the mere proprieties of moral con-

all these subjects in succession.

on the part of creed-ists that must, inevitably, put to I traced it even to the bench of Bishops! Then its shame all the Social fools in the world. I commence with the Jews, who, from Moses, through Samuel and New Poor Law Bastiles, and to the dungeons of its David down to Solomon, were of the most spotless character, in the scale of humanily, that can be imagined! In the first place, then, "Moses was the meekest of all seduced and deceived you, and in the vain hope of the men that were upon the face of the earth." He crushing me, it had persuaded you to find me a home however, he supplies tables for rhetoric. In his first was, besides a man of great and praiseworthy temerity, and went through many courageous and fatiguing acts of grave! It has only furnished me with a new starting bravery, in order to be pure before the Lord! Example: point, after giving me a little breathing time. 'Now, therefore, kill every male among the little ones: and kill every woman that hath known a man by lying with him: but, all the women children that have not known man by lying with him, keep alive for yourselves.'—Numbers xxxi. 17.

" Now. I question whether all the Social miscreants put together could produce one such act of courage as this-even with their champion, Owen, at their head! But this is only one instance of bravery on the part of religionists. There is no pancity of such deeds on the part of the ancient Israelites. I could revert to some scores of equal weight! But, as my limits in this place will not permit such a display, I shall content myself by citing only a few that happen to be of the most STRIKING character for their purily and sublimity. From the evidence of Joshua, as well as that of Moses, we know that the brace Israelites came by stealth upon whole nations of the Gentiles, and put them to the sword-that they spared neither age nor infancy-that they utterly destroyed men, women, and children-'and left not a soul to breathe! "

Our author does not confine his illustrations to and seul"—that the Government and the people are No. 1, and at the same time introduces Table No. the children of Israel alone: he is most careful that mutually jealous of that other—that the Church is in 2, in the following glowing terms, well worthy a a few of the distinguished "good works" of more danger, and that the aristocracy is doomed? That lie, modern days should be brought forward. He proceeds:-

which I have quoted, that the children of Israel were is thus declared to be a lie—that religion is set at before the committee of the House of Commons, and it persons of exemplary character, I shall now expatiate naught. It is that war against nature, which bewilders is on the strength of that evidence that I ask your upon a few of the most prominent virtues that have our mistaken governors, and forces them to acts, of sanction to the petition I shall propose. But, Sir, that shone forth, with redoubled splendour, in Christendem. which no other Government was ever guilty. They are estimate, in my humble opinion, is much underrated. In running the mind over the long list of brilliant acts all at sea, having thrown overboard the compass on the part of our Christian progenitors, and after. which is Christianity; they do not attempt to legislate wards looking upon the supine and braveless inactivity for the people—their only aim is to diminish them ! of the Owenites, one cannot help evincing a feeling of Hence they have persuaded you, the landlords, that, if Some gentlemen may be astonished, but let them condeference to wards the fermer, and just contempt for the you do not send your 'surplus' population to be worked latter. Let it be remembered, that it is not the tremulous coward, Robert Owen, or his colleagues in principle, that can boast of having conquered Chili, and other parts of South America. No, Reader, the claim of that meritorious deed lies in a purer quarter. It was our Christian ancestors who, about three centuries ago, so bravely cut to pieces the Peruvians and their neighbours, for the love of that metal which their god'y vanquishers conceived to be the 'root of all good' -who manfully hunted the natives through the woods with blood-hounds, for daring to suppose that the natural riches with which the strata of that neighbourhood abounds were all their own! And serve them justly right: What business had they to suppose, for a moment, that GOLD (the production of their native country) was ever intended for such copper-coloured wretches as themselves?

"The worthlessness of Socialism is here, at once, exhibited for, had the 'conquering heroes' of South America been fraught with Social ideas, the conquest of Chili and Peru would never have been effected. They could not possibly have gone half way through their glorious task-their ever-memorable pleasure of hunt ing human beings would have been thwarted-their hands and faces could not then have been distinguished from those of more pusillanimous texture, by the lustre of crimson hue given to them by wading through heathen gore-and the dreadful consequence would have been, that the aborigines and their posterity might have remained in quiet possession of their native homes, to this day, with impunity! All this valour was exercised to the glory to God; for, the conquering him for his high vocation. Of this fact the work Saints, on the 6th of January [1533,] laid the founda-The ADVENTURES and SUFFERINGS of tion of the city of Lima, which they afterwards called JAMES WOOD, a Native of Ipswich, &c. the 'City of the Kings,' as a memento of our Saviour's tragedy; and his wit but ill sufficed to conceal his that upon this saving of £244,000 per annum to maly of dear land, which must produce London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Ipswich: receipt of presents to the Eastern kings in Bethlem on embarrassment. While a scholar was reading the that day of the year."

> He comes still nearer the present day. Alluding to the known disposition of the sceptical to pretend loud voice, and demand an account of noises among that they can discover faults in the "unco' guid and the boys, which nobody heard but himself! So rigidly righteous," he says:-

"These free-thinking wretches will, perhaps, up-

Dodd, and the Rev. Peter Fenn, of Bloomsbury: but, the boy next him, Now we shall have a noise. are not these Social loggerheads aware that the unfortunate gentlemen in question (like the one previously allowed to proceed as he best could : thus the slough spoken of) were but nurslings of 'Mother Church,' and therefore in such pitiable circumstances of penury as to claim our commisseration for their misfortune? Now, had they been more enriably situated in life-i. e. had ful exercise—there might then, indeed, be some ground would not go out of my way to palliate the crime!

dom with the sweet effluvia of their virtues. The orders in England. I will not be dogmatic in these most striking example of the kind that now occurs to remarks, and proceed no further in prescribing an me is, the eminent Bishop of Clogher-a personage opinion than the enunciation of this fact, that careif newspaper reports may be relied on, another reverend | A plumpness of feature, cheerfulness of mien, and a gentleman was lately within a bow-shot of attaining the gait full of animation, though without hurry, besame degree of celebrity.

"Mr. Owen and his admirers have more than once work just published. had the daring impudence to make remarks upon the incomes of the bishops and other dignitaries of the his participation in the King's death involve him in Church; as though they ignorantly supposed that the condemnation with us. It is a stern business killing corpulence necessary for a prelate-a servant of God - of a king! But if you once go to war with him, it could be supported without turtle! And they have lies there; this and all else lies there. Once at war, endeavoured to shew that the yearly incomes of some of the rich are too enormous, and consequently such as to die, or else you. Reconciliation is problematic add to the miseries of the poor-especially as the par- may be possible, or, far more likely, is impossible takers of wealth 'are useless men, and do nothing for It is now pretty generally admitted, that the Parwhat they receive!' Now I will prove this Owen to be liament, having vanquished Charles the First, had a liar:-What man of sense, for example, would quest no way of making any tenable arrangement with clothes, making great holes in our legs, and causing tion the utility of such an ecclesiastic as the Archbishop him. The large Presbyterian party, apprehensive them to swell. The insect called the chigre would of Canterbury? And, having admitted the utility of now of the Independents, were most auxious to do set into our feet, and make us so lame that we the man, who in the world could think of offering him could hardly walk. This insect is very small, but it less than such a thing as £40,000 a year and 176 livings? the into the feet and produces a bladder about the Then there is the Bishop of Durham-a very useful and ere of a pea, which after a time bursts. They filled necessary officer, this: and I do not suppose that the our feet so full, that we had to take needles and prick poor gentleman receives above £60,000 a year (which them out, or they would have destroyed our feet. The is very little more than a £1,000 per week) for all his ground was also covered with ants of all sorts, which trouble; and little enough too, God knows. Besides would get into our huts and swarm our beds; and the these, there are upwards of a score more bishops, place was also infested with scorpions, which annoyed whom I have not named—to say nothing of deacons, We may say this of him without cruelty, with deep continually by getting into our clothes. There was archdeacons, rectors, and other clerical officers in great pity rather; but it is true and undeniable. Forsaken Thewise a fly, that would bite and breed a worm in the abundance; and their dignity must be supported—and there of all but the name of kingship, he still, finding feen, called the beef-worm, which grows as large as that, too, in a manner befitting their several stations, the end of the little finger, and would torment us in a according as they rise in office superior to each other. fancied that he might play off party against party. most dreadful manner. Cock-roaches would also get Yet, I suppose that if a parcel of Social democrats, or into our boxes and destroy our clothes. In addition even half-Social dissenters, had their own way, they both. Alas, they both discovered that he was deceived to these sources of incessant molestation and pain, would cut down the income of the head primate to less ing them. A man whose word will not inform you there were also snakes, which in the rainy season than £6,000 per year; and how would a bishop be able at all what he means or will do, is not a man you would harbour in the thatch of the huts, and some to live at this rate? Why, good God! it would be can bargain with. You must get out of that man's times drop down upon our beds in the night, when we scarcely strteen guineas per day! and what would this way, or put him out of yours. The Presbyterians, had to light pine torches and hunt them. There were be to support a spirit-ual pastor? Such a mean salary in their despair, were still for believing Charles three korts, the barber's pole, the coral snake, and would evidently starre him by inches! Can they though found false, unbelievable again and again the tom o goss, or black snake, whose bite is instant imagine, for a moment, that because the Church has Not so Cromwell: "For all our fighting," says he death One of our people, when about to put on his recommended, for the subsistence of the poor, 'a crust boot, found one of these snakes coiled up inside of it of bread and a cup of cold water, with plenty of lyle on Hero Worship. But besides the sufferings caused by the insects, and 'grace,' (by way of dessert,) that her own existence can the danger we were exposed to from the snakes and be sustained by the same paltry means? Nothing but we have to notice the decisive practical eye of this the tempests, we had other hardships to endure; for the most consummate ignorance can be accepted as a

> We shall make one more extract just to show how -were invariably and constantly acted upon:-

Had it not been for Indians supplying them dissuade the public from embracing the same:—Whenever that ye may hear of an instance of an Owenile beeven once in seven years—take especial care that each and every of you have your eyes directed towards him with an eagle's glance, so that the minutest peccadillo in his character escape not your acuteness. Let your and seductive promises, to think of emigrating. united exertions be employed in an endeavour to rake is the guillotine I a tap on the neck, said Lamour rect, and ready to swear, as we are, that the last the object of the author to expose a system of up all the most trivial faults he has committed from his rette, as he gaily took his last meal with his comrades rect, and ready to swear, as we are, that the last minimized of the author to expose a system of up all the most trivial faults he has committed from his rette, as he gaily took his last meal with his comrades. Then, warming by degrees, section of No. 2 would be retter under the mark, The same chamber. Then, warming by degrees, added to the one with which he of the same chamber. Then, warming by degrees, may stand particularly charged, form a preposterous like a true Catholic priest, he enlarged upon the mound that shall appear hideous in the eyes of the com- immortality of the soul and its consequences. It reculators on a number of individuals and families may stand particularly charged, form a preposterous munity at large. Hold him up to public view, and tell was a common thing for the prisoners to light their which the twenty-three mo ney-mongers who voted weild earnestly recommend any working man who the world that the perpetrator of these crimes is a pipes with the copy of their indictment. The official for him well understood, which may be thus transwould earnestly recommend any working man who thinks of perilling the happiness of himself, or his wife and family, in such an undertaking, to read the Adventures of James Wood." They are told in plain, clear language, and in a simple and unstread to the murder of Lord William Russell, gave us no protinks of perilling the happiness of himself, or his socialist: but, forbear, I beseech you, to offer the defender of Gosnay, who had been an officer of Gosnay, who had been an officer of Gosnay, who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to gave him well understood, V/hich may be thus transdefender of Gosnay, who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to gave hussars, in order to save him, wanted to prove that his head was not sound."

The dilition of him well understood, V/hich may be thus transdefender of Gosnay, who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to prove that his head was never cooler or sounder.

The dilition of him well understood, V/hich may be thus transdefender of Gosnay, who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to prove that his head was never cooler or sounder.

The dilition of him well understood, V/hich may be thus transdefender of Gosnay, who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to. "Illede:—"112,000 of the w orking population, save £2
hussars, in order to save him, wanted to prove that his head was never cooler or sounder."

The dilition of him well understood, V/hich may be thus transdefender of Gosnay, who had been an officer of hussars, in order to save him, wanted to prove that his head was never cooler or sounder.

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The dilition of him well understood, V/hich may be thus transdefender of Gosnay.

The dilition of him well understood, V/hich may be thus transdefender except that he was a foreigner: his having been a Pro- mob of people surrounded the cart into which Cus- £224,000 of saving, and £176,000 into the bargain, testant precluded the necessity of our evincing any time was climbing to go to the scaffold, and shouted party feeling towards him, in a religious point of view. nicions principles of Robert Owen, completely But, mark:—Had he been a Socialis, it would have going there, you noisy rabble," said the old general, exposed. By a Clerical Gentleman. London: been our unbounden duty to expatiate more fully upon "I am going—can't you have a little patience?" been our unbounden duty to expatiate more fully upon Hetherington; and sold by all booksellers and his theological sentiments than upon the enormity of the crime of which he stood convicted : till the fact of his frozen pole!"

This number gives a portrait of "our Old King' sitting in his cell. As a lithograph, it is well

The topics adverted to in the "Papers" of last Jewish leaders—the Davids, the Joshuas, and the Saturday, are the conduct of Mr. Thornhill, and the various measures of the day. In alluding to the spirit which prompted his persecutor, Mr. Thornhill, to immure him in the Fleet, Mr. Oastler thus describes it:-

"I followed it, Sir, through all its ramifications, into its lurking places in the meeting-houses—the markets -the exchanges-the institutes-to political dinnerson to the hustings-into 'the House'-up 'the back-"I will here cite a few instances of purity and virtue stairs'-to the Cabinet, and from thence, with sorrow. blood-steps shewed me the path to the factories—the deluded victims, in the different prisons of the kingdom; until, at last, I found that it had successfully in this cell. It has not, however, as yet, found me a

royalty, deludes and defames the aristocracy, degrades £300,000 a year. In his second section of table the clergy, robs and oppresses the working classes, and insults woman !- It is an evil spirit of covetousness which can knew no rest, until it has destroyed all that is of the Empire, estimating it at twenty-four millions. religious, virtuous and noble, and has encircled in its is taxed £2 per head annually for State taxation, iron clutches, what it terms the "respectability" of England! It has persuaded our governors that nature has made a blunder, that she can no longer be trusted classes, making a total of ninety-six millions anin the matter of population, but that certain rules and tests of its own, must be applied to diminish "the multitude of the people." She has discovered that the Bible is not true, and that now " in the want of the lie against nature—this treason against God, may be traced all the evils which afflict this country-all the the oppressions and wrongs of the poor-all the danger to the rich.

"It is becase our governors have believed that lie

sir. is the cause of the execrable New Poor Law. "It is because 'the multitude of the people' is believed to be too great, that measures hostile to nature "Having clearly shown, from the few examples only are attempted to be enforced; it is because the Bible up in their factories, or to be poisoned in the Union Workhouses, they will eat up your estates! whilst, at would soon make this. I hold in my hand a rough the same time, they persuade the factory population, if estimate," &c. they are not allowed to feed on foreign corn, they will be pined to death! They have, in a great measure succeeded by the New Poor Law, in separating the poor from any connection with the soil; they have, by deluding the people, nearly succeeded in forcing them to prefer the prosperity of foreign agriculture to our

> We do not think Mr. Oastler's mode of accounting for the origin of the Charter, is a correct one. It was not brought forward by any Malthusian manufacturers, to swamp the cry for the repeal of the New Poor Law; it it were, it has failed in its effect; for Mr. Oastler well knows that the Chartists have been always the most opposed to the New Poor Law, and have always aided him in his praiseworthy efforts.

Literary, Extracts.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S EXPEDIENT .- The able review of Harfora's Life of Bishop Burgess, in the Eclectic of this month, relates the following story of Dr. Joseph Warton, when master of Winchester school:-" Warton was a man of taste, and had no mean talent for poetry; but, like most men of the same class, he disliked philology, and that dislike entailed ignorance to an extent which incapacitated before us supplies examples. He was sometimes sorely put to it to get through the chorus of a Greek puzzle passage, and was just on the eve of 'sticking fast,' the poetical preceptor would break out with a uniformly was this method of solving difficulties resorted to, that the late Bishop Huntingford was wont to say, he so well knew what would happen on braid me and my colleagues with the forgeries of Dr. the approach of a dark passage, that he often said to During the settlement of the 'noise,' the reader was | Saving as per Table No. 1 was passed, and the work went on.'

THE POOR IN CHINA AND THE POOR IN BRITAIN. It would not be easy to draw a comparison between they been persons revelling upon the voluptuous enjoy- the habits of the poor in this country and the cottament of eighteen hours' work per day, and the whole- gers of China, respecting the state of their household some perspiration that usually accompanies such health. because it is difficult to come at an average; but I think that while the poor at home are far less happy. for censure on the part of my opponents; and I myself they are far more cleanly than the poor are in China. There is, perhaps, thrice as much content-"My tale would be endless were I to name all the per- ment in that land among the villagers, but only onesons who have perfumed the atmosphere of Christen. third of the mind which is displayed by the lower who, for purity and delicacy, was never equalled! And, worn and half-starved faces are rare things in China. speak a condition of mind that looks on to-day's supply with complacency, and forward to to-mor-And he makes the following just remarks upon row's chances without apprehension. The happiness the unparalleled effrontery of Owen and his dis- and general prosperity of the Chinese are so con-

spicuous that they merit a short analysis,-From a CROMWELL AND CHARLES THE FIRST .- Nor will you have made wager of battle with him: it is he to so; anxious, indeed, as for their own existence; but it could not be. The unhappy Charles, in those final Hampton Court negociations, shows himself as a man fatally incapable of being dealt with: a man who, once for all, could not and would not under stand; whose thought did not in any measure repre sent to him the real fact of the matter; nay, worse whose word did not at all represent his thought himself treated with outward respect as a king, and smuggle himself into his old power by deceiving "we are to have a little bit of paper?"-No !-Car

THE TRUTH OF CHOMWELL.-In fact, everywhere man; how he drives towards the practical and practicable-has a genuine insight into what is fact. Such an intellect, I maintain, does not belong to a easy it would be to burke Socialism, if one rule false man: the false man sees false shows, plausibilities, expediences; the true man is needed to discern even practical truth. Cromwell's advice "Listen to me, ye graceful antagonists of the abo- about the Parliament's army, early in the contest-28s, but with positive want of provisions, and minable system of free discussion; and, as a brother how they were to dismiss their city-tapsters, flimsy, of £2 a head, will give to the working classe ther were quite glad at last to eat the flesh of in principle, I will put you up to one move, at any riotous persons, and choose substantial yeomen, £7 a head per annum; and how does he preserve monkeys, which they did not altogether relish at rate, how to endeavour to burke Socialism, and thereby whose heart was in the work, to be soldiers for his calculations? Why, by giving £400,000, then; that it not been for Indians supplying them answers, if you see into fact. Cromwell's Ironsides or nearly one half the whole sum for the whole coming cognizable to the laws of his country, by any were the embodiment of this insight of his; men population of 150,000, to 4,000 of the male adults mirdemeancur—though it were only once a year, or fearing God, and without any other fear. No more conclusively genuine set of fighters ever trod the soil of England or of any other land .- Ibid.

is the guillotine? a tap on the neck," said Lamouout, "To the guillotine! to the guillotine!"-" I am Monthly Chronicle for February.

in Paris, on Friday, in the 84th year of his age.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

MR. STANSFELD.-IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES. We promised to examine this subject, as soon as

time permitted; we now redeem our pledge. At a meeting of our Solons, lately held at Leeds Mr. STANSFELD, in praying support for a petition in favour of a remission of certain import and export duties, did, as is that gentleman's custom, produce for the mystification of his audience, a statistical table of profit and loss. As Mr. STANSFELD professes to be an orator of

the Ciceronian school, he endeavours to divide his speeches into the three required parts, a beginning a middle, and an end. In the instance before us section of table No. 1, he asserts that a removal of + the import and export duties would effect a saving us, we should rely upon the very circumstance of taking it. In fact, the Ogres see that they have, like "It is all one and the same spirit which insults to the inhabitants of Leeds of upwards of No. 1, he contends that the whole population and £2 per head annually for the benefit of individual nually. In his third section of Table No. 1, he assumes that each working man, in Leeds, earns are they now, after never-ceasing hostility and oppotwenty four shillings per week; and, allowing each sition, likely to unite, for the first time. for the people is the king's honour; but in the multitude of the family to consist of five persons, that the effect of people is the destruction of the prince!" Sir, to this the import and export duties is to impose a tax of all grown rich? four shillings per week, or one-sixth of the whole difficulties which annoy and perplex our governors-all earning, upon each working man. Thus Mr. STANS-FELD proceeds; in the dull path of arithmetical calculation, but being more of an orator than an that the rich and the poor are now "alienated heart arithmetician, he closes his remarks upon Table disciple of the fructifying school. He says:-

"I have stated the saving to the borough, by the removal of the protecting duties, to be £300,000 a year. I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the advantages to be derived from the change to this borough would amount in money to one million a year. sider that this sum is only £7 a head on the population, and that the difference between a good and a bad trade

asking for a principle more extensive than facts our shrewd readers to the following admission of warrant: for STANSFELD, to insure his petition, as- Mr. Solon M'GREGOR. He says that, "so far from sures his supporters that facts go three times as far a total and immediate repeal of all restrictions upon as the tables upon which he is ready to rely; and he the importation of foreign corn having a tendency says that a removal of the import and export duties to lower rents, it would have a direct contrary effect. would be a relief to a working man with a family and would considerably increase them;" and he of five, not of £10 a year, but of £35.

fear of the last section of Table No. 2 before his the production of vegetables and animal food;" and eyes; for after appropriating the saving to the in these very articles Mr. Stansfeld, in Table No. 1 respective purposes of each family, he preceeds to assumes a reduction of £225,000 annually, and, in give 4,000 adults, not of the working, but of the Table No. 2, he augments the reduction by £75.000 shopkeeping classes, an annual increase of income annually, for the difference between good and bad four millions, with Judges, English, Irish, and £60,606 to his million sterling of annual saving.

Now, suppose we were to admit Mr. STANSFELD's the subject. to give the whole of the fabulous table, which is as question and answer; here it is :--

The calculations in the Table are founded on the average con sumption of the empire, but it is manifest that the inhabi tants of a manufacturing tow consume more food than those in the ogricultural districts The average consumption of sugar in the borough of Leeds as computed by five of the prin cipal dealers, is 4 lbs weekly for a family of five persons, th duty on which on a population of 150,000, would be annually £102,317, being an increase on the statement of Table 1 of .. The average consumption of cof fee, estimated by the same parties, is 6 oz. weekly, for a family of five persons, and the duty on the population of the borough would be £14.589, or an increase on the statemen of Table 1 of It is difficult to form an estimate on bread, and meat, and vege tables, &c., but take the extra consumption at 1s. 3d., and you have Increase of wages 1s. per head weekly, assuming this to b the difference between good trade and full employment, and bad trade and partial employ The population being 150,000 Of which threequarters are the working classes... 112,000 Deduct one-third for Children under thirteen years of age..... 37,0♦0 Leaving men, women and children 75,000 At 1s. each per week would be per annum 195,000 increase of profit to shopkeepers manufacturers, and merchants, and such as are not included amongst the working classes. Suppose that out of the remain ing population of 38,000, that 10,000 are adults, and that 4.000 of these realise £100 a year more under an improved

Now, in the above table, we see as much ignorance, folly, wickedness, and deceit, as could be well crammed into so many lines. First, what does Mr. Stansfeld say, and how

does he introduce his "extravagant" and "absurd" calculation? Why, he says that his plan, instead of the money-mongering class!! that is, instead of £7 a head to each working man, he gives £100 ANECDOTES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—"What a head to 4000 of the idlers; or, in other words, admitting the third section of table No. 1, to be corwhat, then, has been the never-failing result of not one of which they ever use, not even timber in the roofs of their houses, nor would they, if it was lated;—"112,000 of the working population, save £2 a head by transferred. STANSFELD has the old calculations in his head

words :- "Co tainly; I conceive that having The public of th the sorar the is between the local and the representation of the sorar the s

puts the load on the ass, you must bear it."

cludes with an admission that his calculations will appear "extravagant" and "absord" to every one

that "this is not a party question; that Liberals and words, suppose Mr. Stansfeld's project to give to Conservatives in Glasgow and Manchester, and the each of 200 heads of families in his employment £35 Times and the Chronicle, all advocate it." Now, if per annum, Mr. STANSFELD and his class would we had not direct evidence furnished by facts before have the £35, and £15 of labour into the bargain, for such a junction as the very strongest proof of con- the Abyssinians, eaten the prey in steaks, and demnation: for, although all political parties have now they want some one to put fat upon the animals united in its support, it by no means deprives it of its for them to devour. distinct class suspicion; as politics are always forgotten when profits are under consideration.

When did Whigs and Tories, the Times and Chronicle, separately, or jointly, advocate any one measure for the benefit of the working classes ! And benefit of those upon whose ruin they have one and

Mr. STANSFELD, having first comfortably established the fact in his own mind, that every working man in Leeds earns twenty-four shillings a week, proceeds to argue as if each of the 112,000 of the working population consumed in proportion to the remaining 38,000 of the merchants, manufacturers, and shopkeepers; and then he proceeds to read extracts from an examination of Messrs. Hume, PORTER, and McGREGOR, before a Committee of the House of Commons, still going on the presump-I have supported that statement by the evidence given tion that working men consume an equal share, even of all imported luxuries; and he selects one answer out of many thousands given by Mr. PORTER. which answer numbers 2651, and which goes to show that the reduction on the duty on sugar would "produce a great moral benefit." The whole of the examination of these three gentlemen, who don't appear to know a cow from a hay stack, is directed by the examiners to the especial fact, that a repeal of the Corn Laws is of primary importance.

Now this is reversing the Monpeth plan, of And now we beg the most anxious attention of accounts for it thus. He says that "the land neces-STANSFELD, in supporting Table No. 1, has not the sarily thrown out of cultivation would be devoted to amounting to £400,000; in short, he adds trade, by a removal of duties. Now let us have a

first section of Table No. 1-that is, that the removal What has been the great, the almost only arguof import and export duties would effect a saving ment of the League? Why, that the Corn Laws of £2 per head to working men, and taking his raised rents, and thereby raised the price of food. census of 112,000 of a working population to be and thereby threw the produce of English labour correct, we have a saving of £224,000 per annum; out of the foreign market, and sent the cheapand we may, according to all middle-class practice, food-foreign-produce at a lower price into justly adopt the last section of Table No. 2, namely, our markets. But here we have the ano-112,000 of the working population, 4,000 of the dear beasts and dear vegetables, and which. idlers would make a profit of £400,000 per annum. we are told will lead to cheap meat and cheap vege-This position we shall presently maintain by facts: tables! In fact, Solon Hume says, in answer to a while we deem it but common justice to our readers question put by the Chairman-but we give it all,

of taxation which the community pay in consequence of the increased price of wheat and butchers' meat. 319,956 which is occasioned by the monopoly now held by land ?- I think that a tolerable calculation may be made of that increased charge. It is generally calculated that each person, upon the average, consumes a quarter of wheat a year. Assuming, then, the amount of duty that this wheat paid, or the price enhanced by protection, whatever that is, as far as bread goes, to be 10s. it would be that amount upon the whole population. Then you could hardly say less than, perhaps, double that for butchers' meat and other matters; so that if we were to say that the corn is enhanced by 10s. a quarter, there would be that 10s. and 20s. more as the increase of the price of meat and other agricultural productions, including hay and oats for horses, barley for beer, as well as butter and cheese. That would be £36,000,000 a year, and the public are in fact paying that as effectually out of their pockets as if it did go to the revenue in the form of direct taxes. "And, consequently, are less able to pay any taxes that the state may require for its support? - Certainly; and fictitious money.

I conceive that having paid the private taxes, they are the less able to pay the public taxes.

Now then we have Mr. Solon M'GREGOR assuring us that the removal of all restrictions would increase rents considerably, while we have Solon Hume assuring us that the effect of our increase of rent would produce a reduction of no less than thirty-six millions annually in the price of produce! that it would raise rents by about thirty millions annually and reduce produce by thirty-six millions annually!!

surrendered that dignified office with the philanthropic | mum-chance, not able to say a word in his own deintention of becoming national schoolmaster,) solve fence, or in support of his borrowed plumage. The this riddle for us? for we defy any man to swallow writer of J. G. MARSHALL'S letter, and the writer of the pill in its present shape.

aristocratic families of the kingdom; and, indeed, youring vanity, and unconquerable vindictiveness. so minute are the Humane Society in all matters connected with the poor man's comfort, that Mr. discovered that a vote in the hands of a class is a gen-HUME complains that the duties upon timber to teel license to rob; while the people are just now beprotect our Canadian produce, obliges builders to ginning to discover that without a vote to protect erect the roofs of poor men's houses without a them, the possession of life, liberty, and property sufficient pitch to keep out wet, but, on the contrary, are but so many frail tenures held by slaves for the they make them too flat. O, how merciful! how benefit of slave masters. The people have now very merciful !! But Mr. Hume knows as little of discovered that their oppressors stand self-convicted, building as he appears to know of agriculture; for STANSFELD and Co. coming forward, in the eleventh flat roofs are now all the fashion, even for Prince hour, with grievances, a knowledge of which they ALBERT'S stables and dog kennels, and why not for confess to have had for years, but never dithose who feed Prince Albert, horses, dogs and all? vulged till they wanted to save the people's

subject; and at Manchester all Mr. Huskisson's they so foolish as not to see, that in their exposition alterations were urged as proof to show that the of abuse they justify a resort even to physical force, removal of restrictions led to an increase of pro- while the Chartists are expatriated and entombed duction. Why, who ever doubted the fact? But for merely asking for future protection against what the orators forgot to produce a table of compara- STANSFELD admits to be national plunder? But the tive wages, and comparative comfort for the working truth, like murder, will out; a day of retribution producers, corresponding with the increased specu- will come! God grant that it may not be one lation-we cannot call it demand.

leads to increased consumption, and that increased scatter all the enemies of the poor with fire and consumption leads to increased production, and sword, and drive the oppressers from the land!! If even to increased surplus production above demand, man may dare to guess at coming events, the serious which is the producer's ruin.

laid on, may lead to a prohibition of the use of the scourge. taxed article. But, as Mr. Stanspeld and his satisfactorily, if not flatteringly, to Mr. Stanspeld. coadjutors have stopped short just where working

Just think of STANSFELD talking of a saving of

class interest commences, we take the subject up at

£70 per annum for an Irish, Scotch, and English that precise point.

a head by transferring them from the import and lation; increased issue of paper money, increased tells us, can only earn £8; or from the wages of the gentlemen, plainly, to lat if we can effect so divine upon bills; increased insurances upon premises bered, Stansfeld takes the whole twenty-four the murder of Lord William Russell, gave us no provocation for spleen, beyond the commission of his crime, by you; let them lead me to the guillotine." A
except that he was a foreigner: his having been a Prolegical precluded the necessity of one evincing any
legical precluded the necessity of one evincing any legical precluded the necessity of for our trouble!"

Hume, before a committee of the House of Commons, wakes use of these remarkable words: "Cortainly: I conceive that having show of increased national wealth, oased on tation by the vivid picture which he pourtrays of his own and his fellows' by-gone follies, to call them by the mildest name, we pledge ourselves to bury the old system without a drop of blood being shed; and, shire and Ireland, permanently located to meet a should conflict come, which God in his mercy forbid, mere temporary and unhealthy increased demand for let those who have confessed wrong, and resisted M. Rose, a Scotchman, who, in his capacity of the public axes." What a fool Stanspeld must be less able to pay the moment; an increase in the price of raw mate- and injusting. The ware we can be a licensed to pay the moment; an increase in the price of raw mate- and injusting. The ware we can be a licensed to pay the moment; an increase in the price of raw mate- and injusting. The ware we can be a licensed to pay the moment; an increase in the price of raw mate- and injusting. The ware we can be a licensed to pay the moment; and injusting the public axes."

tative tyrants! What we leave, the State will have; and when all are full, an increase of bankruptcies: and what the State leaves, we will have; so whoever a decrease of wages; an increase of poverty, and an increased permanent labour-class in the manufactur-The orator, however, proceeded with his speech, ing districts, who are for ever shut out from their to which he attempted to give a beginning, a middle, old employments, and constituted into a corps of and an end; but we must begin where he left off, in reserve for the tyrant masters to hold the rod of order to put the gibberish into English. He con- cheap wages over those to whom a reduced trade, with less speculation, would afford employment.

But we will not go Mr. STANSPELD'S round-about but himself; and then he mouths out a bit of the way of giving each head of a family of five, an usual stuff about "an all-wise Creator," always for. increase of £35 per annum: we give it to him at getting that an all-absorbing set of devourers mar once; and so long as he has no vote to protect it, and that all-wise Creator's every benign and wise in- Mr. STANSPEED has the vote, which is the license to steal it. it is as sure to go into his breeches pocket as if Mr. STANSPELD, in his exordium, tells his hearers | the man gave it of his own free will—that is, in other

We find Mr. STANSFELD is beginning to talk of the land; and, some time ago, the Mercury began to open upon the subject. Now, what does Mr. STANS-FELD think of this direct mode of carrying out the benign intentions of "an all-wise Creator," whose name he dares to profane with his profitmongering lips. Let us for one moment suppose, what we never for an instant believed, that the real object of Scripture STANSFELD and Co. is to serve the labouring classes. Now, what would he think of this simple process:-Two million heads of families, of five to a family, would pay a full rent for ten million acres of land, would live as well as Mr. STANSPELD, and would produce an annual overplus of the value of sixty millions sterling, in beef, pork. bacon, butter, milk, cheese, poultry, vegetables, dressed flax, linen, woollen cloth, and spun yarn: and, without any pay, would be ready to meet a second Napoleon, aye, and the great tyrant of the North, and beat them both, if they dared to invade their rights, and we should hear no more of army estimates.

Mr. STANSFELD only sees pimples; he cannot see a wen. Let us, then, point out a few even of the pimples to him. Let us just see how our land at home is disposed of,-the only thing, let it be remembered, which the natives should rely upon. Allowing the interest of the national debt, with collection of taxes, to amount to forty millions annually,—that absorbs the whole value of every acre in England.

The Army and Navy estimates, and State Church of Ireland, fifteen millions a year,—there goes the whole rental of Ireland. The English State Church variously estimated,—we will take it low,—at eight millions,-and away goes Scotland. Then for Wales, we have King CUMBERLAND, King LEOPOLD. King Albert, Queen Adelaide, Queen Kent, Queen VICTORIA, Duke Sussex, Duke Cambridge, Duke GLOUCESTER, and the rest of the Royal Family, with the court, placemen, pensioners, cabinet ministers, and secret service money: we think that fully disposes of Wales. Then we have the Isle of Man for twenty-Scotch Barristers, Attorneys, Bankers, Inplain matter-of-fact word or two upon this part of surance Companies, Poor Law Commissioners with their staff of Metropolitan and Rural Police, the Aristocracy, with the interest of four thousand millions of personal debt, to pay for import and export duties, for class interest, and the whole local taxation of the kingdom; that is, if John Bull and Paddy and Sawney would just say "I'm tired working." We ask Mr. STANSFELD what pays every mortgage upon every estate in the Empire? What pays the rent of every house in the Empire? for houses don't produce. What supports every aristocrat, parson, policeman, half-pay officer, soldier, sailor, middle-class man, fat horse, dog and bitch, in the empire, for they none of them work in a profitable way? Is it not the lean, half-starved labourer? Nay, are not the "Have you ever made a calculation as to the amount | labourers of this "improved" generation compelled to support the extravagancies of former generations, and to keep up all the abuses of our unreformed times? and are they not nightly saddled with fresh burdens by the representatives of Mr. Stanspeld's class, who presumptuously tell them that they can pay all those burdens, and compete, without protection, with the nations of the world, who owe not a penny for our pound?

> We now tell Mr. STANSFELD that, supposing England to possess an operative class of two millions five hundred thousand, it would be wisdom in that class to allow two millions to remain idle and to be supported by the five hundred thousand at full work instead of constituting a competitive population in the labour market, underselling each other, for the benefit of any blood-sucking speculators in labour

Mr. STANSFELD ceased to be the Mayor of a faction, that he may be the leader of a party; but he has become the mere pack-horse of a section. The firm of Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co. has been the greatest failure of all modern humbugs; they had many advantages, and unlimited credit, and what has become of them? MARSHALL, stupid man, allowed his name to be put to a letter, of which he did not comprehend a single sentence. The writer, in his little vanity, betrays his principal; MARSHALL Seriously, will Mr. Ex-Mayor Stansfeld, (who gets well peppered on all hands; and there he is, a very silly article in Tair's last Number, upon the Well, Mr. Stansfeld supposes each poor man's law of libel, is, we would lay a trifle, one and the family to consume as much sugar, coffee, bread, same person; and both productions bear evident beef, vegetables, and even timber, as any of the marks of weak understanding, strong prejudice, de-Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co. have long since

It appears that the Tradesmen have had meetings pound from one plunderer, that they may be at Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere, upon the able to rob them of a guines themselves. Are of vengeance, when that "all-wise Creator," whose We fully admit that the removal of heavy duties sacred name money-mongers dare to invoke, will and thoughtful must see evident signs of the near, We admit that taxes of any sort, injudiciously the fast and irresistible approach of the avenging

Thus we settle humbug the ninth; and, we trust that precise point.

What, then, has been the never-failing result of all Mr. Hugurgaan's and timber,

month of February has arrived, and a paper or two from the Cape of Good Hope. The Cape papers Emprocedentedly large sale of land had taken place under these restrictions, anything can be done for me. in the colony. Although not without interest, the all I can say is, it will be duly appreciated. accounts from the West Indies furnish no very

the Trinidad papers are some speculations as to the monetony, and solitude, unchecked by social inprobable course of emigration from the United States. It is supposed that the outgoing of coloured people from the Union must depend very greatly on the treatment which they experience. Some time back, very stringest laws were adopted in one or two of the States, and at that time the emigration of blacks was considerable. Since that time, those repel the attacks that I have been informed have been laws have been less rigorously enforced; and the Negroes are more content to bear the accustomed ills of their condition, and to remain. But as soon as the "freest country in the world" begins to tighten the yeke again, the blacks, it is reckoned, will again be driven out of its ports. Barbadoes still exhibits a scene of bickering between blacks and whites, for all the violent assertions of the Governor and Legislature to the contrary. Ignorance on the part of the Negroes, and ignorance, too, most probably, on the part of the whites, promotes the cause of bad feeling in a very ill-devised form of bargaining for labour: rent is made a kind of set-off against wages; or the planter contrives, by playing fast and loose with his tenant, to make the dread of ejectment serve the purpose of the lash, in coercing a reluctant workman. Neither party can give up old habit: the Negro cannot concede his imaginary right to be provided by his employer with a to me; I would advise you to send it by post-office house; the planter cannot resolve to trust solely to a order, for one letter from me has been lost, and how plain contract of work and wages between man and man, but must have some little contrivance to back his influence as the seigneur of his estate.

THE FATHER OF EDWARD JONES, the boy who has three times intruded into Buckingham Palace. has sent a letter to the newspapers, complaining of the treatment which the lad has received. Mr. Jones says that his son's desire to intrude into the Palace "an insane idea." He complains that the boy has been tried by a secret court, (at the Home Office) instead of by a Jury; and that his health has been injured by imprisonment, over-work, and bad diet. The careless attendants at the Palace, the writer says, who so ill protect its entrances, ought to be punished rather than the boy. Mr. Jones further complains that he and his wife were harshly and disrespectfully treated when they attended at the Police Office, and when the feelings of the mother induced her to refuse her consent to her son being sent to ses. The having been in prison, too, has prevented Edward Jones from procuring employment. A FRIRFUL COLLISION took place off Cork harbour, in a dense fog, on Friday, between the barque Royal Saxon, with emigrants, bound for Port Philip, and the Abel Schooner, coal laden, from Swansea to Cork. The emigrant ship escaped unhurt; the schooner sank, but, providentially, all the crew were "patriots."

MANSLAUGHTER.—At Derby Assizes, Henry Hoskisson was charged with shooting one Robert Harvey, a gamekeeper of the Earl of Chesterfield. The mitted Queen's evidence. These persons were inseat of the Earl of Chesterfield. On the night of ale given them by their employers at a public-house, jutor of Tox Gisborne for County of Carlow). and remained so doing till about half-past ten, when they all went away together, one of them having purpose of posching, when the alleged murder took place.-Manslaughter. Sentence-Transportation

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, March 24th. advertised a meeting for the 31st instant, at the Crown and Anchor, in the middle of the day, the admission to which is only to be by tickets! On, what an impartial mode of obtaining public opinion. But what will they say if they are beaten on their own dunghill, and with real natural spars, while they, poor fellows, have furnished themselves with iron heels? "There are more things in Heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in Anti-Corn Law philosophy." Depend on it, a rich game is on the

DEPLORABLE CASE OF DESTITUTION.—This morning, poison, as the policemen on duty in the Regent's Park, were passing near the Governor's Gate of the Zoological Gardens, they discovered a poor woman, with two children, one about two years, and the other between three and four years of age, in the last stage of starvation. Prompt restoratives were immediately administered, and the children have who, having migrated from Northamptonshire to a very bad use of the triumph. But what says the whole country, at one view. work on the railways near London, died in January last, leaving her and the two children utterly

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL CHARTER ASSO-SIATION .- This Society continues to hold its weekly meetings at the Rose and Crown, Walworth Road: and the cause is progressing steadily in this quarter; of the Metropolitan environs. At the last meeting, on Monday evening, a resolution was passed, appro-Convention, and a collection was made in furtherance of that object. Petitions are getting up in favour of the liberation of all political victims, and obtained. The people declare themselve etermined not to relax in their efforts, until they have obtained the release of their persecuted brethren from the fangs of their cruel tormentors; and, to prove their going on very satisfactorily.

THE PETITION COMMITTEE.-Last evening, this Committee assembled at their weekly meeting rooms, the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Freet-street, Mr. Balls in the chair. The minutes of the last J. W. Parker,) reported the result of an interview between himself and Mr. Cleave, with T. S. Dunand signed by the Committee. Seventy-four petitions metropolis, and two from the inhabitants of Stock- motion, and, to insure which, they, as a matter of duly elected. port, praying for the release of Frost; Williams, course, put forward their whole force. and Jones; the whole of which were ordered to be presented. The Secretary was directed to write to the petitions committed to their care, in order that (should such be the case) more may be placed in weeks.) have not upwards of 200 peritions for the Charter, Fros:, Williams, and Jones, Peddie, O'Connor, and the rest of the political victims. The Comto present their petitions. In the course of the evening, Mr. Parker read the following highly-interesting letter from the victim Carrier:-

"Gaol, Devizes, March 12, 1841. "DEAR SIR,-Since I have been in the cheerless

that my conclusion was erroneous.

"I beg you will accept for yourself, and convey to Humbug. my unknown friends, my warmest thanks for the kindness which they have manifested towards me, by affording assistance when it was so much needed. You ford; and other friends, must be there too. will, perhaps, introduce me to some of them another Let no man remain behind, and we will teach them day, when I shall have an opportunity of expressing my acknowledgements to them in person. "I often think of your little assemblies; but, though

I am not at liberty to say what I think, no one can prevent me from believing that right

"'By holding on, will gather sinew, till It moves that giant, might."

"But of these things I must be, at present, silent. You have very kindly offered to forward a petition from me to the House of Commons; but as I know nothing of your present movements, I might possibly commit an error, and spoil the work which others may have done. I think, therefore, that unless I could have epportunities of knowing what others have been and will are doing, in my behalf, it will be best for me to desist. Meanwhile, I should be under additional oblisations to you or any of my London friends for taking than any amount of domestic oppression, and, in by any writer of any age, in a whole life. Well such steps as may appear best calculated to obtain my enlargement, or an extension of indulgences. I would, however, be understood to mean such sieps ONLY as are honourable; for (and I speak calmly and de- and all, while they were performing the domestic The second letter, which will be found in our Mberately), rather than obtain my liberty by tragedy. any professions of sorrow for doing that which I sincerely believed to be my duty to do, or by anything which could possibly be construed even into the cause the life of a man may, in some way, be affected published in a cheap form, and may be taken as a

Foreign and Comestic Intelligence. doing in future what I may believe to be right, I would pear to take. Mr. M'Leon's life is not to be To Readers and Correspondents. endure all my imprisonment, with all its revere hardships, over and over again. But to show that this de-THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST claration does not proceed from stubbornness or teme-INDIES.—The second West India mail for the rity, I am ready most freely to make any acknowledgment which the case may require, wherever I may have committed an orror: my conduct has hitherto state that the Governor was still conferring and been marked with openness and candour, and I shall making treaties with the Hottentots, and that an endeavour to maintain it, cost what it may. If, then.

"The particulars of my case which you sak for, are: salient points for remark. A scarcity of money in First, I am in prison, and I wish to get out. Secondly, Jamaica seems to have produced a very gloomy my food consists of bread, potatoes, and water-gruel, feeling, which exhibits itself in dark forebodings for which is not sufficiently nutritious to preserve the constitution in a healthy state for the space of two years, TRINIDAD.—The most interesting portion of especially in a prison where all is gloom, and dull tercourse; which act most powerfully agon the body by depressing the spirits and enervating the mind It is sufficiently obvious, therefore, that I want better food. I also wish to be allowed pens, ink, and paper, and newspapers; and that my correspondence be unrestricted, that I may have it in my power to made upon me, with the view of preventing my

friends from interesting themselves in my behalf. "I ought, perhaps, to tell you, that I addressed memorial to Lord Normanby, on the 27th of January, in which I requested the above indulgences, and also that my friends be allowed to visit me in my cell at all seasonable hours, with some others, which I do not at present remember. First of all, however, I asked for the summum bonum, liberty; but it appears that all the Noble Marquis could feel himself justified in advising her Majesty to grant was, the remission of that part of my sentence which subjected me to hard labour; and this was carried into effect on the 13th of February. "You will excuse the length of this, I hope: it is so seldom I write (or, I should add, speak, for I am on and may God bless you and it. Be not tyrants over the silent system too,) that I scarcely know when to

leave off "You will be good enough to send the money here many to me I cannot know. I can only say, I did not receive one for nearly five months till this week.

> " Believe me, dear Sir. "Yours truly, and very much obliged, "WILLIAM CARRIER."

"Mr. J. W. Parker, London." Since the receipt of the above, the City of London Charter Association have sent Mr. Carrier 15a., and Mr. Cleave sent him 5s, in addition to 5s worth of Charter Almanacks, placed in the hands of the Committee, to be sold for Carrier's benefit.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

THE POOR LAW. IRISH SYMPATHY FOR THE ENGLISH POOR.

ALL comment upon the sordid meanness and crouching rascality of the Irish joints of the Treasury tail is rendered unnecessary by the undeviating | " tenure." practice of these "pot-walloppers"—these cupboard

GOTT (Attorney-General), ROCHE, SHEIL (the Right

They proceeded to Lord Chesterfield's land, for the dissentients, not one single Irishman of any shade or colour of politics or religion.

We also find H. G. WARD, and E. PROTHEROE, and their eyes. C. Wood (our Halifax M.P.s), in the list of starve-

upon salts and senna for the rest of their lives.

THE MANCHESTER CORN LAW . MEETING.

WE stole an awkward march upon our Manchester Whig friends by a bit of an express last week, by which means we administered the antidote with the

Manchester Chronicle? Why, this :-

"THE LEAGUERS DEFEATED .- Never, within our observation, was there a more signal or humiliating defeat sustained by any party than by the Anti-Corn Law League yesterday, from the Chartists."

Now, will this do for our friends? The Guardian cannot speak truth; he calls a Mr. JAMES CARTbatory of Mr. O'Connor's plan for a Petition LEDGE the reporter for the Star, while he knew he was telling a lie. Was it THOMAS THORNHILL CLARKSON, Esq., who gave evidence against O'BRIEN

himself, that volunteered upon this service? and truly reported, three of the greatest triumphs "faith" by "good works," they have commenced a ever gained by a people over a faction. The comsubscription for the martyred Clayton, which is plete overthrow of Walter and Co. at the Crown and Anchor, upon the "pat them on the belly" question; the signal defeat of the export and import "Ogres" of Derby, with the Mayor in the chair; and the unmerciful whacking of the whole the notes of the rank-smelling tyrants, after having thinned them in skirmishes and section fighting, combe, Esq. M.P., relative to the case of Mr. Carrier, thinned them in skirmishes and section fighting, now in the Wiltshire House of Correction. A me-actually took the whole camp by storm! And morial to Lord Normanby, in his behalf, was adopted when? Why, just when a triumph would have were then brought in from various parts of the been a good announcement of VILLIERS' intended

Messrs. Fielden and Wakley, requesting them to enemy a single shadow of a shade of doubt to hang. Newcastle, or Norwich, or any place, would have inform the Committee whether they have presented a doubt upon; and, as we perceive that the "gentle-" just cause of complaint, should their delegates be men" of Leeds intend taking advantage of the pretheir hands for presentation. The Committee, up to sence of Mr. Baines, M.P., to hold their cheap labour meeting, to whom they were entire strangers. This the present time, (during the short space of three meeting, on Tuesday next, we rust that the thing would bring sections into collision with the Execuwill be put beyond all doubt, or cavil. Our friends tive, which should, above all things, be avoided. Our now see the manner in which their good nature has plan leaves no room for jealousy, suspicion, or after mittee have been materially assisted in their labours, been returned; let them bear in mind that Leeds clap. by the willingness of Messrs. Hume and Duncombe, fought the first battle of the Spring campaign, and,

the faction. happen to be, it becomes the bounden duty of the fortnight; and, we have no doubt, relying, as we gloom of this place, it has seldom been my lot to expe- inhabitants of that locality, to send them to the do, on the spirit and zeal of the people, that rience so much pleasure as I have derived from the national camp at Leeds, on Monday night, in order the remaining half will be forthcoming before next perusal of your letter. It was put into my hand just that they may go over the chart, and each perfectly Saturday. gotten by all; but I found in that unequivocal proof understand the part allotted to him by the council of war, now arranging for the capture of Fort

> PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield; ARRAN, of Bradhow to count heads this time. Harrah for Tuesday. then! Leeds began, and Leeds will finish.

Let M'Devall, LEECH, and Bairstow be sent. without fail, and in time.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

astonishment at our silence upon the subject of a O'MALLEY. war with America, while we have looked upon their indifference as a happy omen of increased domestic of Irish history, each increasing in romantic reflection. Time was, when an earthquake in China beauty and historic research—the whole presentwould have had more effect upon the English mind consequence, the press never failed to supply the may O'Connor say-"no man shall plead ignorance foreign melo-dramatic representation, with blue fire of Ireland when I have done with her."

We baye not mentioned the subject, firstly, be- swered. When completed, the whole series will be

sported with, at least by us; and we fear venturing upon a line, which, by giving an injudicious tone to public opinion, might, by the remotest chance, have that tendency. If he was within reach of us, we would have given our opinion boldly and freely; but any apparent interference, before trial, with the laws of one nation, by the people of another, may John A. Lawson.-His lines on the death of Clayton cause a substitution of defiance for justice; and, let it never be forgotten that if injustice be sanctioned against any one, under any circumstances, a procedent will be very easily framed out of the rule.

Such, then, are our personal reasons for not venturing any remark, while our opinion generally is, that the Free Republic of America will find herselfconsiderably fettered by her three millions of black slaves, and England would find herself no less encumbered by her three millions of white ones, in the event of a war. We trust, we hope, and we feel confident that there will be no war, and, for that very reason, because the slaves of each nation are trammels around each nation's neck; and we earnestly and devoutly pray that upon the first shot being fired, some lucky accident or kind friend, will put a firelock in the hand of every Southern State slave, and say, "There, then, there! behold, you slaves, the land enriched with your hearts' blood, your sweat and your toil! Take, take, take this, musket, as your title henceforth to hold it for yourselves, and to till it and use it for your own benefit, those whom you command, or we will arm SARAH CLAYTON.-We have received her letters them, and depose you." If such is to be one of the results of an American war. God send it! to-night before to-morrow; while we beg to assure C. N., CONGLETON. - You may have a chairman at our virtuous readers, that we have no desire to learn that a company of English soldiers discovered. after the battle, that many had probably shot their own brothers, fathers, sons, or friends. Again, and again, let us impress our readers with the grand truth, that we look for the People's Charter to establish that balance of power which shall decide controversy by right, and not by might. What nation ever yet gained by war!

PEEL AND STANLEY.

WE may at least claim credit, as having been the first to discover a desire, upon the part of the Right Honourable Baronet, to see the Earl of DERBY on his road to bliss, in order that his hopeful son may be on his road to the Upper House. Many circumstances have since transpired to prove the truth of our prophecy; but the press, in discussing the W. V. Sankey .- Next week. question, omits one of the most important points-

Now, STANLEY would be much more powerful than PEEL, if STANLEY could confer as good a tenure upon: We give, however, the names of the following his serfs; but then, unfortunately, he has but a nineteen, who voted for the full measure of atrocity life interest himself, and that a bad one-a very bad proposed by Monkey Russell:-Blake, Bodkin, one; and the young birds know full well, that Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder Brabazon (Lord), Callaghan, Evans, Gisborne should they now give up the certainty for against four persons, namely Hoskisson, Eames, (one of the Anglo-Irish patriots, M.P. for the the uncertainty, by abandoning Sir Robert, Staley, and Adey, but the three latter were ad- County of Carlow), Howard (another Anglo-Irish to go to Lord Stanler, that upon the habitants of a large and populous place called patriot), Hume (the old "brown loaf," and one of melancholy event of the death of Earl Derby, Newall, which is in the heart of the coal district the boys of Kilkenny)," MARTIN, NORREYS, Sir J. D. the cross would stand before the name of each of Greasley, Swadlincote, &c., about three miles O'BRIEN (not BRONTERRE), O'CONNELL, Sir J. Pi-deserter in the Black Book; this is Peel's strength, from Barton, and close adjoining Breiby Park, the and this PEEL knows. We said some weeks ago, Thursday, the 4th of February, the four persons Honourable R. L.), Somenville (Sir W.), Stocks that Peel was preparing to throw himself into originally charged, were drinking the allowance of (Mr. Sergeant), Wyse, and Ashton Yates, (coad-the arms of Whiggery; we now assert that he has become much more liberal than any Whig Govern-Now, don't the English people owe the patriots a ment since 1668, with a single interregnum of Fox been heard to say that he should like to have a hare, a signal debt of gratitude! And of the fifty-one and Bedford sham-liberality towards the close of the eighteenth century, when they had the fear of the American war and French Revolution before

PEEL, WELLINGTON, LYNDHURST, BROUGHAM, and Will the men of Halifax allow them to enter into even STANLEY, will make any sacrifice to get rid of THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE. This body has the town-age, even into the town-again to insult DANIEL, and they will succeed; and then DAN will W. C., TRURO. shall hear from us about the Conventhe people? If they do, we hope they'll put them look in vain for the ladder by which he got on the house-top, and like all fools he'll tumble and crack his neck, for the people will never again be humbugged by any man living; they want their Charter. J. B .- It is better that" the Chartists of a whole town and that none can long withhold with safety.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION-NOMINATION OF THE COUNCIL.

WE have received a considerable number of There appears to be much mystery in the whole names of persons nominated to serve in the first affair. The Morning Chronicle of Monday is silent General Council of the National Charter Association; Samuel Taylor, Pershore. Send 15s. 9d. for upon the "important subject;" the Guardian but, as many others have yet to come in, we have declares it "unsafe to hold any more meeetings;" the deferred publishing them till next week, by which | FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S Sun tells a thumping lie "upon authority;" and yet time we hope that every town and village, which partially recovered, but the mother is still in danger. some of the worthies claim a victory!! If so, we can has not yet nominated its councillors, will have done She is the widow of a poor agricultural labourer, only say they don't deserve it, they have made such so, so that we may lay the whole list before the

> THE CONVENTION: VALUE OF REFLEC-TION.

Most fully agreeing in the universal expression of approval of O'CONNOR's plan of a Convention, we have had time to see some, or rather one, of the defects in its details.

Nothing is more to be dreaded, or more to be avoided, than the slightest provocation for jealous feelings; and, above all, nothing could be more a great number of signatures have already been at Liverpool; or was it Jenemian, or John Edward, injurious than a collision between the Executive and the people of any locality. In order, therefore, to POLITICAL We last week, in our several editions, reported, prevent the possibility of such an occurrence, we would recommend the substitution of the ballot for O'Connon's plan, in the event of more than ten being elected as delegates. That is, we would recommend the Executive to call a public meeting, and at that public meeting, and in presence of all assembled, to write the names of every candidate chosen, upon slips of paper; and then, after Mr. Bails in the chair. The minutes of the large in the very camp. Here the fustions, under a proper shake, commence a ballot, by having the names drawn, by a person blindfold, from the ballotting-box, and when proclaimed, let the name be thrown from the hustings among the audience; and when the eight, with Moir and Williams, are chosen, let those be put to the meeting as the persons

This plan will prevent after disputes and jealousies; We have always told our friends not to leave the for we do confess that the people at Edinburgh, just cause of complaint, should their delegates be postponed upon no better grounds than the vote of a

We throw out the suggestion for the consideration on Tuesday, will finish it with the annihilation of of our readers. We have great pleasure in informing our readers that more than one half of the Wherever Dr. M'Douall, Leech, and Bairstow, sum required has been subscribed during the past

O'CONNOR'S LETTERS.

WE are compelled to postpone O'Connon's letter upon Church Chartism, Teetotal Chartism, Knowledge Chartism, and Household Chartism; and also his letter to the Marquis of Normanny We had but the alternative of withholding them, or his second letter to O'MALLEY; and, in the selection, we consulted our own feelings, which, we are convinced. will be responded to by our readers, that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the chain of electricity, which is sure to be produced OUR readers will, no doubt, have felt some upon the mind of every man by the letters to

The whole series will form a compendium ing Ireland at one view, in a manner never attempted

seventh page, will be read, but never will be anappearance of a promise which would prevent me from by the course which the people of this country ap- second volume of O'Connon's letters to O'Connell.

JOHN MARTIN, CASTLE DOUGLAS, begs to acknow-ledge having received 10s. 8d. from the Sunder-land Chartists, through the hands of Mr. Aitken, for the sufferers at the recent accident. B. C.— He cannot account for it, but the fact was

stated in our notice of last week. next week. PETER HOEY kindly points our attention to an erro

in the petition, which must be attended to and corrected. Peter Hoey was not sentenced for hard labour.
THE DOLE"-A correspondent writes us that there is a charity called the "Dole," bequeathed to the poor of the township of Darton, near Barnsley, by one of the ancestors of the Beaumont family

that it amounts to from £20 to £24 per annum and is given to the numerous poor of the town ship, twice a year, in small sums of 2s., 2s. 6d. 3s. Se. each; and that for some years past, a tailor and draper, being in some office of the parish, has contrived to lay hold of the whole, or a considerable part of it, and has dealt it out to the poor in draperies, and that, too, at exorbitant prices. This is, if true, as scandalous a perversion of the beneficence of charitable minds as we ever heard of ; it certainly forms a very pre-

per subject for legal inquiry.
B., MATTHEW KERR, R. S., and J. WILLIAMS'S Addresses to the Chartists of Durham county and of the collieries, are shut out by press of matter.

LINES on the brutal, nay, d-n-ble treatment of Mr. Frost, declined. THE Spirit of Justice-The Evil Spirit-Label for a Gin Bottle-must stand over till we have more

dated March 17, and 23, and will attend to them in our next.

R.—His poetry is declined. your weekly meetings; he may or may not be of the Council, as may be most convenient. SHEFFIELD CHARTIST, residing at Plymouth, re-

commends that the members of the National Charter Association, throughout the kingdom should endeavour to procure from the Office of the Northern Star such papers as the members may want, on the same terms as the country agents, the whole profits arising from the sale of such papers to be devoted to the Victim Fund. Cornish Man wishes for a definition of the word "Humbug." He must be a humbug indeed! to

W. H. M., we wish we could see the sober common sense of his letter universally adopted. A BRITTLE LANE CHARTIST. - We had not overlooked

the matter. Mr. C. SUTTON, 8, St. Georges'-street, Cheltenham has sent us a long account of an alleged assault upon his wife, and of injustice received from the magistrates there. We cannot interfere in the matter, having only an ex parte statement, and that none of the clearest, to rely on.

W. E. says that Easter Monday is a day on which few of the London Chartists can hold public meetings for the victims, and recommends Good Friday as a substitution. It is for the London Chartists to decide that, which they may easily

OUR BIRMINGHAM CORRESPONDENT desires us to say that his parcel was so posted, last week, that we ought to have had it in time: we have received several other like communications, throwing the blame of delay on the post office. We can only repeat that the fact was as we stated. DUBLIN CHARTISTS.—Their letter last week was cer-

tainly never received here.

C. W. sends us an account of a man having been entrusted with 1s. 6d., by the wife of poor Booker, to give to him at the Hell-hole, in Northallerton; but which commission he failed to execute, and now refuses to return, or give any account of the 1s 6d. If this be so, it is, as our correspondent says, "worse than highway robbery," and the scump should be kicked out of every honest man's house every time he dares to enter one but C. W. cannot suppose we should publish the particulars of such a charge on anonymous

AMES ARTHUR.—Both parcels were posted in time. We have long said, and we now repeat it, that M. WALE, TRURO.—The letter about the cards has peen, Wellington, Lyndhurst. Broughan, and been sent to the Executive.

BYRNE, Vale of Leven .- The weight of petitions is unlimited: but they must be open at the ends. tion and O'Brien's plates.

LAREY TOOL, the Keswick Chartist, is entitled to the plate, and ought to have had all that have been

given since he commenced taking the paper. be disappointed" occasionally, than that the Chartists of the whole empire be disappointed, which speedily must be the case if our rules were not adhered to. If the Agents sent their money

in time, none would be disappointed of their papers from non-nayment. HAXTON.—Yes. W. MARSHALL .- Yes. W. Stokes .- We do not supply him.

papers from date to end of year. CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS.

From three Monkwearmouth friends $\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L} & s. & d. \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

	0111111111111			
From	a few Friends in Leven and			
	vicinity	0	13	6
~	J. M'Ron, Paisley	0	2	0
~	Upper Wortley	0	10	0
~	Congleton	0	5	0
~	Dunfermline, per Mr. Drys-	^		•
	dale	U	4	6
~	Brighton, by Messrs. Kell. Willit, and Abcom	0	3	0
	Dunfermline, per D. Ireland	3	12	4
~	a few Females at a spinning			
	mill, Aberdeen	0	6	3
**	a few Males, do., do	0	2	9
TICAL	L PRISONERS' AND CHARTER	Ċ	NVI	ENTIO

PUND. From 300 Members of the Charter

Association, Sutton-in-Ash-

	fleid	•••	1	. 5	0	
	Mr. Brook, Dewsbury		0	10	0	
	Tower Hamlets Association	n.				
••	per Mr. E Thurkwell		0	7	6	
	•	•••	0	0	6	
~			0	6	23	
*	G. Wright, Accrington	•••	0	2	ດ້	
~	the Working Men of Hudde	rs-				
			1	0	0	
~		•••	0	2	0	
*	the Chartists of Daw Green		0	10	0 .	
	High Town, in Liversed	ge,				
-	per Mr. Penny		1	2	1	
	Wakefield, per George Ada	m-				
	_	•••	1	1	7	
	J. Turner, London	•••	0	1	0	
~			0	1	0	
*	Oldham, per W. Hamer		1	0	0	
~			0	2	б	
~	twelve Female Chartists	at				
	Loughborough	•••	0	2	6	
	the Chartists at Carlisle	•••	1.	0	0	
~	a few Chartists at Oxford	•••	0	6	6	
~	the National Charter Assoc	ia-				
	tion, Hull	•••	1	0	0	

Manchester J. Wrathard, Barnard Castle 0 0 3 .. Great Horton Relief Committee 0 5 0 ... Mansfield, per J. Smith ... 0 10 0 ... P. D. G., London ... 0 2 6 Bolton, per J. Murray ... the Females of Kilbarchan, ... 0 6 0 per J. M'Crea ... 0 10 0 Stafford, per W. Peplow ... 0 2 6 . Markinch, Fifeshire, per W. Melville 0 10 0

Greaves 0 10 0 _ some Ladies and Gentlemen at Edinburgh, per J. Syme... 0 0 6 .. Stoke-upon-Trent, per G. B. Maut ... 0 5 0
Monmouth, per J. Buttery ... 0 3 0 Gatchouse, per J. Walker ... 0 10 6 Ouseburn, per J. Hall ... 0 6 0 Woodbank print-works, per J. Arthur 0 3 6 ... Uppleby, near Carlisle, do. ... 0 2 2 .. G. R., Ross, Hereford 4 0 .. G. L., do. do. ... 1 0 . Alexander Clysdale, per J. Cameron ... 1 0 0 ... 1 0 0 ... the National Charter Associa-

tion, Worcester ... 6 7 0 ... Mr. Helliwell, Horsforth ... 0 1 6 ... a Friend to Chartism... 0 0 4 .. D. Blackburn ... _ a few reformed 'geese,' Leeds 1 5 . the Chartists of Burton-upon Trent ... the Chartists of Wotton-under-Edge 0 3 6 the members of the Charter Association, Lancaster ... 0 5 0

a few Chartists at Blackburn 0 10 0 . Nottingham, per J. Sweet... 1 0 0 Chesterfield, per W. Martin 0 6 0 the National Charter Association, Sheffield 0 12 9
... a few Chartists at Cheltenham 0 10 0 the Barnsley Chartists ... 1 0 0 .. Sudbury, per W. Mayhall ... 0 7 8 Warrington, per J. Savory ... 0 7 0 the Chartists of Moreton, per J. Collinge... ... the Radicals of Bradford Moor and Swain Green 9 2 6 two Moulders at Aberdeen ... 0 1 0 Blairgowrie, per J. Edwards 0 5 0 Cummersdale, per J. M'Nichol 0 17 . J. Smith, Sowerby ... 0 2 6 the Chartists at Batley ... 0 2 6 Leeds, per J. Illingworth ... 0 2 3 Sowerby and Mill Bank ... 0 9 Halifax... a few Weavers at Micklethwaite and Morton, near Bingley ... 0 2 0 ... 0 2 0 ... 0 2 0 ... 0 2 0 ... A B C, a working man, with a wife and five children, London ... Robert Makay, moulder, Aberdeen ... 0 • 6
Merton, Surrey, per J. Dale 0 10 • Holt, near Melksham, Wilts. 0 10 0

. a Working Man, Park-lane, Leeds 0 1 6 Thomas Taylor, Monmouth... 0 1 0 ... Mercy Brown, Cheltenham ... 0 6 6 _ eleven persons at Stokesley, per J. Hebden 0 9 •

VOR PROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES'S RESTORATION COMMITTEE.

From the Joiners and Fitters, Chester-le-Street, per T. Varty 0 10 . From Henry Edward Hay ... • 2 6 .. the Working Men's Association, Trure ... 10 0 Postage of petition ... 1 2 FOR MRS. CLAYTON. From Dewsbury, per W. M. Holt... • 6 9 Bath, per J. Cogswell ... 0 7 the Brown-street Association, Manchester, per J. Popplewell... ... 0 15 8 a few Democrats, Girvan, Ayrshire... 6 7 ... the Vale of Leven, per D.

Campbell 1 5 6 ... Middlesbro', per J. Hollinshead ... 1 15 • Sutton-in-Ashfield, per J. Simmons 0 4 6.

Chesterfield and Brampton, per W. Martin ... 0 2 6 Ouseburn, per J. Hall ... Great Horton Relief Committee 0 2 7 Mansfield, per J. Smith ... 0 6 4 Rochdale, per W. Baker ... 0 16 0 .. Bradford (Wilts), per J. Has-Oldham Chartist Association 0 10 0 .. Norwich, per J. Darken, per S. Goat thirty Shoemakers at London, per W. Holliday ... 0 5 2 the Chartists of Brighton ... 0 5 0 .. a Chartist hair-dresser, the proceeds of one day's labour, Brighton ... 0 9 0

.. Bishopwearmouth, per Mr. J. Helmsley 0 9 16 Stroud Chartists ... 0 18 0 .. Upper Wortley FROM THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, TIVERTON. For Mrs. Frost 0 10 0 .. H. Vincent ... 0 10 0 ... Carrier 0 10 0 the Executive Com-

Hove 0 0 6 Dundee, per James Young ... 3 1 6

FOR A PRESS FOR J. B. 6'BRIEN. From G. Wright, Accrington ... 0 6 0 From Stroud Chartists

Chartist Entelligence.

EDINBURGH .-- A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held in Whitefield Chapel, on Monday last, to consider the propriety of adopting the National Petition. Mr. John Ritchie being called to the chair, said that at this time it being called to the chair, said that at this time it a Petition Convention, as proposed by Mr. O'Connor. was the duty of all Radicals to exert themselves, The moderate party was in its favour, and so was and keep their position, as there were many humbugs endeavouring to lead them astray, and concluded by reading the placard calling the meeting. Mr. Ranken then read Mr. O Connor's letter and the National Petition, and after making some remarks on the Charter, &c., he moved the adoption of the petition. Mr. Blackie made some capital remarks, and seconded the motion. Mr. Grant rose, and moved that two clauses be struck out of the petition. which, not being seconded, fell to the ground. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. John Watson then moved that Mr. Duncombe be requested to present the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Peter Anderson, and carried unanimously. It was Peter Anderson, and carried unanimously. It was then moved by Mr. Innes that Mr. Sankey be amidst great laughter and cheering. He concluded appointed delegate for Edinburgh, which was seconded and carried. Mr. Pettigrew moved that subscription-sheets be got up, to assist in defraying the expences, which was seconded by Mr. Nisbett, lock, Secretary, gave the expences, which was seconded by Mr. Nisbett, lock of the Directors would be and carried. It was then suggested by Mr. A. Gray lock of Thursday might to daying plans for carrying the expences, which was seconded by Mr. Nisbett, and carried. It was then suggested by Mr. A. Gray that, in the event of the House of Commons rejecting the prayer of the petition, that the delegates be instructed to draw up an address, to be presented to her Majesty, which was generally approved of.
The meeting then gave a vote of thanks to the
Chairman, and dispersed. A goodly spirit was manifested by those present, and there are great hopes that the petition will be most numerously

YORK.—The Chartists met, as usual, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst; when the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously ;- "That we, the members of the National Charter Association, resident in York, having Messrs. Callen, Colquhoun, and others expressed themopened a subscription for the purpose of having a grand demonstration on the release of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., from the dungeon, do recommend the Chartists of the various localities to adopt a similar course, for the purpose of sending delegates to do honour to the 'Noble patriot' on that oc-

PRESTON.—The Chartists are all alive, and full of zeal in the good cause, and rapidly increasing in numbers. They have at last succeeded in obtaining a place of meeting for twelve months, and can now defy all the base attempts of the persecuting middle class men, who are very desirous of putting men, the Household Suffrage humbugs, the volun-

BRADFORD.—At a meeting held on Wednesday, at the house of Mr. Godsbury, Goodmansend, the following resolutions were unanimously carried: "That this meeting highly approves of a Political Prisoner's Liberation and Chartist Petition Convention, to sit in London for a formight."—"That this meeting disapprove of the Executive Council, or a public meeting in Manchester, or in any other town. having exclusive power of nominating ten persons from the number nominated by the country, as fit and proper persons to constitute the Convention; and further, we consider that the whole of the members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain should elect them."—"That a public meeting be held in the Chapel, Long Croft Place, on Saturday, the 3rd of April, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to sit in the Convention."

STOKE - UPON - TRENT .-- A petition against the Poor Law Continuance Bill, strongly worded, is in course of signature here.

BURTON-ON-TRENT .- If proof be wanting to establish the fact of the rapid progress of our cause, Burton at present affords it. Twelve months ago we had not a single Chartist in this town; Sunday morning. One of the police said he had now we can boast of at least thirty "good men and the lads were gambling in Boot and Shoe true." The Northern Stee was then unknown in the lads were gambling in Boot and Shoe true." The Northern Star was then unknown; now Yard, and on going there, found the two prisoners we have six weekly. We are progressing rapidly, tossing. He locked them up. The lads said they though we have much to contend with: the sainted teachers of the people, the middle-class legislators. spoils, have done their worst to crush every germ of our growing principles; but in vain. Knowledge is progressive, and truth immutable; and like the mountain stream, it may be impeded or retarded in The lads replied they thought it was not very likely. its course, but gathering strength by every obstacle, will ultimately burst all bounds, and find its way at it is a fine day for it? The lads—I dare say we last in calm and majestic beauty to the great ocean of truth.

CARRIER, THE CHARTIST VICTIM, has been removed from the gaol at Devizes, to Salisbury, where the

steady and rapid progress. A room has been ob- thereof in his return to the Excise-office, whereby tained at Stannington, a village about four miles from he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £20 he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £20 for each offence.—Mr. Ward, solicitor, appeared to illustrative of the principles of the Charter, will be support the information, and Mr. Bond was for the delivered on Sunday part. delivered on Sunday next. This is the result of the exertions of a few friends, who were intent upon breaking up some fresh ground, and who were delighted to find that one or two Stars find their way that remote corner. The second of November, to Mr. Israel Burrows, for which he charged 15s., and the duty, not accounted for was that the corner. into that remote corner. The regular meeting of 2s. 6d., Mr. Bond took an objection to the informawhen Mr. March was elected joint secretary, and the exemptions, of which there were three, provided by the Act (2 and 3 Victoria) under which they were pence were collected for the London delecation. pence were collected for the London delegates. A proceeding. Mr. Ward argued contra. But the letter was read from Mrs. Peddie, which excited magistrates, having taken the opinion of their law some interest. The meeting eddie, which excited magistrates, having taken the opinion of their law and dissome interest. The meeting, after the transaction clerk, ruled that the objection was valid, and disof some important business, separated, highly gratinissed the information. The other was withdrawn, fied with the proceedings of the evening.

UPPER WORTLEY (NEAR LEEDS.)-Funen sermons were preached, on Sunday last, in a lan room near the New Inn, by Messre. Alderson, Bradford, and Hick, of Leeds, for Clayton, and Thomas Howgate. Eighteen shillings were collected for the widow of Clayton; Mrs. Howgate in the collection. having declined to participate in the collection.

NEWCASTLE.—At the weekly meeting, the 23rd, the accounts being balanced, the remained £2 5s. 6d. on hand. Half a ream ruled foolscap was ordered for the National Petition. The Secretary was instructed to con respond with the surrounding districts, requesting their co-operation.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIA TION, residing in or near Newcastle, having cards of membership not accounted for, are requested account for them at their earliest convenience, the the sub-tressurer may remit to Manchester. Messrs. WILLIAMS and BINNS have declined

serving as delegates to the Convention. The people have written to Mr. J. Watkins, nor in London, requesting him to represent Newcastle and Sunderland. Mr. Mason lectured at Cramling. ton to a few of the right sort on Thursday; and Kenton on Saturday to a very attentive audience. DUNFERMIANE. - A musical entertain. ment, for the benefit of the victims' families, was got up here last week. Twenty-two musicians and a leader gave their services gratuitously, and £2 12s. 4d., exclusive of expences, was realised for the benevolent object of the meeting.

GLASGOW.—At a meeting of the members of the Church, held on Thursday night week, it was agreed that steps be taken ammediately to raise the necessary means to buy the one at present occupied, or build another. It was then agreed that the Rev. Mr. Brewster be requested to re-deliver a lecture, lately delivered by him in Glasgow, on the present state of the poor. A meeting was held in the church, on Tuesday evening, when Mr. O'Connor's Convention Petition Plan was agreed on, and it was resolved to send a delegate to London. Mr. Moir spoke at some length, and read a letter from Mr. O'Connor, which was loudly cheered. Public Meering.-A public meeting of the inha-

bitants of Glasgow, was held in the Christian Chartist Church, according to advertisement, at eight o'clock, on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the plan of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, relative to a Political Prisoners' Liberation and Petition Convention. Mr. Hamilton, of Stonehouse, was unanimously called to the chair. He opened the meeting in a brief speech, in which he recom-mended calm and judicious deliberation upon the very important subject which had called them together, and concluded, by remarking that the Ethiopian might change his skin, and even the leepard his spots, but it appeared impossible for the mis-rule Whigs to change their principles of cruely and oppression. (Cheers.) Mr. John Rodger the rose for the purpose of moving the first resolution, which he did in a lengthened speech, fraught with sound reasoning and undeniable facts, and concluded with a feeling appeal in behalf of the exiled and imprisoned Chartists. He sat down by moving "That this meeting agree to assist in getting up Great National Petition in behalf of the principles of the People's Charter, and praying the legislature to take steps for the liberation of the exiled and incarcerated patriots." (Cheers.) Mr. M'Crae, of Kilbarchan, seconded this resolution in a heart-stirring and eloquent speech, in which he depicted, in glowing language, the superhuman ex-ertions of O'Connor in the Chartist cause, his unmerited sufferings at the hands of the infamous Whigs, which he (Mr. M'Crae) lashed with well merited severity. He dwelt, at considerable length, on the sufferings of the other patriots, and invoked, in a strain of poetical enthusiasm, the shades of our martyred and patriotic ancestors to inspire us with fresh devetion in the cause of liberty. He sat down amidst great cheering. The resolution was then put by the Chairman and unanimously adopted. Mr. Cullen, after a few pointed observations moved the second resolution, "That this meeting cordially agrees with the plan of sending a delegate to London to sit in Convention, for the purpose of using every legal means for carrying the Charter and the liberation of all political prisoners, and that the directors of the Lanarkshire Universal Suffrage Association devise plans for raising the necessary means for that purpose, and that they call a public meeting for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person to act as delegate. Mr. Cullen supported the resolution with his usual ability. Mr. M'Farlane in seconding the resolution remarked, that no motion, he believed, had ever met with more general approbation among the Chartists of every description than the plan of the more sanguine: the one party because they had always acted upon it; the other party because it came from the quarter it did—in fact, he believed no one would oppose it, unless it were from factious metives. The speaker went on in his own eloquent way, showing the good results that were likely to flow from the measure. He was repeatedly cheered The resolution was then put by the Chairman, and unanimously carried. Mr. Moir was then loudly called for, upon which that Gentleman proceeded towards the bench, amid the loud cheers of the meeting, and, in one of his very best severe cutting and sarcastic speeches, belaboured the held on Thursday night, to devise plans for carrying out the resolutions of the meeting; the meeting then adjourned.

LECTURE. Mr. Robert Malcolm delivered his lecture on class legislation, in the Chartist Church, on Tuesday last, at eight o'clock, p.m., to a very respectable andience. The subject of the lecture was good, and elicited considerable appliause. He concluded by proposing a union with the middle classes, for the purpose of obtaining the Charter, and recommended that all offensive language, against that class, should be carefully avoided by the Chartists. The proposition and recommendation caused considerable merriment among those present. selves briefly on the subject; the substance of which was, that the Chartists had done everything they could to get the middle classes to co-operate with them, and had ultimately found out, that they had only been grasping at a shadow and leaving the substance behind, and if any offensive language had been used against the middle class, they had themselves to blame, having been the first aggressors, and that the middle-class were so cut up in sections or parties, that no union could be formed with them. There were the Whig and Tory party, the Corn Law Repealers, the Undefined Extension of the Suffrage taries, Non-intrusionist and Church Endowment parties, and last not least, a party so deeply engaged in looking after black slavery that they could not see the white slavery at their own doors. In a word, the middle-class were divided upon all subjects and united upon none, while the Chartists along with the real friends of humanity among the middleclasses, were firmly united upon one given object, and they must and will ultimately triumph. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer for his otherwise

excellent lecture, when the meeting dissolved. ECCLESHILL.-LECTURE.-On Monday evening last, Mr. Cliffe, of Halifax, delivered a lecture, "On the present state of the country," to a large assembly of the working and middle class, at the Victoria Inn, Eccleshill. We understand that it is Mr. C.'s intention to arouse the people of Eccleshill, and, for that purpose, will lecture every Monday night for some

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS.—On Monday last, two ragged little urchins, from Boot and Shoe Yard, whose names are Thomas Madden and James M'Hannah, were brought before the magistrates for gambling on were not gambling, but, one of them, having the good fortune to possess a sixpence, was amusing three shillings and fourpence each, and the costs? can, if we get there. To be set in the stocks for three hours.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE EXCISE.—On Monday from the gaol at Devizes, to Salisbury, where the treatment is better, by an order from Lord Normanby, received on Sunday last. The friends of Mr. Carrier will direct their letters to him accordingly.

| Salisbury, where the treatment is better, by an order from Lord the Bank, appeared before the sitting magnitudes the Court House, to answer to two informations at the Court House, to answer to two informations preferred against him by the Excise, for having, on the 2nd of November, and the 4th of December, letters are the court House, without making the required entry offence. Mr. Ward having stated the case in the but only to be amended.

FURIOUS RIDING .- On Monday last, Edward Gascoigee, a butcher's lad, apprentice to Mr. James Walker in Briggate, was charged before the sitting Walker in Briggate, was charged before the sitting Majorrates at the Court House, with having ridden a woman was brought up charged with the crime of begging, after being ordered out of the town. Like Church, about three miles from Warrington. The ever a chird, in Dusingstoop and the evidence given it would appear most person; in similar situations, she presented an funeral was headed by a procession of upwards of ton's remains, from the churchyard of Northallerton Dublin Gazettes, and for every London and Prosharge for attendance was £1 ls., and it appearing gave a very artless account of herself. She read, so the parties, af to the magistrates that the lad had no intention of said that her name was Ann Wilson, and that mitted him to read it. fature equestrian exploits.

FIRE-On Tuesday afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in the farm buildings at Bramley Grange, Wing-moor, near Leeds, the property of Mr. Skelton. The flames were first observed about half-past one the aid of fire engines. These were soon despatched, not before it had destroyed the barn, containing a grain; besides the stabling, and four stacks, namely. one of wheat, one of oats, one of hay, and another of straw. The fire, we understand, originated from a chimney of one of the farm cottages getting on fire, a spark from which communicated with some loose straw. The damage will probably amount to between £400 and £500, which is covered by insurance in the Leeds and Yorkshire office.

CATTION TO SHOP-KEEPERS.—It is the practice with some of the shop-keepers in our most public streets to leave large packages, particularly of drapery goods, standing in front of their shops-a practice for which they are liable to be fined under the police act. A shop-keeper in Lowerhead Row. appeared by summons before the magistrates on Saturday last, when, it being his first offence, he was excused on payment of the expenses, (6s. 6d.,) but cautioned to be very careful how he again

Court-House, to answer to an information preferred against him by one of the nightly watch, for suffering card and dice playing in his house. From the entement of Mr. Read, the chief-constable, it would appear that some officious neighbour of Mr. Collister's had, in a most friendly spirit, sent a letter to the Mayor, informing him that such practices were suffered; the letter was handed to Mr. Read, and be, at the request of the Mayor, told the watchman to call in on Monday night, when two parties were playing cards in one room, and a party were at dice in the bar. The cards were taken possession of. Mr. Collister pleaded ignorance of what was going en; but said, as it had been made out, he hoped the asgistrates would be as lenient as possible. He had is his house, finding it impossible to carry on without some amusement being allowed, as if parties could not get it at one place, they would go to mother. Mr. Alderman Holdforth, who was on the bench said-" We have nothing to do with the law but to adminster it, and we shall fine you in the lowest penalty we can. I think it is a hard case, and a very objectionable law, to debar a poor man

astonishing growth of thirty feet and upwards since hs: March.

circumstances:-He was taking a walk in the fields along with five or six of his companious, one of whom had a knife open in his hand, when a scuffle Prose, in which Townend took a prominent part, and the knife was accidentally run into his arm. We have not heard the exact nature of the wound, but were soon in attendance, had much difficulty in stopping the effusion of blood. The poor sufferer now lies at the Traveller's Inn, Ossett, in a very precarious state.

CONCERT, MUSIC HALL-Judging from the programme of Herr Eckersberg's concert for Monday evening next, a rich and brilliant treat will be afforded to the lovers of music. In addition to the various pieces by the usual band, and the military band, the names of Herr Eckersberg and Mr. Bywater occur in solo performances, the former on the clarionet, and the latter on the violin, besides that of Miss Brown for two songs. The finale (2) grand musical picture and representation of the Battle of Waterloo) promises to be an interesting piece. Indeed, the programme presents throughout

a judicious and attractive selection. A PUBLICAN'S PEST .- On Tuesday last, George without ceremony he was as coolly desired to make justice. - Correspondent. himself scarce. From the Griffin be went to the Golden Lion, where he again feasted himself with whence he was meditating a hasty retreat on Tuesday forenoon. The waiter, however, who was too ed a bird to be caught with chaff, placed a veto ton his further perambulations, by giving him into he custody of an officer, by whom he was introduced to the magistrates. In the presence, he was Resident as need be, not deigning to answer any questions. After consulting with their clerk, the bach said that he had committed an indiciable and they therefore should call upon him to find No sureries in £23 each, to be of good behaviour

E, however, 10 be taken.

in three months, in default of which he would go to

Watefield for that period. Being a stranger, and

improvided with the necessary bail, he was kindly aken in" by Mr. Shepherd at Wakefield, on the

Poor Law Union.—At the meeting of Guar- which arises from him is beyond description. the on Friday last, read the accounts of the Union Were read, when it appeared that the Union Slaithwate, £129 12s. Honley, £200, Linth-lie £120, Lindley, £100, Wooldale, £113, all first townships, except Linthwaite, send Guarwho are all for the enforcement of the Law. discussion arose as to the propriety of summonthe overseers and assistant-overseers, which was passed; but the clerk told them that the chief freeer had not been noticed for the payment,

pon for the payment of each call. tader take the following as a sample :- "Should henceforth and for ever.

Por law to effect that object than the amended book is open at Mr. Fenton's, Temperance Hotel,

KELGHLEY. REFUGE FOR THE DESTI-TUTE.—At the Petty Sessions, held last week, before ODD FELLOWS.—On Sunday last, a funeral of one of

riding over the child, he was ordered to pay this, she came from Preston in Lancashire, although and was then dismissed with a caution as to his her native town was Glossop, in Derbyshire; that she had wrought nearly all her life in cotton factories, but through being thrown out of employment, was under the necessity of either begging, port his wife, who had become chargeable to that stealing, or starving. Well, my good woman, said the humane magistrate, if we should let you go at o'clock, when an express was sent to this town for this time, would you promise us that you would go straight home to your parish, and never beg again. and by great exertions the fire was got under, but She assured him, with many thanks for his kindness. that if they would only liberate her, she would do rainable thrashing machine, and a large quantity of So. Sugden, the constable, who was standing by her side all the time, thinking that the magistrates intended to do as they said in good earnest, and that he would consequently less the twenty-five shillings he would consequently less the twenty-five shillings and it was some time before she could be swooned, and it was some time before she could be drew their worship's attention to her shoes and stockings, which, together with the rest of her dress, he represented as being in the most deplorable condition. His timely hint had the desired effect. Mr. Ellis then asked her what money she had about her to take her home with! On her replying none at all: well, then, said the kind-hearted magistrate, you have proved, by your own confession, that if we let you go at this time, you will commence begging again, for the means of support, while on your way home, and, therefore, we cannot let you go. The two magistrates, after consulting together about a minute, ordered her to be committed to Wakefield House of Correction for fourteen days. The principal objection urged by the magistrates, against her GAMING IN PUBLIC HOUSES.—On Tuesday last, carry her home with, and to remedy this, they sent her to prison, whence she would be discharged, after her to prison, whence she would be discharged. being set at liberty, was, that she had no money to Mr. Henry Collister, who keeps the Queen Ann, at her to prison, whence she would be discharged, after Holbeck, appeared before the magistrates at the a fortnight's punishment, in exactly the same situation, without money, besides being at a greater distance from home.

CATCHING A TARTAR-Last week, a curate employed at the Bingley Parish Church took a walk on business as far as Cullingworth and neighbourhood, to ascertain the feelings of his flock about establishing a Chapel of Ease, in the Odd Follows Hall, at the above place. In the course of his ramble he came to a small hamlet called Rycroft, and walked into a poor man's house to interrogate the family on the subject. The man was in the garden at the time, and after allowing him a sufficient opportunity to question his wife, thought he would walk in and have a little conversation with the gentleman himself. After pursuing the usual compliment, the husband brought out a testament and read a portion in praise of charity, after which, he asked by the boys to take the money out of the desk in a him if he thought the establishment to which he sly manner. He presently left the shop, and it was belonged, and which swallowed up the sum of ten afterwards discovered that he immediately left the millions annually, had anything to do with that town and proceeded to York per coach to see the willions annually, had anything to do with that virtue. The curate gave no answer, but looked at the fire. He then asked him several questions about the consistency of Christian ministers supporting in Castlegate, and £1 163. was found on him. the consistency of Christian ministers supporting amusing himself, while the rich are permitted by pression and tyrany, and wished to know his original population about the People's Charter. The curate still continued dumb, looking at the consistency of continued dumb, looking at the curate still continued dumb, looking at the People's Charter. The curate still continued dumb, looking at the People's Charter. The curate still continued dumb, looking at the People's Charter. The curate still continued dumb, looking at the People's Charter. The curate still continued dumb, looking at the People's Charter. The curate still continued further principles at th when measured was found to have attained the prison for advocating the cause of truth and justice. He the curate took hold of his hat, and the man, thinking he was going to commence without agree- Lookers.—On Wednesday last, Smith Greenwood, for carrying out the plan recommended by O'Counor, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers addressed as above, which will be immediately aning to the stipulation, said, now I tell you, if you before the sitting magistrates, charged pray here, you shall pray for Feargus O'Connor brought up before the sitting magistrates, charged incarcerated Chartists; likewise to nominate a fit peron Sunday last, to a young man of the name of George Townend, of Gawthorp, under the following tinests. He was the following timests. He was the following timests. and all the others, and mention their names dis- with ill using Mary Hoyle, a young woman em- son to act as one of the Executive. All true friends to tinctly. The curate, however, made to the door, ployed in the same factory; the magistrates gave the Charter are requested to attend. bidding him good day, and the man returned the him a severe reprimand, and, it being the first compliment, by telling him, that he was very far offence, he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 5s. from the character of a genuine Christian minister. and coets.

BARNSLEY .- On Monday last, Mrs. Booth, of Baker's-street, was found dead in her bed, though evening.

MITCHELL-The friends of Mitchell, who has been condemned to execution, have got up a petition, prayng for a commutation of his sentence.

OVENDEN .-- ORDER OF THE PEACEFUL DOVE. On Monday last, the Honourable Order of the intelligent and patriotic body of men have not yet Pesceful Dove, of the Halifax district, opened a got the dispute settled with their masters, or rather new Lodge, at the house of Mr. Tidswell, the with those three or four masters in Sunderland, with those three or four masters and bring Golden Ficece Inn, Bradshaw Laue, Ovenden, when who have conspired to crush the Society, and bring twenty-four healthy-looking men were initiated into down the condition of the workmen; but we are the Order, and all of them seemed quite pleased. glad to state that there is not the slightest disposition upon the part of the men to submit to this: to and substantial supper was provided by the host and avoid it, many have left the town, their wives and hostess of the house, to which fare the party did families being supported most liberally by those in on the principles contained in the People's Charter. ample justice.

Bottomley, a man who says he is a woolsorter, and son of a man of the name of James Livesey, in the have exhibited so much littleness of soul, there is no Chartists. comes from Rochdale, was brought before the sitting pay of the rich, desired the boys to go away. The magistrates at the Leeds Court House, on a charge boys refused; and upon their doing so, James the proposed profit-hunting reduction. The large will be supposed profit to men are reluctant to appeal for aid, although they have expense he had been faring sumptuously hundred yards or more), and in a few moments have ever been amongst the first to render it; but returned with a sort of stick, and very deliberately we trust that the spirit which has dictated this reluction. The way are not a sumption of the name of Thomas Birtwistle of Rell-lang near and all the spirit which has dictated this returned with a sort of Rell-lang near and eligit that spontageous support which they are support which they are not sort of the pays of the rich, desired the boys to go away. The doubt that the men will succeed in their efforts to resist the proposed profit-hunting reduction. The men are reluctant to appeal for aid, although they have ever been amongst the first to render it; but returned with a sort of stick, and very deliberately we trust that the spirit which has dictated this reluction. he was given into custody. From the statements the name of Thomas Birtwistle, of Bell-lane, near and elicit that spontaneous support which they so made it would seem that Bottomiey came to Leeds in Bury. The boy dropped, to all appearance, lifeless well deserve. the middle of last week, and first put up at Parker's on the ground : he was conveyed home in the night. BINGLEY.—Public Meeting on the New Temperance Coffee House, in Briggate, but not being Surgical aid was quickly procured, and the boy Poor Law.—A public meeting, in compliance with a liegether a teetetaller when he could get any thing pronounced to be in imminent danger of his life. a requisition, was convened at this place, to take better, he only patronised "temperance" until he has since recovered, but what has Livesey been into consideration the propriety of petitioning Par-had had time to reconnoitre the town, and had eaten done with? What does the reader think? Was he liament, for the repeal of this obnoxious measure; and drank to the amount of 5s. ld., when he slipped committed to take his trial at the Assizes! No, or that otherwise the power might be vested in the foreign; his stomach no longer relished tea, before the sitting magistrates, E. Grundy, E.q. and "Sampson;" he wanted something others; and, in consequence of his father being a o'clock, at which very few persons were present. After stronger, and, accordingly, having found comfort- favourite of the rich, he was allowed to compromise some time, it was moved and seconded that Mr. Farable quarters at the Griffin, he ordered largely of the matter, while it was distinctly sworn by three rand do take the chair, which he immediately did, bed, breakfast, and brandy," until Monday atter- or four of the boys, that the stick had a dagger in it. without waiting for the consent of those assembled. abon, when " mine host" was so uncivil as to desire This is either a gross violation of the law, or the After some remarks, expressive of his regret that Ament. Our hero said very coolly that he had no law is an outrage on the British people, and shews the meeting was not more numerously attended, the money, nor had he any means of getting any; so the necessity for a change in the administration of Chairman sat down, and Mr. Tipping, a working

CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK.-BRUthe good things of the larder and the bar, and from name of Edward Helen had, it appears, been with Some high words passed between the parties, Mr. one of his brother Odd Fellows, paying their devotions to Bacchus, until a late hour on the 10th inst., man talking about committing him to the care of the when Helen's wife came to take him home; they constable, and finding that to be of non-effect he thought they would call upon a friend in Fountainstreet; consequently they knocked at the door, when not do; Mr. T. intimated that he cared as little for instantly two policemen. M'Koon and Davies, who his law, as he did for himself. A resolution was happened to be on the other side of the road, came, moved and seconded, to which Mr. Tipping and without ceremony struck Helen's wife, who moved an amendment, but the chairman had a child in her arms. Of course the husband refused to put it, but said the mover man he had committed an indictable had a child in her arms. Of course the husband might second any of the resolutions proposed, and with the resolution of course he refused to these disturbers, instead of protectors of the peace, do on such conditions. The object of Mr. T. was to resumed their barbarity by beating the husband with get the meeting adjourned to a time when the worktheir heavy bindgeons; indeed they not only beat people could attend, but this was evidently contrary the him, but they also took him and confined him in the to the design of the partners who had convened to the meeting. The Chairman, if he expects to become Liverpool.—Mr. M'Cartney purposes lecturing on the meeting. implored them to release her husband, but instead of popular, must manage his public conduct in rather HUDDERSFIELD.—Anti-Corn Law Asso- so doing, they immediately locked her and her child Curiox.—At a recent meeting of the Anti-Corn Law up likewise; during all this time, the unfortunate at the above meeting. Association, held at the Temperance Hotel, several man was bleeding profusely, insomuch that these with members expressed an opinion that it was in- hirelings deemed it necessary for their own safety to dispensably necessary to call a public meeting of the take him to the infirmary. After he had been inhabitants, to get up a petition for presentation examined by the surgeon, he was taken back and immediately after Easter. Others, being afraid of placed in durance vile." Both were liberated within a period of placed in durance vile. public opinion, declared it could not be done for the next day, yet the man was so dreadfully abused by over the railing of the staircase, whilst in the act of Charity abused by over the railing of the staircase, whilst in the act of Charity mith a resumment shill man the had. An in-Charists, and that it would be all right if it was these aforesaid night gnardians that, to all appeardifficulty, when they would have no op- ance, he cannot possibly recover. He has been duly Position. The opinion of the leaders of the Auti- attended to by two surgeons, who have done all in Can Law Repealers, who are to visit the tea party, their power to restore the dying man. He is constantly in a state of insensibility, and the bad smell returned.

MANSFIELD .- Few hamlets now-a-days es-Min to the House of Commons, the production of to the tyrants and oppressors of the poor. The peo I shall be compelled, in some cases, to step the papers, but hope that the Honorouble House ple of Mansfield have commenced a subscription for but hope that these hints and statements will render that unnecessary. would adopt some measure for the relief of the poor, the families of these poor men. A subscription that unnecessary.

The likely to A. Temperance Hotel, Stockwell-gate,-Correspondent.

WARRINGTON.—GRAND UNITED ORDER OF

WAKEFIELD, -MATRIMONY NOT BLISSPUL. Benjamin Rodgers, of East Ardsley, farmer, was charged, at Wakefield Court House, on Monday, by parish. The defendant gave utterance to a long tirade of grievous faults and misdoings, which he said his wife was guilty of, and which appeared very plausible till contradicted by his wife, whose statements, backed by the evidence of the overseer, completely changed the colour of the case. The poor restored. The magistrates gave the fellow a severe reprimand, and ordered him to allow his wife, who had left home, 4s. per week, and to pay 10s, present expences, and that he should give up the whole of her clothes into the hands of the constable for her own use, and also intimated that if he should be brought there again, he would have to find heavy bond to keep the peace for twelve months, or be imprisoned the while in the House of Correction.

BRADFORD.—TEA PARTY IN HONOUR OF MB. OASTLER.—The adjourned meeting of the friends of Mr. Oastler took place at the house of Mr. James Wade, New Inn, on Monday evening last, Mr. James Ibbetson in the chair; when resolutions were unanimously adopted relative to the tea party for the benefit of Mr. Oastler, which will take place its vicinity be posted with bills, stating the time and place, and likewise calling on the friends of Mr. Dastler to come forward, to lend a helping hand on his occasion.

Rose, of Well-street, grocer, in his warehouse. On then went out, leaving Jackson and two shop-boys, named John Hillis and Edwin Hodgson, in the shop. The prisoner pretended to seek a besom near the desk, in order to sweep the warehouse, and was seen

BRADFORD COURT HOUSE .- CAUTION TO OVER-

MACCLESFIELD .- The Corn Law repealers of this town have been put to a very miserable we understand that two medical gentlemen, who she did not complain of any illness on Sunday shift. On Sunday, the 14th of March, the infant scholars belonging to the Primitive Methodists' Sunday School, were actually compelled to sign a petition for the repeal of the Corn Law, and the teachers, male and female, signed for those who cou d not writ their names.

SUNDERLAND .- TAILORS' STRIKE .- This employment. The majority of the masters having

man, requested permission to address the chair. which was refused, with the remark, that he T. not feeling disposed to be put down, and the chairtalked again of instituting a law suit. All would them upon the impropriety of this brutality, but address the meeting, which, of course, he refused to a more courteous spirit than that which he evinced

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a fatal accident occurred to a little girl, aged ten years, the daughter of George Feather, a woolcomber, residing in Fawcett's Road, who came to her death by falling playing with a younger child upon the bed. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, at the house of Mr. Mills, the Odd Fellows' Arms, Manchester Road, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE COLLIERY were read, when it appeared that the Union of the Lord, and that the different town are more tyrannized over than we are, as the follow are more tyrannized over than the list thousands fall viction.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall viction.

M'Douall will lecture in Mr. Price's mill, Newton to this horid disease owing to the unskil aluc 3 of the distance of the unskil aluc 3 of the follow are follows.

Star, that it is impossible for me to be able to send the distance o DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. working classes here are not allowed to stand in the street to speak to each other, while a set of idle drones are continually lounging about our streets. During the late storm, two poor men, who were out of employment, whose miserable homes and starving families compelled them to go into the Market-place to see if they could procure a job, to enable them to to see if they could not summons them; and get some food for themselves and families, while regularity, and no additional cost. The commission of the narment of and additional cost. they were standing on the causeway, one of the 3d allowed to agents, the carriage of parcels, which we he will lecture at Wakefield; on Thursday, April 1st, oen d'armes came up, and ordered them off; and for always pay, the loss by miscarriage which will occa- at Barnsley; on Friday, the 2nd, at Sheffield; and on gen d'armes came up, and ordered mem on ; and for siways pay, one foss by miscattogo which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have sometimed by signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen, and the returned papers which we have signally happen in the signal held to take further steps to defend their labour exercise of their high prerogative, fined them five addition to this we are required to go frequently from their their considerable expense and sacrifice of time, their employers' Combination Act. The shillings each and expences. If they had been sent home, at considerable expence and sacrifice of time, was full to excess. The business of the evening to prison there and then, the poor fellows would not to collect the money due to us, and too frequently cantemenced by the election of Mr. R. Gill to the have complained, for it would have saved them many not get that, it is "really too bad," and must be mended. The men from all the shops delivered in a hungry belly; but not so, they were left to starve Several of the agents have been most punctual, others not and seventeen employers had paid until the storm was gone, and they had got to work, so, those blame you for not paying them; if this bethe result the home. the hour, and thirteen had stopped it. The men when they were dragged from their families, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mr. the most nobly doing their duty. The masters' consigned to the felons' dungeon, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mr. to the the take the felons' dungeon, and would not of the felons' dungeon, and their poor ment will lead to reform. You must know that Mr. wind, he shall not be employed by any of the memfortification Bill to keep the French out. The autothat unequalled organ of your wants and interests
fortification Bill to keep the French out. The autothat unequalled organ of your wants and interests crats and their mercenaries are doing all they can depends upon yourseives. Remember that no agent crats and their mercenaries are doing an energy desperation; but can get the portrait from the office unless arrears be to drive the people of England to desperation; but can get the portrait from the office unless arrears be to drive the people of England to desperation; but can get the portrait from the office unless arrears be holden in the Joiners' Hall, the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address that the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address than the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address than the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address that the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address that the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address that the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address that the inhabitants of New- there is a point at which human endurance is no paid, nor can you expect them to be delivered until address that the property of the property is not be delivered until address that the property is not property in the property of the property is not be delivered until address that the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property in the property is not property in the property is not property in the property in the property in t calle, adopted a short, pithy, and well-written pe- longer bearable: and when the bow does break, woe you likewise de your duty. Should this not be done, the transfer of the papers, to step the papers,

I am, yours faithfully,
J. WILLIAMS.

POOR CLAYTON'S REMAINS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—As one of the Committee appointed to super-

intend and effect the removal of poor John Clayinstant. From the evidence given it would appear in similar situations, she presented an that Gascoline was riding at the usual rate of butcher's lads—full gallop, and that the child, not two years old, was crossing the street, and had not two years old, was crossing the street, and had not time to get out of the way. Though not very greatly time to get out of the way. Though not very greatly time to get out of the way. Though not very greatly time to get out of the way. Though not very greatly time to get out of the way. Though not very greatly time to get out of the way. Though not very greatly the side of the skull. time to get out of the way. Though not very greatly usual kind and sympathising manner about the injured, there was a cut down the side of the skull, injured, there was necessary; his and the assistance of a surgeon was necessary; his and the assistance of a surgeon was necessary; his and the assistance of a surgeon was necessary; his and the assistance of a surgeon was necessary; his and it appearing gave a very artless account of herself. She read, so the parties, according to their usual custom, intended to read their usual custom, intended to read their own funeral ceremony. The Reverend power to attain our object. In this we were in Provincial Papers, from every County, are also results filed for the inspection of Advertisers. From us to the Ecclesiastical Court of York; we then these sources, he has, at a great expense, collected to the vicar, who directed gularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers. From these sources, he has, at a great expense, collected to the vicar, who directed gularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers. From the county of the vicar was necessary; his and it appears for upwards of one nundred years pass. Also applied to the clerk there; and he again referred and formed an Index to apwards of Forty Thousand us to the Bishop of Durham; the Bishop, from Notices to Heirs, Next of Kin, and persons entitled

London, laid the case before the Court of Durham: at length, we were informed that we must purchase a faculty of the Ecclesiastical Court at Durham, Northallerton being a jurisdiction of itself, at the of looking for the advertisement required, and moderate price of £16, or thereabouts. Yours. &c.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE. 4, South-street, Sheffield, March 16, 1841. P.S. What shall we do

PETITION OF THE BIRMINGHAM CHRIS-TIAN CHARTIST CHURCH, FOR THE dend Books are also kept at the above office. Let-RELEASE OF MR. H. HETHERINGTON. To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, The Petition of the Members of the Chris-

tian Chartist Church, Birmingham, HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That your petitioners view with regret and indignation the imprisonment of Mr. Henry Hetherington, upon the charge of publishing blasphemous letters. They had hoped that the age of intolerant persecution, for opinion's sake. had long gone by.

Your petitioners highly disapprove of the matter contained in the letters, but they have full confidence in the intrinsic excellence of the principles of Christianity, and of their complete power to gain an entrance into every heart; and, therefore, they feel indignant at the assumption that these principles require any assistance from the Government, or that those who believe not in them should be persecuted.

Your petitioners fear nothing from the opposition of infidelity, unless it be the practical infidelity of those, who, for "filthy lucre's sake," profess to CURIOUS ROBBERY.—On Saturday last, a young be the friends of religion. They believe that reason man named William Jackson, was committed to and kindness are the only weapons which Christake his trial at the sessions, under the following tianity requires for its defence; and that the iron circumstances:—He was employed by Mr. Henry hand of vindictive law must injure it in the eyes of the ignorant and unbelieving, since it forces into the Monday preceding, Mr. Rose counted up the existence a character that, under any cause, com-silver he had in his till, to the amount of £16, and mands esteem and sympathy—viz. a martyr. They greater quantity of Cream than can be obtained by first-rate Artists, of F. O'Connon, Emmer. Loverr. wrapped it up in paper and put it in his desk. He cannot but feel deep sorrow that the "powers that then went out, leaving Jackson and two shop-boys, be" are so wanting in the true "faith," as to conceive that a religion of truth requires the aid of the dungeon to protect it.

They cannot help seeing a glaring inconsistency in punishing the blasphemy contained in a few letters, while a far greater blasphemy is every bour committed in the wars and plunderings of those whose most common words are "Peace, love, and indifference to temporalities."

Your petitioners, therefore, pray, that your Hon-

rear and cultivate that talent which, for want of opportunity, has lain so long dead. Such societies should be encouraged. The subject for tomorrow night's discus- Hampden," continued; "The approaching Parliasion is, "Have women a right to the franchise?" The mentary Election;" "Scattered thoughts where endiscussion commences at half-past six o'clock. LONDON .- Two sermons, one next Sunday, by Mr. James Savage, for Mrs. Clayton; and one, the Sunday from Col. Thompson, Mr. Sweet, of Nottingham, QUEEN VICTORIA,

following, by Mr. Boggis, being a charity sermon for Mrs. Peddie, &c. &c. the political victims, will be preached in the Westbourn Road, near the entrance to the Great Western Railway. BERMONDSEY .- The members of the National Char-

ter Association, in this locality, will meet on Wednes-

day evening, when fresh regulations will be submitted to their consideration. TOWER HAMLETS .- Mr. Wall will lecture on Sun-

KIDDERMINSTER .- A tea-party and ball will be held BURY.—Yesterday week, as some boys were made no abatement, and being, in fact, opposed to at the Free Mason's Arms Inn, on Easter Tuesday, for playing on the bank of the reservoir, near Bury, the the mean conduct of the few great employers, who the relief of the wives and families of the incarcerated BIRMINGHAM DELEGATE MEETING .-- Circulars have been addressed to the various towns in this district, giving notice of a meeting of delegates, to be

held at the Chartist Meeting Room, Freemason-street, on Sunday next, for the purpose of making arrangements for the attendance of Mr. Wm. Martin and Mr. Wm. Taylor, the lecturers for the district; a good attendance is expected; after which there is little doubt of this district " going a-head." PROPOSED MEETING AT HOLLOWAY HEAD .- The town has been placarded with green bills, calling a meeting at Helloway Head, for Monday next, at halfpast twelve o'clock, for the purpose of petitioning Par-

liament for the release of all Chartist prisoners; it also states that Mr. Wm. Martin, late of Northallarton House of Correction, Mr. Taylor, Chartist lecturer, and Mr. George White, would address the meeting. MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. West will deliver another lecture in the large room of the Old Bundle of Sticks, Watercotes, on "The evils of hereditary power," to-

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams evening, Mr. Deegan, at the Co-operative Hall.

ON MONDAY EVENING, a meeting will be held in the Co-operative Hall, Sunderland, to form a Tectotal

Charter Association. DURHAM.—On Monday evening, Mr. Deegan, or Mr. Williams, will address the Chartists of this city at Mr. Bradford's.

BRADFORD .- THE RURAL POLICE .- The ratepayers of Horton are abou to hold a public meeting for the purpose of memorialising the West-Riding Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated Magistrates, while assembled at Wakefield, to consider to cleanso the blood from all foulness, counteract of the mode of introducing the Rural Police, that they every morbid affection, and restore weak and emamay deem it meet not to introduce that force into the ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. Riding in any shape whatever. The meeting, which is called conjointly by Whigs, Torics, and Radicals, is, next Wednesday, in the Chartists' Hall, Preston-

LEICESTER.—On Monday noon, at one o'clock, there will be a public meeting to consider the propriety of nominating a delegate to the "Prisoners' Petition,

MANCHESTER AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT .-Bridge; Monday, 29th, at Middleton; Wednesday, 31st, at Oldham; Thursday, the 1st of April, at Brown Street, East Manchester: Friday, 2nd, at Failsworth, Sunday, 4th, at Rochdale, in the afternoon, and at Milnrow at six o'clock in the evening.—Mr. ButterMilnrow at six o'clock in the evening.—Mr. Butterpects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Kidderming Space, Tudor, the Burnley, Tuesday evening: Colne, Wednesday evening; Biackburn, Thursday evening: Preston, Friday in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if

large room over the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury, at period to their dreadful sufferings. seven o'clock in the evening; on Wednesday, the 31st,

NEWCASTLE .- A public meeting of the inhabitants o Newcastle and Gateshead will be holden in the Joiners' Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 30th of March, to adopt the National Petition, and to elect a delegate to the the usual fee of one pound. Convention. God save the people.

WANTED the Heirs of Ann Fishwick, of Chorley, who Married Alexander Bierd, of Farnwork, near Liverpool. She had three Children, t is supposed, at the Death of the said Parents; he Children were Removed to some of the Father's Relatives in Scotland.

If any one will have the Kindness to give me any Information, that will lead to the Children, born of the Body of the said Ann Fishwick, it will be thankfully received by me, the next Heir-at Law.

JOHN FISHWICK.

MENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENCY, U AND HEIRS, NEXT OF KIN, AND LEGATRE'S RE-GISTRY OFFICE, No. 3. Walbrook, near the Mansion-House, London. Established 1822. S. Dracon, Agent to the London, Edinburgh, and

vincial Newspaper, respectfully informs the Public he has in his possession a perfect copy of the London Gasette, from 1865, and the daily London Newspapers for upwards of one hundred years past. The Provincial Papers, from every County, are also regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers. From Northern Star, for One Year ... 1,851,000 to property. The charge for examining the Index is Five Shillings, provided the application is not made | Cumberland Pacquet... personally in London. This charge is for the trouble answering letters; a further charge (from one to five pounds) is made for a full copy of the advertisement, if found, or a reference to the party by whom it was inserted, with the date, &c. The Five Shillings must be paid to, and a receipt taken of any Country Newspaper Proprietor, or sent by a Postoffice order, with the instructions. The Bank, East India, and South Sea Company's Unclaimed Divi-

ters to be post-paid. Solicitors, Estate-Agents, and others, may rely on the most punctual attention to legal and other Notices for insertion, in the Cazettes and the Newspapers generally; copies containing the same reserved and forwarded to order. Advertisements are also received for Galignani's Messenger, Jersey, Guernsey, Australian, French, German, Dutch, and all the American, Canadian, and West Indian Papers.

Shortly will be Published, Price Sixpence, TOHN FROST, a POLITICAL PLAY IN FIVE ACTS. BY JOHN WATKINS, CHARTIST.

Dedicated to the "Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee," and intended as a com-panion to "Wat Tyler." N.B. Any person desirous to possess a copy will receive one, Postage-free, on forwarding the Price to the Author, at No. 22, Chadwell-street, Mid-

dieton-square, London. HEWETSON'S CREAM-PRODUCING MILK PANS, sold at Hewetson's Zink Warehouse, 57, Cannon-street, near London-bridge. It has been found by repeated trials, that new Milk, placed in HEWETSON'S ZINK PANS, will produce a

any other means, which remarkable result is at- Washington, and Monnouth Court House, and tributed to the Galvanic quality the Metal is known | Ten Portraits, will be given to each Subscriber. to possess. Milk Pan containing 1 Gallon ... 3s. 6d. or 3 for 10s 4s. 6d. " Milk Pan 12s. 5s. 6d. Milk Pan Milk Pan 6s. 6d. The larger sizes at a proportionate price.

The acknowledged advantages of these Pans, and the continued testimonials received from parties who have used them, have induced H. H. to prepare a stock suitable for export to Australia, New Zealand and the British Colonies; at the moderate prices above quoted.

Any money received by the post will be acknowledged, and the order executed the same day. Direct, H. Hewetson, Zink Warehouse, 57, Cannonstreet, near London-bridge, where Builders and Plumbers are supplied with every article in the

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

and may be had of Mr. Cleave, Shoe-lane, London; Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Person about LEEDS.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and to emigrate may save themselves the expense and Leeds will be held on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter,

infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition, ately on their arrival at Liverpool. THE LEEDS Charter Debating Society is producing to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, effects; it will be, in a great measure, calculated to written by and for educated men."—Northern Star. No. 7 (Published Saturday Morning, March 27th) contains "Lives of the Commonwealth-men: John largement is prohibited;" Letter of Mr. R. J. Richardson, on "Electoral Associations,"-Letters JOHN TAYLOR, Mallet, 747 1400 4:5 April Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, may be had

on application.

44. ALBION STREET, LEEDS. IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE. REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming day next, the 28th of March, at seven o'clock at night, on the principles contained in the People's Charter.

KIDDERMINSTER.—A tea-party and ball will be held

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 lls. 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 deplorable and ing the different stages of this deplorable and in London and Country Towns, by the EAST often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of their of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical assistance.

Perry's Parifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9c. 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine with out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes. | paid) to including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptom. Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without lors of time, confinement, or hindrance from business They have effected the most surprising cures, no. only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills, for the cure o. will lecture at the Life Boat House; and on Sunday the Venercal Disease, frequently contracted in a 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 painfuland 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, Eruptionson any part of the body, Ulcerations.

Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the busi ness 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 O'Connor, son of William and Ann Walden, Loughfirst stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-Mr. Leech will lecture at the following places during guished by attending to the directions fully pointed Mr. Leech will lecture at the ionowing places during out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to Feargus O'Connor, son of John and Mary Brown. the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into on Sunday week, by the Rev. Wm. Hill, of Hull an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a James O'Connor, son of Robert and Sophia Nuttall one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Fassage; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only BARNSLEY.—The Rev. Wm. Hill will preach a ser-mon for Clayton, in the Odd Fellows Hall, to-morrow patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give evening. 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 Leeds, to Harriette Christiana, the youngest have proved ineffectual. have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy o great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting 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. 11, Albion-street, Leeds.

Private Entrance in the Passage.

NORTHERN STAR!!! Read! Mark! Learn! and inwardly Digest!

"FACTS ARE STUBEORN THINGS." EXTRAORDINARY CIRCULATION OF THE NORTHERN STAR, or, PROPER'S PAPER, as contrasted with other Newspapers .-From the Stamp Returns, as Published by order of

the House of Commons:-

CUMBERLAND. ... 102,000 Carlisle Journal Carlisle Patriot ... 56,000 Whitehaven Herald ... 38,500 **—** 252 780 WESTMORELAND. ... 30,000 Kendal Mercury Westmoreland Gazette ... 30,000 NORTHUMBERLAND. Newcastle Chronicle ... 166,500 Newcastle Courant ... 203,500 Newcastle Journal ... 180,500 Northern Liberator ... 125.500 Tyne Mercury 46,009 DURHAM. Durham Advertiser 40,500 Durham Chronicle Sunderland Herald ... Durham Northern Times ... 20.000 Gateshead Observer ... 108,000

> 1 523,280 Northern Star 1,851.000 327,720

- 203,000

Being 327,720 more than the entire Circulation of Nineteen Newspapers, as published in five different Counties!

In the same year, the Star had a Circulation of at least 25,000 in Carlisle and Neighbourhood : being one-fourth of the Circulation of the boasted Carlisle Journal, which has the largest of any Paper Published in Cumberland.

DUMFRIES.

Dumfries and Galloway Courier 96,000

Dumfries Herald ... 40,000

Dumfries Times ...

THE NORTHERN STAR contains Forty Eight Columns of closely printed matter, Price 4. i. During the present Year, 1841, Five Splendid full-Length PORTRAITS, Drawn and Engraved by Size of Plates, 20 in. by 14 in.

JAMES ARTHUR, BOOKSELLER, RICKERGATE. CARLISLE, AGENT, of whom all London and Frovincial Papers, Cheap Publications, &c., &c., may be had on the Shortest Notice. March 20th, 1841.



FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW, 10, GOREE PIAZZAS, GEORGE'S DOCK, LIVERPOOL,

DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN the following THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINATOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, accommodated with comfortable berths in the "The Illuminator, we hesitate not to pronounce be enabled to go direct on Board the Ship immedi-

N.B. The Ship never finds Steerage or Second Cabin Passengers with Provisions.

FOR NEW YORK. Tons Tons · Ship. Capt. Register, Burthen. To Sail. WAVERLEY, Snow, 525 850 28th March

Thompson, 712 1400 7th Ditto FOR BALTIMORE. A First-Class Large American Ship, ... 10th April

FOR NEW ORLEANS, TALLAHASSE, 450 800 26th March FOR QUEBEC, LEANDER, Capt.

823 1200 5th April Apply as above. Liverpool, March 20th, 1841.

EMPLOYMENT.

DERSONS having a little time to spare are I apprised that Agents continue to be appointed celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate Street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised considerable Incomes by the Agency, without One Shilling Let or Loss. Applications to be made (if by Letter, Post-

CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

More Poung Patriots.

Baptised on Wednesday, March 2, 1841, by the Rev. D. Wright, Wolverhampton, Esther Feargus O'Connor, daugnter of Thomas and Mary Howell. Joseph Feargus Wood, son of William and Mary Wood, Wapping, Bradford, was duly registered on Wednesday, the 24th Feb. ult. Baptised on February 23rd, at the Baptist Church,

Fawnthorp, Norfolk, Feargus O'Conner, son of William and Ann Alexander. The wife of Robert Solsby, of Seghill, Northumberland, was lately delivered of a daughter, which was duly registered Mary Ann O'Connor Soleby. On Sunday, February, the 28th, Mary, the wife of John Nuttall, No. 16, Davies-street, Hulme, Manchester, gave birth to a son, and it has been duly registered Feargus Frost Nuttall, in honour of those brave and unflinching patriots, who are now suf-

ferring for the cause.

Queenshead, was delivered of a son, and they had him registered Peter O'Conner Sugden, in remembrance of a deceased brother, and in honour of the "caged lion," now in York Castle, for truth telling. Registered, Nevember 13, 1840, John Feargus borough; February 3, Thomas O'Connor, son of Henry and Ann Bailey, Loughborough; February 9,

Baptised, at Garden-street Lecture-room, Bury, On the 23rd of February, Mrs. Susan Tuder, the wife of Mr. Thomas Tuder, of Newtown, was safely delivered of a female child. She was duly regis-

Christened, on Sunday, March 14th, at Mere parish church, by the Rev. Mr. Blundell, Jane Vincent Oastler, daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Mills, of Mere.

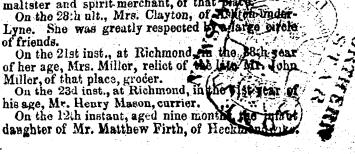
MARRIAGES.

daughter of the Rev. John Wilkinson, of the former place, and vicar of Ellerton.

DEATHS. On the 13th inst., at Richmond, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. 18th Toung, maltster and spirit merchant, of that place.

On the 28th ult., Mrs. Clayton, of Talkim Under-

Lyne. She was greatly respected ballatge divole of friends. On the 21st inst., at Richmond in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Miller, relict of the 14th Mr. John Miller, of that place, grocer.
On the 23d inst., at Richmond, in the 15th tear of his age, Mr. Henry Mason, currier.
On the 12th instant, aged nine month.



AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN being at Aix-la-Chapelle, and wishing to be incognito, ordered his black servant to say that he was a Frenchman. Mungo, therefore, whenever any inquiries were made as to his master, made answer, "He is a Frenchman;" adding, (by way of making the tale more colourable), " and so Lyne, - one on the Sist of October, and the other on

Nor MINCING THE MAITER.—The Rev. Mr. Robertson, Kilmarnock, was often annoyed by one of those busy bodies, who take charge of every one's business but their own. One day, when preaching upon the besetting sins of different men, he remarked, using a well-known Scotch saying, "Every ane, my frien's, has their draff-pock. Some has their draffpock hinging afore them; ithers, again, has their draff pock hinging shint them; but I ken a man that sits in my ain kirk, that has draff-pocks hinging a' aroun'him. An' what do you think that is! A' body kens wha I mean—nae ither than Andro Oliphant." Land of Locan.

MARCH OF ORTHOGRAPHY.-In a village, not a hundred miles from Axminster, a sign-board, displaying the following unique composition verbatim et hieratim, hangs over the door of the principal mercantile establishment:-" Nicholas Alicensed to sel, bear, ale, cyder, tee, coffy, baccy. And Snuff. to be drank, on the premises."—Western Laminary.

Ir MEN WOULD only be determined to overcome a Want of exertion, and not ability, that make so many men ansuccessful.

THE CONVERSATION of a company was interrupted THE COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND WAS a very beautiful woman, and celebrated by Waller under the name of Secharissa. When she was advanced in years, she seked him in raillery when he would write such fine verses on her again. "When your ladyship and I are young again," said he.

PRINCE ALBERT subscribes to the Blind Asylum, proces, are deaf or blind, and very often both!

WELLINGTON has been to India and back, and therefore is excellently well qualified to be at the head of the Trinity-house—that house being essentially of a nautical character, and having within its jurisdiction many important naval matters. Prince At art has crossed from Calais to Dover, two or three times, and therefore is qualified in a supreme of October last, to look for work. He was met by a . The Chartists, however, were not the men to suffer degree to take precedence of some dozen or two old naval officers; who, having the misfortune to be bers in England, are not at all qualified to know the stem from the stern of a ship, and require, of course, to have a German young gentleman to teach them the art of navigation, and to distinguish between t : English Channel and the Red Sea. What a far te-loving dog is John Bull.

LORD STANLEY made, it is reported, a complaint of the indecorous conduct of one of the waiters, who leave the town. The sawyers whom witness met there Mr. Howard was handed forward into the waggon, to remain in this gaol. a time which the rat nobleman conceived to be ironicai. "Your Lordship is, I perceive, very fond of

it was a matter in dispute the other day between club-house while he was there, from Manchester; this and the rural police. He congratulated them upon Prace Albert's German riding master, Herr Meyer, was about noon. Witness went there again about four having obtained the co-operation of the more than the Learned Gentleman has said. and an English groom attached to the Royal stables, in the afternoon, and the prisoner Holland was there higher order, and regretted that they had not come which the Prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the prince placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the placed his feet in riding sufficient. Witness did hear something said about a number of the placed m by a request that the German would by all was talked about and generally understood amongst the for the repeal of the New Poor Law. Those petitions were indicted with a great number of others a year As he accompanied this remark with a laugh, and means, recommend his master to ride home!

the spot, who said to him, goodhumouredly, " I say, ole tenow, I must take you up for sliding upon the brook jig with that before morning." One of the impartial hearing. parement.' To which he that was floored said, unionists blamed him for shewing it, and said he had with the greatest sang froid, " I vish you would, for no business to produce such a thing in a public room. I cannot get up by myself."

AN INNOCENT WITNESS - Maxwell, a witness examined on the trial of the Wallaces at the Old night". Pathips-I did not sleep any last night. I passed the mint in a room in a house. I did not inquire if it was the station house. I rather doubt toat it was. I think it was, but I did not inquire. I had: no enriosity about it. It was an unusual thing for me to find myself in a strange room. There were men and women there. The men had coats and; treasers. Some of them had blue coats with figures [on them.—Mr. Phillips: Were they policemen! I did not ask them.—Mr. Phillips: Do you know who or fifteen men of the party that attacked them. When influential should absent themselves upon so important terusy shouting as loud as could be! I have been panions lying in the road, and their assailants had run ther or not the aged and defenceless poor had a right arising out of the same facts. toid it was myself. I had drank a little.

ing that several of his neighbours around him were they supported him to a cottage near, to crave some by the best and most competent authority, no less than in the habit of brewing their own ale, mentioned water, but could not get any, and they afterwards took the Lord of the Manor himself, who had recently been the circumstance to his wife, who at once said they him to a public-house, and gave him some beer. The in Kent, that he had found, on inquiry, this law had might as well do the same, and have a drop a drink blood teemed from him as he went along. They after been the means of reducing the wages of the labourer. i't house as well as them. This being agreed upon, wards took him to the Manchester Infirmary the same Notwithstanding the palpable misrepresentations of a stroke of malt was forthwith purchased. The col- night. Garland had with him, when he left Ashton, a certain parties in high quarters, heart-burnings and lier, on going to his work in the morning, left his rod of iron, sharp at both ends, called a pricker. It discontent prevailed, and its entire abolition was sought wise busy making preparations for brewing-a job, was nearly a yard long, and was in a bag. He had for; he concluded a short and energetic address mind you, which she never before had been put to, neither the bag nor the pricker after they were left by with protesting against the unprecedented powers of At .. ght home comes Johnny, big with the idea of their assailants. The prisoner and Grimes were among the Commissioners. being master of some strong ale, and direct to the the men who attacked them. Witness never saw Garbre ving-tub he marches. Finding it full, and land after that night till his death.

nothing short of eighteen gallons, Johnny, with a countenance marked with disappointment, still quite. Garland and his father on the night of the 31st of it is the opinion of this meeting, that the county con-

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has been preaching John Harney, of Manchester, sawyer, said he was one, and addreed numerous killing proofs of the WILL a sermon on the abuses of the Church !

York complains that ladies' bonnets now are so small that they will hold but one face at a time.

Prince Albert, is said to be intended as a present for "Murder." Witness did not see Garland after, behis uncle. THE TENANTRY of the Marquis of Bristol have Ashton.

recently presented him with silver candelabrum; as: a hint, perhaps, that the understanding of the noble that on the evening of Saturday, the 31st of October, Marquis needs "lighting up" on matters in general. he had been working on Ashton Moor, and was return-

he fell in the other day, in the gardens of Bucking-! ham Palace, he managed, when in his own country, to get into hot water very frequently. SINGULAR INSTANCE OF ANIMAL SAGACITY .-

Learned pigs, and calculating dogs, and fortunetelling ponies, are familiar objects to the mind of every one, for there are none who have not in their younger days witnessed with delight the exhibitions of such wonderful wonders. But that a goose could him. Could not say whether the stone hit him, but various inns, comfortably, and he would add, wisely, be made amiable, intelligent, and tractable was never he fell. The men who appeared to have been the dreamt of "in the days when we went gipsying," and will, perhaps, be doubted now, though it has been done, and may be witnessed every day in our Droylsden. There were two or three carters passing rate-payers were crushed beneath the weight of taxafollows him like a well trained dog, to any part of this or the neighbouring towns. It is curious to see and carried it off with him. Witness also picked up a the goose wadding along with a large buil-dog after pricker out of the channel afterwards, and the iron its master, two or three miles from home, and to instrument now produced was the same.

AMERICAN SATIRE.—An American journal of a late date has the following :- "We learn from an Infirmary, on the 31st of October, and admitted a Lords, be presented by Earl Stauhope, and to the Com-English newspaper that, on the occasion of the patient Made an examination of his wounds that mons by John Fielding." Queen entering Brighton, a gentleman was thrown evening. He had several severe bruises and lacerations from his horse with great violence, through coming of the scalp. The upper part of his nose was fractured hands was taken for the restoration of Frost, Williams, in contact with a fly, and very seriously injured. in several places, and he had also suffered a compound and Jones; three cheers were given for the Charter, Thank Heaven! we have no such terrible flies in our fracture of the fore finger of his right hand. The and three for the people's unvanquished advocate, Fearconutry !"

A PALACE TOAST. Here's Bull and his purse; we'll next toast his ears; May they increase in length with his increase of

years! AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF HIS COUNTRYMEN,-We are the most excitable people on the face of the globe; our feathers are rumpled quicker than a turkey's. We cannot, it seems, debate a debateable question, comprising a single point of national importance, without forthwith talking of war, and placing ourselves, like Tom Cribb, in an attitude for a fight.-New York Mirror, Feb. 6.

TITLES.—If men were to consider their own dignity as men, they would spurn at titles, and look on them as "nick-names." Titles and orders, it is true, are very harmless things, but they produce a kind of foppery in the human character, that degrades it; talking about its blue riband, like a little girl, and showing its new garter like a child.

THERE ARE more killed by intemperance than by the sword : grape-shot is effective ammunition. WHY ARE the Post-office stamps like lazy school to make them stick to their letters.

THE TRADES' UNIONIST MURDERS AT ASHTON.

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER OF THE MURDERERS

The two atrocions murders which were perpetrated by members of the Sawyers' Union, at Ashton-under the 6th of September last, have led to the most de-A MAN AT A FAIR was asked if his horse was termined and persevering efforts on behalf of the police a finid one. "Not at all," said he: "he frequently of that township and Manchester, for the apprehension spends the whole night by htmself in his own of the parties implicated, and no less than ten of the unionists have at different times been brought before the magistrates and committed to the Assizes for the part they had taken in the commission of the lastnamed murder, but the principals engaged in the first murder, that of Garland, succeeded in eluding the hands of justice till this week, when one of them was captured in Dublin. For four months this man, whose name is Thomas Holland, successfully baffled the efforts of the police to take him, though they repeatedly ob-

tained information concerning him, and Superintendents Alcock and Green, of the Manchester police, under the instructions of Sir Charles Shaw, have traversed no less than sixteen English counties in search of him, besides part of South Wales and Ireland. He was brought up for examination before two of the county magistrates at Ashton, this day, when the following particalers relative to the murder, and the part the prisoner had taken in its perpetration, were elicited:-Superintendent Alcock stated that on the 31st of

October, about five o'clock, five sawyers, who were called "knobsticks," or "rats," were on their way from work at Manchester, when they were attacked by a body of twelve or fifteen unionists, and dreadfully beaten. One of them, whose name was Thos. Garland, difficulty, they would find it but half performed be- was beaten and wounded with some sharp instrument fore they thought they had commenced: it is the in such a manner as to occasion his death, and an inquest was afterwards held on view of the body at the Manchester Infirmary, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against Thomas Grimes, Thomas by a man, who asked impertmently whether there Roberts, and others. Repeated efforts were made, unhad ever been a stronger man in the world than der the direction of Sir Charles Shaw, to trace the mur-Hercules. "You yourself," said one, "for you derers, between that time and the 6th of December, have brought in Hercules by the head and shoulders." when the murder of Benjamin Cooper, a sawyer, who was shot whilst at work, led to more determined efforts, and the disclosures made by some of the witnesses against the unionists engaged in this second murder led to the knowledge that the prisoner Holland was concerned in the murder of Garland, and after following him into Yorkshire, and from thence to some of the iron mines in South Wales, where he eluded their A CLERGYMAN in the north, very homely in his search, they lost sight of him for some time, till at address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms length he was again traced into Yorkshire, and from i said in my haste, all men are liars." "Ay," thence to Dublin, where he was at length apprehended premised his reverence, by way of introduction, "ye at one of the quays. He also begged to state that int said it in your haste, David, did ye!—gin ye had his enquiries after the prisoner he had seen a grea been here, ye might have said it in your leisure, my number of master sawyers, from whom he learnt that the trades' unions were very generally spread over England, Wales, and Ireland, and the combination of these and also to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, his unions with each other was such as to cause a general Royal Highness very feelingly expressing himself as | dread amongst employers, both for their lives and proto a proper provision being made for the English perty, if they did not accede to all the demands of their people; all of whom, he has the most convincing workmen, threats being constantly held out to them that unless they complied men would be brought from a distance to inflict vengeance upon them, and those who might accept work at reduced wages, as had been

the case in this neighbourhood. that he came over from Salford to Ashton on the 31st side of one of our county gaols. for work, and asked his business. The man was very repeatedly made by that gentleman upon them. Union. Witness afterwards accompanied this man a working man, take the chair. to the Union club-house, the King's Head, where he Mr. BARTON put the amendment, as usual, first, were very cross with him at first, and said he had

deceased, Thomas Garland, and Patrick Keough. When | means to oppose such Act."

in good humour, turned to his fatigued wife and October, when they were attacked by a number of men! stabulary force is useless, expensive, and dangerous. 83.d. "Al tell the wot, lass, ah think thaze made on the road to Manchester. He was knocked down, and is more calculated to disturb the peace of the ta much on't?" "Well, ah been thinkin soa me and beaten severely. He saw the prisoner among those country, than protect its inhabitants—that the expence sen, an' av thrawn a kit full aght."—Burnsley who attacked them. He assisted Garland afterwards, though very weak himself. Garland was in a very that it must eventually fall back upon the property in shocking state—he "was quite mashed up."

against Socialism and duelling. The Reverend one of the party attacked on the way to Manchester, and threatens to annihilate every vestige of civil sinecurist was very severe in his comments on the by the Unionists. He saw them spring from behind liberty by introducing a power over which they have no enormity of the other. Why does he not favour us boys now we're in for it. He was struck down on consequences dangerous to the welfare of this kinghis hands and knees in the ditch Witness saw the dom." COGENT.-A country editor in the State of New prisoner Holland there, and saw him strike Garland (the murdered man) with an iron instrument like that produced. He struck at Garland's head with it, and

THOUGH ALBERT was never in cold water until ing home along the Manchester road, about five o'cleck. when he heard a cry of "murder" behind him. It hands and knees in the ditch, and another was down in the middle of the road. A great number of men, he the road rose up, and ran to the side of the road, when assailants then ran off in bodies of three or four, in with their carts during the attack, and one of them picked up an iron instrument like a sawyer's pricker,

> Royal Infirmary, examined—Recollected the deceased, right hand and several parts of his body were much gus O Connor. bruised. The lacerations and bruises might all have been caused by the iron instrument produced. Witness Wellington, which were responded to with tremendous Derby Mercury. advised immediate amputation of the finger, but Gar. growning. Mr. H. observed that these Chartists were land would not consent. Mortification ensued. which brought on lock-jaw, and ultimately caused death. Witness had made an examination of deceased's

Yorkshire, Shropshire, Wales, Fleetwood-on-Wyre, and each. ultimately took him in Dublin.

This concluded the examination, and the prisoner, declining to say anything in his defence, was committed Ireland, resides a gentleman who has in his posfor trial, at the Liverpool Assizes, for the murder of session two mules of the Spanish breed. They both Thomas Garland.

Another prisoner was then placed at the bar named Thomas Hassal. There was no evidence to shew that works the handle by alternately raising and depress. Whig." The brief and pointed reply was, "A he was engaged in the actual murder, but it was shewn ing his shoulder. When one has satisfied his thirst, Whig is a tyrant in office, and a rebel out of it." WHY ARE the Post-office stamps like lazy school that he was one of the unionists engaged in plotting he exchanges with his companion, and returns the boys! Because you are obliged to lick their backs the attack, and he was committed to the assizes on the service he has received.—Not a Jonathan, but genuine maching the definition as he best could.—Salopian charge of conspiracy.

Robert Holland, father of Thomas Holland, who had been apprehended on a warrant for conspiracy was also committed.

The next prisoner placed at the bar was Edward Marshall, a sawyer, against whom Sir Charles Shaw said there would be no evidence offered. His apprehension was entirely his own fault, and had been see who would obtain a letter sent there for one of the murderers, and while Green was there, Marshall, who was a unionist, went to the Post-office, and representing himself to be the party for whom the letter was addressed, obtained possession of it. Green supposed that he

was the party and took him into custody. The magistrages told Marshall he was discharged as connected with this offence, but it would be for the Post-office authorities to consider whether he ought not to be prosecuted for obtaining a letter by means of false

NEW POOR LAW AND THE RURAL POLICE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Rochdale was held in the Butts, a vacant plot of ground near the centre of the town, on Saturday week, at five o'clock in the evening, to petition Parliament against the Poor Law Continuance Bill, and for a total repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and also to petition the magistrates assembled in General Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Preston, on the 10th day of April next, to rescind the order for introducing the constabulary force into this county. Large placards, announcing the meeting, made their appearance on the walls of the town

early in the week. At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists, the subject was brought under consideration, the parties getting up the meeting having fully ascertained that it was the wish of a portion of the members present that a resolution for the Charter should be proposed at the meeting; but a resolution to the contrary was ultimately agreed to, advising them, however, to attend, and put one of their own friends in the chair. The originators of the meeting were the middle-class tradesmen and shapkeepers, Whig, Tory, and Radical, composing the select vestries of the various townships. The poors' rates have become so excessively heavy, in consequence of the introduction of a useless, dangerous, and expensive police force into our peaceful district, that it is become exceedingly difficult to collect from an impoverished people the exorbitant rate required to

support them. At the appointed time to take the chair, from twelve to fifteen hundred were present, chiefly of the working classes, and consequently Chartists. The persons intending to take part in the proceedings ascended the waggon, the place appropriated to the speakers; amongst whom were Mr. T. Holden, Mr. T. Wilkinson. and a few of their Tory friends; John Bright, Esq., Mr. W. W. Barton, and other Liberals; and Mr. James Taylor, late M. C., Mr. Thomas Livesey, Mr. James Sharp, and a few working men, Chartists. Mr. Barton came forward to propose that John

Roby, Esq., take the chair. It may here be well to remind our readers that this is the Mr. Roby who has acquired so much unenviable more than appears in the calendar. notoriety by his treasonable speech delivered at the Michael Hemp, a sawyer, was then called and stated by a poor Chartist, instead of a wealthy banker, he in the Castle, and a month in custody on a previous that he formerly belonged to the Sawyers' Union, and would doubtless have been safely located on the felons'

man who called himself an operative sawyer as he came | Mr. Roby to preside over a meeting of their own order, out of Heginbottam's Yard that day, where he had been after the unmerited abuse and alanderous attacks so angry with him, and told him he had no right to go for A working man moved an amendment, which was

saw a great number of sawyers, and among them he when a forest of blistered hands were held up in the saw the prisoner, Thomas Holland. They said they air.

better go back to Manchester, for there was no calling the meeting, and observed, he was proud to the bar, you stand convicted of a nisdemeanour, what was last seen alive; that he complained of having him be treated kindly." work there, and "some of those who were working witness them assembled together once more, to assert have you say why the Court should not give you judg- been beaten at Burslem; that he had mentioned there should not do it long." Two men came to the their detestation and abhorrence of the New Poor Law, ment for that offence? sawyers at the club-house. The prisoner was among had been laughed at and disregarded. It was a dis- ago, for a most violent sort of seditious proceeding, appeared intoxicated—which most of the party Supposer Wir.-A man "a little the better for those talking about it, and seemed to be acting with grace to the leading men of the nation to allow the and for which, after reading the depositions carefully liq.or," as poor Munden used to have it, was gliding them. There was a great deal said in whispers. A necessity of a poor law at all, whilst fifteen millions of through twice, I cannot find the shadow of a justificahis way along Gower-street, on Monday morning, person named Grimes was there, and another named acres of land remained uncultivated. He should not tion. The objects you had in view were so desperate. the parties of glass. At length Roberts. Grimes brought something like a table leg detain them further with any remarks of his own, and and strike so entirely at the root of society, that I do who held an inquest on the body, that he had seen he kil down just as a policeman was approaching with him under his coat, and witness heard him say hoped, as they had elected him to the chair, they would not wonder at finding very severe sentences passed

Witness saw Grimes next day, and was then told by Poor Law Amendment Act is based upon wrong prin- with you because you evaded justice, and are tried a him-"We have done some of them their job last ciples; that it is highly unconstitutional, injurious, year or two afterwards, than if you had been here on and oppressive, both to the rate-payers who are com- that occasion. You have already been three months in Balley, recently was cross-examined by Mr. Patrick Keough said he was a sawyer, and lived in pelled from want to apply to the parish for relief, more gaol; and the sentence of the Court is, that you be im-Ashton now. On the 31st October he was living in particularly as regards the extraordinary and unpre-prisoned and kept to hard labour for one year and nine Manchester, and about a quarter before five o'clock, cedented powers given to the Commissioners, to carry calendar months. when it was getting dusk, left work in Ashton, along the above obnoxious law into effect; and this meeting with his son, James Keough, and John Harney, the pledges itself to use every legal and constitutional

they had proceeded a little way on the road, a number He hoped the meeting would give him credit for sinof men sprung from behind a cart, which was coming cerity, when he told them he had come twelve miles the opposite way, and witness was knocked down, and that day, to the neglect of his business, to be present severely beaten with sticks. There were about twelve, upon the cocasion. He regretted the wealthy and witness got up, he found Garland and his other com- a question as the one now before them; it was wheoid it was myself. I had drank a little.

Siber Ale—A collier living at Crane-moor, find

off, leaving them, as witness supposed, for dead. They been said by the advocates of this Bill, that it worked and bled profusely, but Garland was the worst, and well in the agricultural districts; he had been informed

> Mr. F. WILKINSON seconded the resolution, which lands and houses, and very much depreciate their value—that it is foreign to the feelings of Englishmen, the cart, and said to his companion, "Here they are, controul, and which, if persevered in, will lead to

> > JOHN BRIGHT, Esq. rose to second the resolution.

He believed a police force to be necessary both under this and every other kind of government. There were witness saw Garland, who was on the ground, put up times of political excitement, which required stringent PAWNBROKER, the new hunter purchased by his hands to ward off the blows. Garland cried measures to allay the temperary disquietude of the country; but he believed a force, similar to the one cause he did not go on to Manchester, but ran back to established at present, was, above all others, calculated to ferment disturbances and create discontentment Thomas Radney, a labour r, living at Ashton, stated amongst the people. He could well imagine the feelings that would animate the bosoms of the starving with leave to move, by which the case will be taken operative, when viewing these conservators of the into one of the Superior Courts of Westminster. peace, perambulating our peaceful towns and villages, to support whom, additional taxes had to be imposed. appeared to proceed from some one about fifteen yards Already had they cost the township of Spotland £308 from him. He turned round, and saw one man on his 1s. 10d.; Castleton, £203 15s. 5d.; Blatchworth and Caulderbrook. £136 11s. 10d.; Wardleworth, £81 15s.; Wuerdle and Wardle, £206 10s.; and Butterworth, thought at least a dozen, were striking at those who £250. What services had they rendered the parish for were down. The man who was down in the middle of this enormous expenditure of the public money? Richmond.—Verdict for the plaintiff, damages Why, none at all. Indeed, there was nothing for them £30 8s. 3d. one of his assaliants gathered up a stone and threw at 10 do; he had seen them during the last winter, in the enjoying themselves; but as there were countless when the Assizes closed. About half-a-dozen causes masses of our industrious population unable to acquire different directions, but chiefly across the moor towards the means to supply their physical wants, and the poor tion, to support a body of men unncessary, useless, and uncalled for, he most cordially seconded the resolution, which was carried as before.

Mr. James Taylor next addressed the meeting in in the street. a speech of sarcastic eloquence, lashing the Mr. W. Furnival, house surgeen to the Manchester class for their selfish treachery, and charging them with being the cause of the establishment of the police. It Thomas Garland, being brought to the Manchester was moved and carried. "That the petition to the estreated.

Mr. HOLDEN proposed three cheers for the Duke of Derby, to be his chaplain during his year of office. an extraordinary lot to make friends of.

body after death, and could trace the cause of death to nothing else but the wounds on his body inflicted on the 31st of October.

Richarl Green, superintendent in the Manchester

CHARGE OF KAPE AGAINST A SURGEON.—Mr. Josh.

Clarke, a surgeon of good practice, residing in Park-street, Camden Town, has been held to bail at into the stream, and saw no more of it until it was Marylebone Police Office, on a charge of having or two ago in England, has sprung up, and is brought out by witness. Mr. Combe said it was a Robinson, Peter, brower, Warrington, Lancashire, or two ago in England. There is an extensive manumost awful and distressing case, and he asked the management of CHARGE OF RAPE AGAINST A SURGEON.—Mr. Josh. police, stated that, in consequence of repeated direc- wife of a compositor, whom he had been attending factory at Cork, under the management of the tions from Sir Charles Shaw, he had gone in search of professionally. The prisoner was called upon to give patentees. the prisoner, and had traced him at different times to bail, himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 TOBACCO.

YORKSHIRE SPRING ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT, SATURDAY, MARCH 20. THE LATE CHARTIST PROCEEDINGS AT SHEFFIELD. Peter Foden was this morning placed at the bar, charged with sedition, conspiracy, and riot, at Shef-Assizes, 1840, and that he did not appear and answer

the charge at those Assizes.

On the prisoner being arraigned, he pleaded Guilty. Mr. WILKINS, who appeared as counsel for the prisoner, said—My Lord, I beg to state to your Lordship that the prisoner is sincerely penitent, and has seen the error and folly of his ways. I believe this man, along with others, was led into these proceedings by a Frenchman, who went amongst them, distributed noney, assisted them in the manufacture of arms, and excited them to an alarming extent. I am happy to say the feeling with regard to Chartism is nearly subsided, and that the punishments which have already been inflicted, have had a most salutary effect. Under these circumstances, I hope your Lordship will not think it necessary for the ends of justice that a severe sentence should be passed.

Baron ROLFE-This man was, I think, indicted with The Hon. J. S. WORTLEY, who appeared for the prosecution. said—If your Lordship wishes I will state the general nature of the case. Mr. WILKINS-I had rather his Lordship would read

the depositions himself. The Clerk of Arraigns said—The depositions are in my office; I will send for them, if your Lordship pleases. The Learned JUDGE said-I should like to have

The depositions were accordingly sent for. Mr. WILKINS-I hope your Lordship will not feel yourself bound by the decision in former cases. If I may be allowed to suggest to your Lordship, there does

that there did then.

not now exist the same necessity for signal punishment

there is no desire to press for a strong punishment against this man.

Mr. WORTLEY-The authorities consider that having proceeded against others for the same offence, they ought also to proceed against him.

I do trust that your Lordship will be as lenient as possible. Baron ROLFE -At present I do not understand the case. It would be a great scandal on me if I was te facts, of which I am utterly ignorant. I know nothing

give an opinion without knowing something about the Mr. WILKINS-I would also mention to your Lord-Ashton Conservative dinner, which, if had been uttered ship that the prisoner has been already three months

> occasion. His LORDSHIP then retired to peruse the deposi On his return, about half an hour afterwards,

Mr. WILKINS said-Before your Lordship proceeds to pass sentence, allow me to state that, I understand from Mr. Noble, the Governor of the Castle, that the work there without seeing the men belonging to the seconded by a number of voices, that Charles Howarth, prisoner has behaved exceedingly well since he has been in gaol, and made himself useful as an assistantschoolmaster amongst the prisoners. The prisoner has also instructed me to state that, having been a baker nearly the whole of his life-time, he is extremely susthe other day, to the Committee of the Carlion Club, who were coming over to induce the knobsticks to for Mr. Roby to preside.

CAPECTED STANLEY made, it is reported, a complaint expected some delegates from Manchester and Oldham, the motion followed, and exactly two were wishful ceptible of cold, and during the term of his imprisonment, he is anxious your Lordship should permit him ment, he is anxious your Lordship should permit him

The CLERK of

"he would make some of the b-rs dance a Donny- be attentive, and give to every gentleman, a just and on the other persons convicted. You, for a time, escaped the vigilance of justice, but, although now Mr. HOLDEN rose to propose the first resolution :- the excitement on this subject may have in some degree sentenced to transportation for life. "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the subsided. I cannot think of more mercifully dealing

HORSE STEALING AT SHEFFIELD.

were indicted for having, under false pretences, obtained a mare from Francis Pawson. of a felony, they could not be tried for a misdemeanour

Pashley to call my witnesses to character."

was come to that the prisoners were to be discharged on their recognizances to appear at the next Assizes. Of course they were "content to be so bound;" but the poor fellows knew so much of the proceeding, that when they went down into the dock they expected to go back again to the Castle!

This concluded the criminal business. NISI PRIUS .- SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. ADDISON appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. WATSON for the widow and executrix of an attorney at Kirbymoorside. The action was brought to recover damages for an illegal and excessive distress. The defence was that £1,089 12s. 6d. was owing on a balance of an account

for rent, and that the property seized only realised

£900. The jury returned a verdict for the de-

DOE DEM. METCALFE v. METCALFE.

defendant. This was an action of ejectment, to recover families of the sufferers. possession of an acre and a half of ground in the township of Thwaite, in the North Riding. The question entirely turned upon the words "and appurtenances" in a deed, and, accordingly, the plaintiff was nonsuited, SCARBOROUGH v. PICKERING.

An undefended action.-Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50.

BRADWELL v. YOUNGHUSBAND. An undefended action. The plaintiff is an iron founder at York; the defendant a mill-wright at

Two or three other trifling cases were disposed of. which occupied the Judge and jury until ten e'clock, were withdrawn, and made remanets.

A BRUTE.-A man named Whitehouse was fined 40s. at Queen's-square Police-office, London, on Saturday, for having kicked and beaten a poor lad

some opulence, residing at Sittingbourne, who was had applied to various parishes, but at none could Oswestry. indicted for forgery, did not appear. His bail was she obtain relief. On the day she committed the

THE HIGH SHERIFF of the county of Derby has knowing whither she was going, her sole attention ham. Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square, London; Harrison, appointed the Rev. Thomas Sing, Catholic priest of

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales, to the office of judge of the vice-admiralty court of that colony.

Tobacco.—The amount of duty paid last year on had said was strictly correct. Distress of the rington, this article amounted to nearly £2,859,000. Of the worst description had driven her to the commission. Spencer

land, £273,000. Journal.

A HARE ROASTED ALIVE.—On Wednesday week. as one of the down trains was passing between ground, not exceeding a quarter of an acre, in the

THE GENERAL KYD, INDIANAN, sailed, on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., from Gravesend, brought on through his attempts to defeat the ends of field. The indictment also stated that a true bill was with four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. The soldiers wards of 200 in number, which weighed from four hundred troops, for India. went on board on Tuesday, in mgn spirits. The growing thirty-eight apple trees and forty-two General Kyd is a fine ship, and has every accommocurrant bushes, many of the trees being from six to dation for the troops.

DEATH FROM FIGHTING IN A WORKHOUSE.—On Medical State of the part of the ground Wednesday, two of the paupers in the Mile-end Workhouse, belonging to the Stepney Union, had striking exemplification of the value of land when DEATH FROM FIGHTING IN A WORKHOUSE.-On engaged in a pugilistic rencontre, and one of them properly cultivated; nor is this only a stimulus to inflicted such severe injuries on the other, that he industrious men who have a tot ments granted to them died a few hours afterwards.

belonging to owner Thomas Pumfrey, on her return highly beneficial to the country at large; tending to frem Bristol to Upton-upon-Severn, laden with encourage industry, destroy idle and dissolute habits, stone, was lost, and the crew three men and a boy, and render the peasantry cheerful and contented. all perished. The latter was the son of the owner. - Sherborne Journal. Cambrian.

STEEL ORE.—A New Discovery.—The National sion house, on Friday, a young man named Richard Intelligencer says, that, in the town of Duane, in Winton was charged with having stolen a dozen Franklin county, a vein of magnetic oxide has pairs of stockings from the shop of a haberdasher in the Poultry. The prisoner was seen to walk into stance possessing all the chemical properties of manufactured steel. JUVENILE THIEVES .- Two very small boys, named

Thomas and Stones, were sentenced to three months The policeman into whose custody he was given said imprisonment at Guildhall, London, on Saturday, that the unfortunate lad evidently committed the for having stolen a piece of mutton from a butcher's shop in Barbican. On being searched the epicurean young prigs were found to have a jar of the best description of pickles in their possession. BURGLARY.—Two notorious burglars were com-

on Saturday, charged with having broken int a house in Little Surrey place, Blackfriars, and stolen some silver spoons, and other articles. They were his necessities were so great that he wished to be apprehended at a house which they inhabited along saved from perishing by transportation. There was

singular manner on Wednesday week. A man was Mr. Wilkins—Knowing vengeance cannot be the the cheese fell from his head upon the child, and object of the law, but merely the benefit of society, killed her on the spot. An inquest was held on killed her on the spot. Thursday. The Jury returned a verdict of Peter Laurie—"You had accomplices, I suppose?" Accidental death," with a deedand of 1s. on the Prisoner—"I had, but I was the only one punished."

> ATTEMPT AT MURDER.-A most extraordinary attempt at murder was made upon an unfortunate "They escaped. I would rather say no more on that female named Caroline Smith, on Thursday week. subject. I have suffered the penalty of the law, and She was walking in Tooley street with a young man, I came out on the 1st of March, and have been a sailor, on the evening of the day just named, when a person, having the appearance of a master of a trading vessel, came upon them suddenly and knocked the young woman down, and attempted to cut the fellow who repents the first act of detected diswoman's throat with what appeared to be a penknife. He was driven away by the sound of approaching footsteps, and ran down a lane towards evidence given by the Chaplain to Coldbath-fields the water side. At present the affair is wrapped up prison, who said before a Parliamentary Committee, in some mystery.

> AT STAFFORDSHIRE ASSIZES, George Nixon was indicted for the murder of Joseph Ball, at Burslem, in August last. Ball was an engine-tenter, and his of the country, my Lord, and I know of no other duty was to watch the engine-house of the Jackfield way of getting out, and I trust you will kindly ascolliery at night. One evening his body was found, sist me." Sir Peter Laurie-"I shall commit you coal-pit. It was proved that the prisoner had marks conduct in prison has been quite a pattern to others."
> of violence about his face, on the evening when Ball Sir Peter Laurie—" He is committed for trial. Let some quarrel which he had had with Ball; and that he seem to have been-Tunstall thought he could not be in earnest, and no attempt, therefore, was made to assist Ball. The prisoner stated before the Coroner Ball as he passed the engine house, and that Ball had threatened to kick him if he did not go off, but that they had parted without any blows. He was

RATE OF PAUPERS IN COUNTIES .- In a return just made in the House of Commons, the counties are Arden, Red Lion-square. arranged according to their highest rate per cent. of paupers relieved to the population, and the agricul-tural county of Wilts has the honour of being at the Son, Fenchurch street. head of the list, thus surpassing every other county in England and Wales in the number of paupers as Gloucestershire, clothiers, March 26, at twelve, April compared with the population. The proportion in | 30, at eleven. Solicitors, Crowder and Maynard, Man-Robert Henderson and Jeremiah Barlow, who were many of the Welsh counties is also very high; in sion-house-place. tried a few days ugo, and acquitted of horse stealing, the manufacturing and northern counties it is the lowest. The following list denotes the proportions: | April 2, at twelve, 30, at eleven. Solicitor, Dimmock, -Wilts, 14 per cent. on the population. Dorset, Sise-lane. A demurrer was put in to the indictment to the Sussex, Merioneth, Radnor, 13 per cent. Bucks, Orchard, G. B., Bath, upholsterer, April 5, at three, effect that the prisoners having been clearly acquitted Essex, Anglesey, Montgomery, 12. Bedford, Ox- 30, at one, at the Castle and Ball Inn, Bath. Solicitors, ford, Hampshire, Suffolk, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Gillard and Flook, Bristol; and Cook and Saunders, arising out of the same facts.

Mr. Pashley supported the demurrer; and Mr. ter, Norfolk, Somerset, 10. Berks, Hereford, Hert-Williams, D., Llanelly, Carmaerthenshire, shop-workley argued against it. Numerous precedents ford, Kent, Northampton, Westmoreland, Cardigan, keeper, April 6, 30, at ten, at the Cameron Arms, and authorities were cited, and a rather laughable circumstance occurred during the argument. One of the prisoners leaned over the reporters box and, evidently fearing the case was against him, said, "Tell Mr. Durham, Middlesex, Northumberland, Northumbe Rutland, York (N.R.), 7. Lincoln, Monmouth, Bristol. Solicitors, Hartley, Bristol; and White and After the argument, the Learned JUDGE was anxious Salop. Worcester, Glamorgan, 6. Derby and Statfor time to consider the point; and an arrangement ford, 5.

ton and its neighbourhood were thrown into great phin lnn, Northampton. Solicitors, Britten, Northconsternation on Tuesday week, on hearing of an extensive explosion of fire-damp in the coal-mine near Quarter, accompanied with the loss of eleven lives. It appears that about eight o'clock that morning, the breakfast-hour, there were six men and a boy in the mine, all of whom must have perished instantly by the explosion. On the alann being given, the overseer of the mine not being at hand, seven men, who were outside of the mouth. the defendant. The plaintiff is a farmer residing in rushed thoughtlessly into the pestiferous atmosphere the neighbourhood of Pickering, and the defendant is of the newly-exploded mine. Three of them were dragged out alive, and four dead. Unceasing exertions were made to relieve the mine of the noxious vapour; but it was not till Wednesday morning that the bodies of the first seven sufferers were recovered. Some of them were shockingly mangled by the explosion, in a way that shewed that the death of the whole must have been instantaneous. Of the eleven who died, nine were married, and have left widows and families behind them. The proprietor Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. WATSON were for the of the mine, the Duke of Hamilton, on hearing of the lessor of the plaintiff; Mr. ALEXANDER was for the event, immediately sent pecuniary assistance to the

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER.—Harrios Longley, a fine-featured young woman, twenty-one years of age, was charged at Hatton Garden policeoffice, on Saturday, with the wilful murder of her machine-makers -J. Labron and G. R. Ives, Leedsinfant, under circumstances of the most heart- H. and W. Muir, Manchester, tea-dealers.-T. R. Norrending nature. Sergeant King, of the N division bury and B. Smith, Manchester, tobacco-manufacturers of the police, stated that, on Friday evening, about | A. Windle and W. Hadfield, Worsbro' Bridge, the hour of eight, the prisoner called at the station- Yorkshire, working-chemists. J. Cronkshaw and J. house, and delivered herself into his custody on the Omerod, Haslingden. Lancashire, cotton-manufaccharge of having murdered her offspring, at the turers. same time expressing a desire for witness to walk with her a short distance, and she would point out the spot where the body would be found. She appeared so distressed in mind, that witness had not the slightest doubt of the correctness of her a wful admission, and he accompanied her to the New Town, Middlesex, to surrender March 30, and May 4, River, in front of Owen row, Clerkenwell; and she at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Abbott, official then said if search were made there, the lifeless remains of her babe would be discovered. Witness Lamb, Henry, grocer, Manchester, April 14 and May caused the water to be dragged, and, in the course 4, at two, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester; of two hours, the body was taken out. The unfor- Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, London; tunate prisoner afterwards informed witness that Claye and Thompson, Manchester. the child was born three weeks ago at Maidstone gaol, where she (the mother) was imprisoned for and May 4, at eleven, at the Shire-hall, Shrewsbury. vagrancy; and that when it was a fortnight old Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Sale and Wor-AT MAIDSTONE Assizes, Mr. Seward, a man of she was liberated, but had no home to go to. She thington, Fountain-street, act, for which her life, she said, might pay the for- 30 and May 4, at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, Female Burglars.—Two females, sisters named feiture, she went to the overseer of Saint Maryle- Loughborough. Emmett and Allen, Bloomsbury-square; Hampson, (one 15, the other 20 years of age) were bone, and was told that nothing would be done for Hucknall, Loughborough. committed to Newgateou Tuesday week, on a charge bone, and was told that nothing would be done for Hucknall, Loughborough.

her, as she did not belong to them. Hungry and tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and May 2, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-tired, she afterwards wandered about, scarcely and the scarcely at the scarcely at the scarcely and the scarcely at the scarc being turned to her poor babe, whose cries for food Birmingham. breast having that day ceased to afford the little shire, April 2, and May 4, at eleven o'clock, at the creature her wonted nourishment. She, at length, found herself in Owen's row, and, sitting herself on the step of a door she were working her up to a pitch of madness-her the step of a door, she again and again put her and Witty, Essex-street, Strand, London. infant to her bosom—it sucked in vain, the springs Hargreaves, James, worsted spinner, Farnbill half of nature had dried up; and being no longer able Yorkshire, April 1, and May 4, at one, at the Black accused if she was anxious to say anything? She rooms, Liverpool. Norris, Allen, and Simpool, said she was not; adding, that what Sergeant King Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London; Bayley, Was bad said she was not; adding, that what Sergeant King SAGACITY OF Two Mules.—About two miles from three kingdoms, the respective proportions of duty of the crime. Had she been able to have produced April 6, at one, and May 4, at eleven, at the Court of the town of Ballymahon, in the county of Longford, leading the town of Ballymahon, in the county of Longford, leading the cravings of Longford, leading the craving the cravi her child, it would now have been alive. She ensession two mules of the Spanish breed. They both A HAPPY RETORT.—A certain Whig Radical deavoured, but was not able, to procure it even that; Lea, James, butcher, Gloucester, April 12 and may regularly go to a pump placed in the yard, and magistrate of Shropshire recently pressed a Tory and a mistaken notion of humanity prompted her to at eleven, at the King's Head Hotel, Gloucester. while one applies his mouth to the spout, the other works the handle by alternately raising and depressing and depressing his acquaintance to define the term put an end to its misery. In answer to the worthy and Son, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London; Dowling works the handle by alternately raising and depressing and depressing his shoulder. When one has satisfied his thirst were used by Mr. Edmondson, surgeon, of Clerken-well, to restore animation, but without effect. Mr.

next Saturday, when she would be committed.

UTILITY OF SPADE CULTIVATION .- On a spot of as one of the down trains was passing between ground, not be according a quarter of an arroy, in the Clay-cross and Chesterfield, a hare sprung into the parish of East Lulworth, Dorset, belonging to ashes-pan of the engine, and was completely roasted.

Mr. Francis Champ, were produced, during the lag season, twenty bushels of broad beans, three sacts of Swede turnips, one sack of potatees, a bed y vegetable marrow of the gourd kind, yielding up eight years' growth; and also there is at present a led a few hours afterwards.

by kind landowners, but it is also a proof that the Loss of Four Lives.—On Friday night, a vessel allotment system, if carried into effect, would be

POVERTY THE PARENT OF CRIME.—At the Man.

walk out deliberately, without attempting to avoid observation or to hasten away with his plunder. robbery for the purpose of being prosecuted. Gooch, the turnkey of the Giltspur-street Compter, one of those good inclined fellows who sometimes are to be found in situations of the kind, said that he greatly pitied the poor lad, who, he believed, had not a friend in the world, and, having lost his character, mitted for trial at Union Hall Police-office, London, could obtain no sort of employment. The turnkey added that nobody could have behaved better in confinement than the prisoner, who acknowledged that there did then.

Baron Rolfe—That is true: but it would be a rather dangerous doctrine to be allowed to prevail that it would be a rather dangerous doctrine to be allowed to prevail that it would be rather dangerous doctrine to be allowed to prevail that it was found the same offence, if one gets away for a time from justice, that the others should be punished, and he should escape scot free.

On reference to the indictment, it was found that Foden was indicted alone.

Mr. Wilkins—I am sure, my Lord, if I am well informed in this case, on the part of the prosecution the prosecution of the work of the first class and ten of the second, all to be a prisoner before. It was there is a the opportant of these will be laid down immediately, and the frames of the whole converted without delay, so as to be ready against the engines are prepared.—Naval and Military Gazette.

Singular Death.—A child was killed in a very the compassion for him." Sir Peter Laurie—"Were has been a prisoner before. It was there is a the compassion for him." Sir Peter Laurie—"What were you in prison for, prisoner." Prisoner—"For housebreaking, Sir." Sir Peter Laurie—"Were were you tried?" Prisoner—"I was, and convicted, and there is no desire to press for a strong punishment." Singular manner on Wednesday week. sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment." Sir walking out of Vine-street into Regent-street, London, carrying a large cheese upon his head, when three little children ran against him: one of them tumbled; the man endeavoured to step over her; at night in a house in Moorfields. There was no excuse for it." Sir Peter Laurie—" Were you in want at the time?" Prisoner—" By no means." Sir Sir Peter Laurie-" They escaped, and I dare say persuaded you to join in the affair ?" Prisonerwalking about ever since, for nobody will employ the same condition. What is an unfortunate honesty to do? Every one is afraid to employ him, and he cannot lie down and starve. I believe the that he never lost sight of a prisoner after the first introduction to prison until death or transportation interfered." Prisoner—"I am desirous of going out horribly mangled, in a cavity in which revolved a for trial, and represent your case, and I hope that large wheel used for working off the water from the you may be treated mercifully." Gooch—"His

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, March 19.

Squires, J. and G. F., Emmett-street, Poplar, plumbers, March 26, at half-past one, April 30, at twelve. Solicitors, Burn, Great Carter-lane, Doctors

Turney, N., Millbank-street, Westminster, baker, March 26, April 30, at two. Solicitors, Templer and Co., Great Tower-street. Burkett, J., Noble-street, Goswell-street. April 1

at twelve, April 30, at one. Solicitor, Boulton, Northampton-square. Riley, T. G. C., Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, billbroker, April 1, at eleven, April 30, at one. Solicitors

Barber, J., Walworth-read, Newington, pawnbroker, March 25, April 30, at eleven. Solicitors, Kiss and Fletcher, H., sen., and Fletcher, H. jun., Eastington,

Firth, J., Webber-street, Lambeth, licensed victualler

Orchard, G. B., Bath, upholsterer, April 5, at three,

Whitmore, Bedford-row. Bryan, S., Northampton, Hardingstone, shoe-manu facturer, March 26, April 30, at eleven, at the Dol

ampton; and Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's Inn

Fields.

Blakey, G. F., Holmfirth, Yorkshire, draper, April 2, at one, April 30, at ten, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke and Metcalf, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Crompton, P., Liverpool, ironmonger, March 31, April 30, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool Solicitors, Robinson, Liverpool; and Vincent and Sherwood, Temple. Bell, W. H., Kingston-upon-Hull, seed-crusher,

March 30, April 30, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Holden, Hull; and Hicks and Harris, Gray's Inn-square. Coulter, T., Doncaster, April 7, at eleven, April 30, at two, at the Town-hall, Doncaster. Solicitors, Smithson, York; Mason and Colliuson, Dencaster; and

Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn-square. Smith, G. T., and C. F., Cheltenham, tailors, March 30, April 30, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Prideaux and Son, Bristol; and Holme

and Co. New Inn.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. J. R. Lyon and R. G. Holland, Sheffield, surgeons. W., J., and P. Clarke, and J. Robinson, Manchester,

From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 23.

BANKRUPTS. Sanders, Frederick, licensed victualler, Hoxton Old

Bradshaw, John, draper, Oswestry, Salop, April 6

Bloodworth, Edward, miller, Loughborough, March

Spencer, William, tanner, Clarebrough, Nottingham-

Spencer, William, brush manufacturer, Leamington Basinghall street; Baylis, Devonshire-square. Lea, James, butcher, Gloucester, April 12 and May

Ward, Henry, builder, Stafford, April 7, and May at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Stafford. Clowes an Combe said he should remand the prisoner until Wedlake, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; Hiers, Stafford.

Briginal Correspondence.

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

" Hereditary donkeys! know ye not. Whoever rides, -- yourselves must bear the load?" MI DEAR O'MALLEY, -Of course you have stood upon the sea shore in a storm, and seen the wave that has rolled unbroken for many a league upon the surface of the Tast deep, till parted at last, as if by magic, by some masen agent, just as it had nearly terminated its race. You have seen wave after wave broken in the same spot. each parted and dashed into foam, none escaping; and you have pondered at a like fate happening to each and all. As the tide recoded, you have kept your eye fixed upon the spot, and, at length, discovered a little rock, which, though buried and hidden from the night. Joi, nevertheless, was fixed, motionless, immovable.

O'Malley, that little rock was like still Truth, and the and was like vociferous and frothy Piction; for while, fiction covered truth, but when the rage had passed away, and the storm had abated, fiction fied and truth remained unshaken. Such, O'Malley, has her the state of agitated Ireland for the last twenty The swell upon the surface has been kept raging for the mere purpose of obscuring truth; but, alas! the waves are beginning to break upon the immutable little rock—the tide is receding, and those with impest vision upon the shore are beginning to see truth haid bare and uncovered.

O'Halley, when a man of mind reads the history of by-some days; the exploits and noble deeds, the selfdevotion and self-resignation of a Wallace, a Bruce. a Hampden, & Washington, a Harvey, an Emmet, and a Firmuld, make the patriot's cheek glow, his blood run quick and bot, and his nerves become elastic. He sees that they lived, and were ready to die. not for themselves, nor yet for an age, but for a principle, to serve all ages. He is but a poor philosopher who never sees life in death, or worse than death in living. He is no better than the beast that bears his burden, whose appetite and mind are one.

In my last letter I drew a sad, but true, picture of Ireland; let us now, my friend, having travelled round her capital, take a review of the principles of her "patriots" for the last ten years. Let us sink all that happened before "Reform," but come to that period, and endeavour to see the reck now that fiction has spent its foam.

Now then, O'Malley, I take the one great principle to which the mind of Ireland was to be directed, "the repeal of the Union," and I sak you to follow me through a statement of plain and simple facts, which no sophistry can much longer hide from the opening eye of suffering millions. Those little stubborn facts must be answerd. It will not do to cover them with "the wave that comes unbroken from the coast of Labrador:" Wickley hills," or the " Hill of Howth;" nor will the "green fields," "the rippling streams," or "verdant valleys" attract attention from them.

Ireland has been mad for ten years. Ireland is now in a lucid interval, and she begins to reason with herself; and now, O'Malley, hear me upon the Repeal.

I gave you our Charter in my last; it was fuller than the English Charter, inasmuch as it contained the whole principle, Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, together with a large pointment of magistrates by the people, but above all and before all, "cheap Government."

Now, you who have heard the storm rage full many s time and oft, will remember rude Boreas whistling all his wild notes through every creek, cranny, nook, and crevice in Ireland, and how each pale one revelled to list the jocund sound: you will remember that the Repeal my was wafted throughout the land upon each passing breeze; above all, bear in mind that the motto was-"No matter what a foreign Parliament felt inclined to do, or no matter, however kindly it may be disposed towards Ireland, nothing but a domestic legislature can govern Ireland for the benefit of Irishmen." You will recollect that the people were told that "Jamaica, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island had their separate legislatures, and why should not Ireland have hers?" You will recollect that we were told that "it was impossible for Irishmen's business to be as well done abroad as at home;" in abort, that Repeal was the panacea for all our woes. Now, O'Halley, bear all that in mind: that Repeal was the principle; and being agreed upon the principle, we next come to the practical means of accomplishing it.

There were two ways, then, of accomplishing RE-PEAL, either by force, independent of Parliament; or by a vote of the House of Commons; by physical revolution or moral force. Physical force is denounced, and by no one more strongly than myself. I denounce it from my soul, before every moral effort of which man is capable has been tried, and perseveringly tried, and has failed. I denounce it, except where right conspires with it, and makes it a moral obligation for the suppression of a combination of might and wrong. Physical force never need be tried, except for lack of moral courage by moral cowards. Physical force, then, is out of the question; and we must next fall back upon moral force; that is, upon a combination of right and might, morally marshalled, and effectually directed. Moral force, pourtraying wrong, while physical energy makes the wrong-doers apprehend the most effective of all insurrections, that wherein might and right con-

answered by Mr. O'Connell's appeal for "petitions, Petitions petitions" In fact, there souly one point to which it can be directed, namely, to the House of Commons. What, then, follows, as a natural inference? Wey, undoubtedly, that the petitioners are, by all means, in their power, to strengthen the hands of those from whom they seek a favourable response; that is, to make friends in the House, through whose interest and resolution, moral courage and agency, the petitioning body are to be encouraged in their work.

A good debate each session, with facts brought to bear upon the justice of Ireland's demand, and reported by the imperial press, would give moral life and moral energy to the moral force applicants. In order to accomplish this, then, the one great and all-absorbing object should have been to keep the constituent and the representative mind in perfect harmony, by adding, Mieresch debate, new converts; and, upon each election, discarding old offenders.

Now, my friend, let us see if this course has been traly described within seven miles of the "improved" capital of "improved Ireland;" and we will traverse the whole land in search of this combination of right and might in support of the REPEAL of the Union. In 1534, we divided upon the question, and had a

glorious minority of forty-two. Seven years have since elapsed; and let us enquire what has become of that minority, and what now would be the result of a division, after thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of pounds have been paid for the apport of the measure?

shall first set forth the places which returned Repealers in 1834, which do not return Repealers now. begin at the Liberator's own door of his own country seat, as I inished at the door of his town house in my

Carbel, Rowe; Clonmel, Rensyne

Stocks, LL D. of Trinity College! My God!

Ion Gisborns, and the Tory Bruen. Shocking, shock. they stuck to them, like gentlemen, but the "Liberator" By heaven! dreadful!) King's county, Fitz has melted down to their temperature. Down county, Newry, Brady; Armagh, Dobbin.

Thus, O'Malley, since 1834 we have lost twenty-four, Because I stood fast by my every pledge, tested the connection with those who have the distribution of a general cry of these middle men, "turn him out;" the landed aristocracy that this law would endanged one single man of those I have mentioned being re- not listen to the deceitful system of taking an instal- and a numerous and vigilant established police, to placed by a Repealer; no, not one! I don't mention ment of twenty five shillings rent for twenty shillings enforce the claims of the said priesthood, by the wholemyself, because I so fortified Cork county as to close tithe; because I risked my life and everything, in some and Christian means of coercion and compulsion. it against all but Repealers; there Roche, a Repealer, exposing every act of persecution; and, in justice to This is really the Church of England as established by taken my place.

Now, O'Malley, take the Baronets, the expectants, Ireland, though the largest and most aristocratic. the Commis-ioners, and all those ready to be soppedoff, from the eighteen remaining of the minority of 727 of its constituents, and 727 of the remainder will chandise. This is her corporate character, and I beg 1834, and you may safely estimate your strength upon never again vote against their landlords; whereas, if your Majesty to bear in mind this. I am only now the next division at eight at the very outside: and this is the measures, for which they made so many sacrifices, speaking of her in her secular capacity. I waive all the PROGRESSION of Repeal!

answer these facts by facts, and not with "old Cumber- 727. land," "the Queen," "Sergeant Jackson," or "Mr. Litton," or "O glory be to God, and blessed be His the tone to Ireland, have yet to be published. I regis. try, and she is so supported on the supposition that she holy name, I gained a bloodless triumph." Let us have tered the county—I roused the county and Ireland, all renders to the community certain important services in facts. Ireland is beginning to ask for her whistle; she Ireland, through the county of Cork. I rode and drove return for the support thus afforded her. I am not must, at all events, have a tune or two upon it.

which I mean to dash another of fiction's waves to all the work myself, and galloping from town to tewn important ends for which every state church exists, atoms. I have shewn that, physical force being aban- as fast as four horses could lay leg to ground. I have she is, by her unhappy organisation, almost wholly doned, and properly abandoned, an abandonment sanc- ridden miles fast asleep and wet to the skin. I have prevented from accomplishing. These are, the guardiantioned by Ireland's moral strength, that her moral slept in damp beds in rooms that never were slept in ship of public morals, and a maintenance of a spirit of energies were not "practically," honestly, efficiently, before. I have changed my clothes at Mill-street, and good will amongst the people. As to the first of these or indeed at all cultivated; and that all the moonshine again at Macroon, on my way from Kantuck, home, fifty subjects, it is notorious that, wherever her influence cry of the "patriots," to "save them from Stanley, miles in a gallop. I have left home again in an hour, is the most predominant, there is the state of public and Jackson, and Litton, and the Orangemen," is sheer at midnight, to ride thirty miles more in morals most deplorable. For a proof of this humbug-that, in fact, the very grievances of which pelting rain. I have had notice from servants we have only to look at the Universities and at all they complain are the effect of causes produced by the to quit my service, as they could not keep Cathedral towns. Nor is this at all a matter for suranother mountain of facts; and facts which, sooner bred herses. I have tumbled down in the hall of James the patronage is distributed. In 1831, the total num-

bill of particulars. We said Repeal of the Union will give public meetings. I paid for the reporters, who re- 5,030; Bishops, 1,304; Deans and Chapters, 1,042; you a resident fostering landed proprietary, who will be ported our proceedings at meetings, three guineas each, Universities, 794; Private Ecclesiastics, 1,423; Corpospurred on by emulation to give you encouragement, and then got but a corner. I was arrested for attending rations and Charitable Institutions, 197; Inhabitants, and who will be a check upon any inclination to tyran- and taking the chair at seven meetings, and refused to 68. nize, from the interest which each will have in appeal. make any compromise, lest I should appear to comproing to his conduct as his title to your suffrages. It will mise my party for my own liberty. I prosecuted are given to the creatures of the minister of the day; give you men for local administrators of the law who have General Sir George Bingham for ordering the military to younger sons and brothers, who are more intent an interest in the peace, the happiness, and the prost to ride the people down; and, as counsel for the Crown, upon killing game than curing souls; and to persons perity of Ireland, instead of the present race of blood- the Crown refusing to prosecute, I used my privilege who purchase them in direct violation of the regulations suckers, who make your pretended crimes a justifica- of setting every Orangeman aside, till I got a fair jury of the Canons, but who are permitted to hold them tion for their real iniquities. It will give you Irish to convict, and I did get a conviction. The "Liberator" laws, made by Irishmen in Ireland, for the government | was leading counsel, but he ran away while I was doing of the Irish people. It will give you a national stomach the work; while the very judge who was to try me, to consume the produce of your land, and backs to perhaps, next, was fuming and raving for abusing (as he name? wear the produce of your hands. It will make the called it) the privilege of the Crown; but I went on; pay, if their tenants cannot. In short, it will restere counsel and agitator for every one who pledged himself Ireland from a state of provincial degradation to naneither can they be much longer obscured by "the ple, and should not pay a shooting church's parsons, and we want to abolish tithes in name and nature, and Youghall, and made my way through drawn sabres to to give the amount, now paid to the said parsons, to the hustings and returned him. the people to whom it belongs; we spoke not of a scale of grievances, but we complained that the pay- the best proof is this, that ten millions of money would off a poor widow's cow, and leaving her son in his ment of a farthing was unjust, and tithes should, there not have besten me in the county of Cork. Let me but blood, for daring to defend it; and the next engaged fore, be abolished in name and nature. We said the get another pull at them, and I will put them in the magistrates have cruelly oppressed the people, and we same proud position once more, and humble the devils see no remedy but in allowing the people to appoint again in the dust. When they do see me again, it their own magistrates, subject to the proper tribunal will be with the old flag flying, with a few new demands, for the due execution of their office. We said equivalent to the times we live in, upon it; but not every man of twenty-one years of age is entitled to one single erasure; AND THEY SHALL SEE ME AGAIN! to reform. amount of detail, such as the abolition of tithes, ap- a vote, and should have it. We said An- O'Malley, I have accounted for Irish apathy and the nual Parliaments are part and parcel of the decrease of the Irish constituencies, and now I come constitution, and our Irish members require but your for one moment to a consideration of the charge of countenance and support, to give them strength to encouraging the English people to use violence to Mr. acquire this and all other things to which they hereby O'Connell.

pledge themselves. Well, O'Malley, no man in Ireland, no twenty men, no thousand men in Ireland, werked as I worked for pictures. Look then the accomplishment of those things. We were mutually pledged each to the other, by a solemn bond and covenant. We, upen our part, said, we know your sufferings will be great in resisting your landlords, by veting fer chester. Newcastle, and man be heard, or hold a men who promise so much; but you have the Bill before Glasgow, to discuss the meeting, but themselves." you, and it is for you to say whether or no the advantages justice of trades defending -D. O Connell. held out will more than counterbalance the sufferings their property by unions of to be endured; and the people, from the Land's End myself to restrain all per- ton, last week, and I had living on acorns and roots in the woods. All has been to Cape Clear, with one voice answered, "we agree, we sonal feelings so strong a great mind to kick him." will endure all for our country's good, our families, our against you. I will also homes, and our alters. "Be it so," said the "patriots," 'and cursed be he who first strikes the national colours you profess to differ from from the Irish standard." Well, to work we went, and the English Chartists. I the poor, but honest and confiding people backed us; and | will pay all the expences; and I for one, stood by them in return, and resisted you shall make all the D. O Connell. every act of aggression consequent upon their opposition to their landlords.

Well, O'Malley, "patriotism" is a fine thing to talk of; but, in my opinien, there is more real devotion to country, which is patriotism, in the poor man, who, with a wife and a house full of children, bravely risks restrained."-F. O Connor's his all for his country's good; who defies distress for rent, ejectment, persecution, and prosecution; than there is in the man who makes no sucrifice, and runs no risk, but fattens and grows rich upon the misfortunes of his country.

Now, O'Malley, let us analyse the effect produced by the desertion of the people by the "patriots." Here it is, then, all of a heap, like Brown's cow, and from the Morning Chronicle, which has the fellowing as a instification of Irish indignation against Stanley's Bill, while it furnishes the most damning proof of the villany ef the "patriogs." The Chronicle says :-

"In the Chronicle of Tuesday last appeared a communication from our Dublin correspondent, in which Now, then, upon whom is this moral power to he gave an abstract of the returns, showing the decrease operate? That question is at once, and satisfactorily of electors, on a comparison of the register in 1835 with

the register of 1841,	WITI CIT	Me Here Lebest :	
Antrim	877	Leitrim	
Armagh	902	Limerick (County)	1,2
Bandon	10	Limerick (City)	1,1
Carlow (Borough)	57	Longford	1
Cavan	150	Mallow	1
Clare	983	Mayo	7
Cork	727	Meath	
Cork (City)	873	Newry	1
Donegal	320	Queen's County	จี
Down	1,102	Roscommen	8
Downpatrick	201	Trake	
Dungannon	1	Waterford	6
Dungaryan	287	Waterford (City)	1
Ennis	8	Westmeath	5
Enniskillen	133	Wexford	1,1
Galway (County)	1,470	Wicklow	2
Kildare	269		
Kilkenny (City)	77		17,2
King's County	511		
-			

"In the counties and boroughs, not in this list, there has been some very slight increasement, or the constituenc. has been stationary. There are no returns from the counties of Monaghan or Dublin; but Mr. Grattan, puritied; and, that we may arrive at a fair conclusion in a letter to the electors of Kildare, which appeared derived from facts, you must now accompany me in a in the Chronicle of Tuesday last, estimates the loss in of 20,000 for all Ireland."

Now then, O'Malley, are you satisfied? Up to 1835 the tenants resisted their landlords; allowed their families to be driven from house and home, in expectation of the boons promised by the "patriots;" but after three years of "hope deferred," of anxious seeking and heart-burning, they said, "we have had enough of bumbug; we have done our share; we have outraged our landlords; ten thousand have been ejected, ten thousand more, rather than appear to vote against papers, and ask them to publish them, even as adver-Ireland, won't register at all; by that means we shall tisements, and to name their own price. I dare themsave ourselves the disgrace of voting for the enemies of our religion, while our landlords will be satisfied with

our neutrality." Now, O'Malley, have I or have I not fully, fairly, and justly accounted for the decrease of the Irish county con-We have lost in Kerry county, Mullins; Cork county, stituencies, and are not the poor people fully justified? city, and boroughs,—city, Dr. Baldwin; Mailow, Had we gone on, year after year, adding something to Dannt; Toughal, John O'Connell; Waterford county, our moral-force power in the House of Commons, Galway, Dungarran, Jacob; Clare, Macnamara, jun.; standing by our every principle, and had we estab-Imperary county and boroughs,—county, the Right lished our general associations for the protection of Honographic Richard Lalor Shiel, (" Who is the traitor?") voters and the exposure of tyrant landlords, Ireland It is a fact, declared by two eminent divines of the would now have had an increase of 50,000 voters Church of England, that religion, as connected with O Many, Cashel and Clonmel, the two most Radical more than those registered in 1835, instead of a debrought have become the Gatton and Old Sarum of crease of 20,000. They saw Lord Duncannon, Sir Henry in and Decome the Gatton and Old Barum of Manual Parnell, the Hon. Robert King, Mr. Leader, Mr. Wyse, Berk and Of mushroom-bed for growing place. hear's spear. Just think of Clonmel returning Dr. and Mr. Jephson, with accres of others, not up to the mark, hooted from the hustings; and they now see Well, we go on regularly through every county from Lord Duncannon, Sir Henry Parnell, and Mr. Wyse Bury to Dublin, not a single turn. Kilkenny county, "in the best ministry" that Ireland ever had, and they for the coercion of conscience. She exists on account corough, (and here we have dreadful, O! dreadful havoc.) and they sak, how is this? Now, Mr. Wyse and Mr. winty, Wallace and Blackney; borough, Vigors; (and Jephson are as honest as any two men in the House,

bury, Rithren, jun.; Dublin county, Fitzsimon; St2. In 1835, my majority would have been above does the Church mean the places dedicated to the permeters and design and died of convulsions; its death with pious affection, to the altars of their mother; nor the Corn Laws. That barefaced falsehood compelled was concealed from the mother, until she heard it does the Church mean the places dedicated to the permeters.

The diagram of the duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it much occur to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who may be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the workhouse; it mu Dublin city, Ruthven, sen.; Louth county, Drogheda, 1600, but the enemy struck, and we stopped at 660 of formance of the national worship. These are only the Smith's remarks, I might be allowed to correct some state. Smith some states are not smith to constitute the constitution of the church, because it.

Now, O'Malley, let the whole rotten press of Ireland, mons, Cork county would have added more than 3,000 her connection with the state, as a section of the the "Liberator," and the Corn Exchange "patriots," to its constituency, instead of having a decrease of universal church of Christ.

thousands of miles by night and by day. I have paid prepared to say that she does not render some im-"patriots" themselves. Here, then, I proceed to up with me, although always mounted on thorough- prise and wonder, when we see the manner in which In 1832, we furnished the Irish constituencies with a in five hours to ride seventy miles, and address three King and Government, 1,014; lay Nobility and Gentry, owners of property look into taxes which they must the General was convicted, and fined sixpence! I was to Repeal. I never took one farthing from any one. I posted fifty miles in the dead hour of night, with four

O'Malley, as a lover of fairplay, you will hear both sides of the question. You will look on both

"O! Mr. O'Connor,

"I met Feargus O'Con-

nor was to come to Dublin.

to a swim in the Liffey."-

Exchange.

On this side, "I will meet you in Dublin, London, Cork, and his torch and dagger discuss with you the several questions upon Which

arrangements: I merely stipulate for free admission and no packing."-F.O'Connor's Letter to D. O'Connell. " Let no man be drunk; D. O'Connell. let no man riot; if any

should, let him be instantly Letter on the Leeds Meeting of 21st January, to which O'Connell was expected.

Now, O'Malley, look on those two pictures, and say who is afraid of argument, and who is the bully? I can only say of my Preston friend, that he has good luck on his side not to have gratified his inclination; for, although I have never seen the hero, I would understake to thrash him and another or two like him.

Well, again, I challenge Daniel to meet me in the very Corn Exchange, for the first place; and there I will defend Chartism and O'Connor against humbug and O'Connell. I will pay my own expences; I will go alone; I ask but free admission, and no silver tickets and kid-skin glove "patriots." I must have the blisters and frieze coats, and then I defy mortal man to beat me upon Irish ground.

O'Malley, I mean to make this a great day for Ireland. I have started early, and written this letter before breakfast. I will write for fifteen hours to-day, 188 all about Ireland and the Irish; my observations may not be published just now in a book, but they will in time to come.

This is my last day, as to-morrow the Assizes close, and all hope of convoy will be gone.

No man shall affect ignorance of Ireland after he has read my present series of letters; he shall see the very grass growing, and hear the vallies ring with the sound of Ireland's real grievances. I will let you and the world know whether or not I understand my country and my countrymen.

O'Malley, I said, from the commencement, that Repeal would find an opiate in some new-forged coun-My next shall be upon the last twenty-four pounder

people, in which the anti-Catholic prejudice of Sergeant | question, that these most important of our social insti-Jackson and Mr. Litton is administered to the uneasy tutions need a searching and practical referm, and that Tors We leave the horrid scenes which I have both at 2,757 voters, which gives a grand total decrease and sleepless repealer, as if reform we must and shall obtain. The people must be witness was ordered to withdraw, and their Lordships those Orangemen had told us anything that we didn't fully and fairly represented, or it will be seen at no adjourned till Monday. know before. Humbug, all humbug. I am. O'Malley.

Your faithful friend and countryman, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S. I will show you what the "lion" in his net can

O'Malley, just take my letters to the liberal Irish I defy them; aye, and I will make them do it yet, in obedience to public opinion.

QUEEN.

ceming really beneficial to the community, is the portant objects. Church-a very few words respecting which will suffice to place the matter in its proper light and importance. the state, is established, not because of its truth, but because of its utility. Thus, then, I am saved all the trouble of demonstrating the anti-scriptural nature of our National Church as to the doctrines she inculcates.

Warburton and Paley have taught me that this is a test

to which I have no need to subject the state machine

end, then she has no claim to exist at all.

and in every way an Irishman and a gentleman, has the landlords of the county of Cork, I will say that law. She is, in fact, a chartered company, with your there were fewer in that county than in any county in Majesty at her head, possessing a monopoly of religious wares, and punishing, when she can do so with im-Well, how is Cork situated now? Why it has lost punity, all who refuse to use or purchase her merhad been honestly maintained in the House of Com- investigation into her right to be considered, apart from

Now, in this her state character, she is supported at the O'Malley, my services in that county, which gave public expence, as one of the institutions of the counor later, must and shall be answered. Now, attend to Redmond Barry's house, fast asleep, while his butler ber of livings in England and Wales was 10,872, the diswas lighting me a candle; and I have been in the saddle tribution of which was as follows: - In the gift of the

We all know that a vast proportion of these livings notwithstanding. Can any body wonder that when the patronage is so corruptly distributed, the Church's by Whig persecution in Northallerton gaol, at five guardianship over public morals should be only a mere

The case is just as bad if we turn to the other branch of the Church duties :- That of promoting good will among the people. Alas, she is much more likely, in her present form, to stir up strife and contention. Here sending a conscientious Dissenter to prison, and there | not allow it. refusing the rites of burial, not to a person unbaptised, but to some infant whose parents had chosen to are denied our political rights—also our religious rights. have it initiated into the Christian fold, according to That was the way to get an Irish constituency; and the forms of their own communion. One day driving with a refractory farmer, who had neglected to pay due reverence to his spiritual guide. Truly, the sooner your Majesty begins to exercise your powers as head of the Church, the better. If something is not done to reform the Church, in a few years we shall not have a Church

surround your throne. The very notion of representation public mind clearly indicate to be necessary, be effected in the constitution of the House of Lords. Only think of men in the nineteenth century, being deemed and declared competent to legislate for a great empire, Belfast, Birmingham, Man- Chartists, won't let any solely on the ground that their fathers did so before them. If the nonsense by which the hereditary House of Legislators is supported, had been applied to the business and operations of common life, we should their order. I will pledge nor at a meeting at Pres- have been now dressed in the skins of beasts, and progressing but the science of Government: that has -Some bully at the Corn stood still, or if moving at all, it has been "You never would have in a direction directly opposite to the real inbeen more right in your terest and well-being of the nation. Depend life, my friend, than if you upon it. Madam, the House of Lords must be brought had kicked him well."into a state of accord with the spirit of the age, or, by and by, an insulted people will arise in their moral "O! If Fearms O'Conmajesty, and, in the face of their power, the House of

the boys would treat him Lords will cease to exist as a legislative assembly. But defective as the constitution of the Upper House unquestionably is, it is perfection itself when compared with that which claims to be the people's Saturday next, with the sums above named, yen will representatives. Even the very forms of the House are | greatly oblige, at variance with common sense, and would not be endured a month by a really free people. Just, for example, look at the fact that the men who pretend to have their power conferred by the people, refuse to attended to. receive a notification of the people's wishes except in the shape of a petition couched in the most abject terms, if it be upon a particular subject, and concluding with a promise which they well know the petitioners never intend to keep. Then, again, the petition may be presented; they are not always received, and still less attended to, while measures of the most grinding oppression, and on which the public disapprobation has been unequivocably expressed, are passed with the most | Church Extension. provoking coolness; and the hard earnings of the people are voted to maintain a system calculated to undermine the very framework of society, and to destroy

every vestige of liberty, except in name. The same atrocious system of misrule pervades every department of the state, and is especially observable in the appointment of Magistrates and other Executive officers, and in the powers entrusted to the Lords Lieugenerally no sympathy with the people, no knowledge of the law which they are appointed to administer, and an utter recklessness as to the consequences of the acts they may feel disposed to perpetrate; and the latter. Instead of being compelled to convene public meetings, when called upon to do so by a given number of the inhabitants, can refuse to do so when the object is one which it suits their views of interest, or of prejudice, to refuse; and thus to stifle, in a considerable degree, the legitimate expression of the popular voice, in matters of paramount public interest. These, and they are but a few among the multitude that might be adduced, are fired from the humbug camp, as an address to the Irish some of the instances which prove beyond reasonable He admitted that great irregularities had taken place. distant day that further forbearance is impossible; and eonsequences will follow, of a nature and extent that is quite out of the power of human prudence to calculate or foresee.

Thus, Madam, have I taken a concise view of such preliminary matters as seemed essential to be known, in order to the clear understanding of our subject. We have inquired into the various duties devolving upon on Monday. the Government, and have examined them at considerable length. We have seen the vast importance to all ranks and classes of such a system of criminal juris prudence as shall tend at once to prevent the cemmission of crime, and promote the reformation of the TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE criminal population. We shall now proceed to examine whether, and how far, the present system of prison MADAM,—The next institution of society which we discipline, as existing in this country, is calculated to have said requires reorganization, in order to its be- promote, hinder, or prevent the realisation of these im-

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

London, March 3rd, 1841.

"THE LEAGUE" ARGUMENT. MR. EDITOR,-If anything further is wanted to prove that the professed advocates for a repeal of the Corn Laws are a set of dishonest and vile hypocrites,

the following facts will settle that question. sophist of the day, Mr. S. Smith. I found that gentle-By the Church is not meant the people who belong man at work amongst a room full of middle men, with to her communion; these are her children, who, ac. a few exceptions, endeavouring, as usual, to make them cording to the sentiments of the Archbishop of Canter- dead to their own interest, that they allow themselves

or the biggest half of our minority of forty-two, without House upon Repeal, opposed every humbug, and would ecclesiastical good things, and a standing army, a counter cry of a few fustian jacket men was "hear their seats; and he pronounced the House—the him;" which ended in those men being expelled by Reformed, he could not call it the amended House of force, and myself threatened to soon follow; but they, Commons—that could sanction such a measure, worse finding that I was not to be intimidated, allowed than the old Boroughmongering House of Commons. me to remain. As soon as order was restored, the Lord J. Russell had listened in vain for any arguliberal Sydney Smith stated that he would not answer any questions which Mr. Neesom might ask and he They had been favoured with a dissertation on the felt it his duty to inform the meeting who that gentlest Reform Bill, and he recol ected, when that measure was man was, in order that they might be on their guard: before the House, it was alleged by some that if the Mr. Neesom was the person who was mainly instrumental right of returning members was conferred upon the in upsetting the Anti-Poor Law meeting at the Crown and | metropolitan districts, they would have sent into that Anchor, the other day, by taking the chair and putting House men who ought never to have been there-misan amendment favourable to his views; and further, he had been one of the foremost to attend similar meet. interests of the people, and who, if they happened to ings, and so strong was the opposition of that indi- be lawyers, and sat in courts of justice, would turn vidual, along with others, to his (Mr. Smith's) views, that they had completely destroyed his attempts to get the powers conferred on them to their own purposes. for the poor a cheap loaf; that they could not hold a (Cheers and laughter.) With respect to the child alluded meeting in any part of London without the certain to by Mr. Wakley, Lord John had been told that it defeat of their objects. But the Northern Star news | was kept from the mother in order that excitement paper was the most to blame, as it gave weekly reports | might not aggravate its malady; but the concealment of those meetings, and the proprietor, F. O'Connor, a of its death was exceedingly blamcable. Lord John man whom he as much despised as he did Mr. Neesom, reass reed the principle, that a Pour Law is meant to applauded the doings of those men. He begged to provide simply for destitution. inform the meeting, that it was the intention of those Now, O'Malley, I come to another rock, one upon eight and nine pounds a day for posting, always doing portant services. I believe she does; but the two most arm of the law in future; therefore it is necessary for the London Chartists to look out. As Mr. Smith is a several of its clauses. reader of the Star. I beg to inform him that I fear not his threats; bludgeon men or sabres will not intimidate me from doing my duty in exposing the vile cheat, and where ever Mr. Sydney Smith is, there am I also. operation the wages of the labourers had been increased. Allow me. Mr. Editor, to say, I am an advocate for free and that the general feeling of the country was in its discussion, and do not approve of noise and clamour instead of argument: but after what passed last night. we may expect knock-down arguments from those canting knaves, the Corn Law Repealers. As far as London

> My next business in this affair will be, to preach Mr. Smith's funeral sermon, of which I shall give public

is concerned, the League is dead without the hope of a

Should you be able to find a place for the insertion | mainly rested, viz that it would effect a considerable of the above in your forthcoming Star, you will oblige,

> Yours very respectfully, C. H. NEESOM.

78. Hare-street, Bethnal Green. P. S.—I may just add, in reference to Mr. O'Connor's wish, for another Convention, &c., I am most ready to do all in my power to forward his views.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM (?)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-On Sunday, the 15th instant, a written bill was posted on the Joint Stock Shop window, to the following effect:- "A sermon will be preached on behalf of John Clayton's family, whose death was caused o'clock this afternoon." The religious churchwarden gave orders to Ward, the policeman, to pull it down, which he did. It was then written on with chalk, when the aforesaid worthy came and rubbed it off. The room is not licensed, nor the parson who was going to preach-so there was no sermon. The above is a strong proof of O'Brien's statement in his last letter. People would become religious, but the tyrants will

Good heavens! we have come to a pretty pass. We A man cannot now teach the doctrines of truth, love, and justice, without being licensed.

Your's, in the cause of freedom, JOHN DAVISON. Stockton, 16th March, 1841.

MRS. CLAYTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-As your valuable paper has ever been the medium through which the rights of all, without in workhouses. The separation of man and wife exception, have been fairly advocated, but especially tirely reorganized, or peace and contentment can never to thank you for the interest you have taken in my personal welfare, under my unprecedented affliction. I mean the loss of my husband, who died in the cause of is inconsistent with the present constitution of the House | Chartism, and for that prompt attention you have paid of Commons; nor can genuine liberty be secured until to communications from different parts of the country. had refused to sick paupers the diet ordered for them such changes as the altered and improved state of the Though he was a poor man, and of few abilities, compared with others, had he been a rich man-a Collins or a Lovett—you could not have shown greater marks of respect, or have spoken of him in terms more affecting, or have been more ready to assist his helpless wife and children. Other friends have followed your example, and lent me their pecuniary aid, to enable me to gain an honest livelihood, that I may not be left to the mercy of oppressors, or the frowns of tyrants. I sincerely thank all persons whe have used their influence in the cause of the fatherless and widow. and should any Chartist friends grant me their support. I trust they will be satisfied that the same is not misapplied, as it is my intention to acknowledge all sums received by me, be they ever so small, through the medium of your paper.

Sir, I take this opportunity of most gratefully acknowledging the sums already received from the following places :-

Marylebone and Paddington Victim Committee..... 2 0

Sir, by inserting these few lines in your paper of

Yours respectfully, SARAH CLAYTON.

N.B. All communications addressed to Mrs. Clayton, No. 87. Porter-street, Sheffield, will be promptly Sheffield, March, 16th, 1841.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MARCH 19. Petitions for the total abolition of church patronage were presented: in favour of the Corn Laws, from Cork and other places in Ireland; and in favour of

The Earl of ABERDEEN presented a petition from Newfoundland, similar in many respects to one which he had brought under the consideration of the House in 1839. The petition set forth that it was the most distracted and unhappy colony under the dominion of powers of the commissioners were arbitrary, although Great Britain, and that of late its condition had become much worse. Its greatest evils had arisen from an abuse of the constitution granted to it in 1831-2, and the House of Assembly was at present constituted in such a manner that it was impossible it could discharge tenant of counties. The former are men having its legislative functions with advantage to the colony. The petitioners prayed for parliamentary inquiry. The Marquis of NORMANBY said, in the early part of

the session the governor had stated to the House of of union workhouses, and he solemnly declared that Assembly that the matter was under the consideration under the old system many of the workhouses were as of the Government at home, but the Noble Earl bad as gaols, in which treatment was experienced by appeared to have overlooked that point. An amend- the paupers which might justly be called torture; and ment of the election laws had also been recommended yet Hon. Members now sought to destroy the only by the governor, and in the event of their refusing to system which had ever grappled with the enormous do so, he had stated his intention to suspend the issuing evils of the old law. He denied that the present of writs until he had received the instructions of the system could be fairly designated harsh or oppressive Government at home. Under these circumstances, he in its operation, and said he was willing to share all hoped the Noble Earl would not press the subject fur- the unpopularity which might be incurred by the Hon. ther at present.

Mr. NICHOLLS, the resident Irish Poor Law Commissioner, was then called to the bar and examined. but he could not well account for them. He also bore testimony to the high character of Mr. Stanley for integrity and veracity. After a lengthened examination, the

Monday, March 22.

Mr. Phelan was examined at great length relative to the returns from the Poor Law Union of Cionmel. Mr. Pedder, an attorney, residing in Clonmel, was also examined, after which it was resolved that Mr. Hall, from the Office of the Poor Law Commissioners, should he ordered to attend at the bar on Friday next, and Mr. Hawley (one of the Assistant Poor Commissioners)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 19. On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the House Fund to the South Australian Company. Sir W. MOLESWORTH did not think the grant went

far enough to meet the justice of the case; it appeared period, and was of opinion that, unless some material to him that the debt due by the Commissioners to the changes were made, the present system could not con-Emigration Fund, amounting to £56,000, ought to be tinue to be the permanent law of the land. included in the present vote, or a supplemental one ought to be taken to that amount.

which parties were now suffering under very great there could surely be no objection to do that diinconvenience and difficulty. The resolution to appropriate a sum of £155,000 indirectly. from the Conselidated Fund, by way of loan, was then

agreed to.

Law Continuance Bill, Mr. WARLEY moved an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill into two parts. He proposed | majority of 174 to 135. to separate the clauses relating to the law itself, from the clauses relating to the continuance of the Com-Fine: Rikenny city, Sullivan; Carlow county and see Mr. Jephson transformed into Sir Denham Norreys, of her public utility, and if she does not answer that Deptford, in Kent, for the purpose of meeting the great mission; and thus, he said, he gave an opportunity to Deptford, in Kent, for the purpose of meeting the great mission; and thus, he said, he gave an opportunity to Deptford, in Kent, for the purpose of meeting the great mission; and thus, he said to render the measure permanent, those who wished to render the measure permanent, their travelling expenses from three guiness to one without prolonging the Commission beyond the five guinea a day, which he thought quite enough to keep years. Mr. Wakley indulged in a denunciation of the them in "good working condition." He should also believe that the working classes were so completely cruelty of the law as it is at present administered. He told a story of a child who had died while its sioners from £700 a year to £300 a year. bury, in his primary charge, are expected to crowd, to be duped by a set of fellows, called Chartists, who mother was in the Workhouse; it had been taken from

ment in support of the Hon. Gentleman's motion. chievous demagogues, having no regard for the real them into arenas for political discussion, and pervert Mr. FIELDEN opposed the bill.

Lord G. SOMERSET objected to the Bill being divided into two parts, although he was strongly opposed to

Colonel SIBTHORPE expressed his determination to give the measure his most strenuous opposition. Sir H. VERNEY believed that since it had come into favour. After some further discussion Mr Wakier withdrew his amendment.

Mr. T. PARKER then moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months. The Hon Member referred to returns of the amount of poor rates levied in various agricultural and manufacturing districts, in order to show that of late years they had considerably increased, and that, therefore the argument upon which the supporters of the Bill saving in the amount of poor rates, was of no value. Mr. GRIMSDITCH seconded the amendment.

After some further discussion, the House divided, when there appeared, for going into committee, 247 for the amendment, 51. The House then went into Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Col. Sibthorpe, stated

that it was his intention to propose that the number of assistant commissioners be reduced to twelve. Mr. B. Wood moved that the number of assistant commissioners be reduced to five, and after the 31st of December, 1843, that no assistant commissioners do continue in office. The Hon. Member ultimately withdrew his amendment, but Col. Sibthorpe insisted

on dividing the committee on the amendment, when there appeared—for the amendment 46; against it, 191, On the motion of Mr. W. ATTWOOD, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

Monday, March 22.

Lord J. Russell in reply to a question from Sir R. Peel, said he should proceed with the early clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Bill that evening, in order to give an opportunity for discussing the various amendments, of which notice had been given. He should then propose to resume the committee on Friday and Monday next, after which he intended going on with it de die in diem.

On the motion for resolving into Committee, on the Mr. H. HINDE said he hoped there was no intention to hurry the Bill through the House before

Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no such intention. He thought, however, that in Committee, long intervals between each sitting were detrimental. Sir E. SUCDEN hoped that some clause would be introduced to enable married couples to live together

created a strong feeling against the Poor Law. Colonel WOOD said that in the Staines Unio couples were not separated, but were allowed a room to themselves, with a fire in it, where they might live comfortably. Mr. WAKLEY quoted a correspondence respecting

the Uxbridge Union, where the Board of Guardians by the medical attendant. In gaols the medical officers had always absolute power in this respect.

Mr. DARBY said that under the Old Poor Law the order of the medical attendant must be confirmed. If the articles ordered were withheld there was an appeal to a magistrate, and so there was still. Lord Howick said that no Board of Guardians

would refuse to attend to the orders of a medical attendant without strong and just grounds. It might happen that a man professing a medical education might also possess an anxiety to acquire a low and despicable popularity, and might be capable of abusing trust reposed in him. If the Beard of Guardians suspected a medical officer of an attempt to set aside the regular system of relief they would be quite right to set aside his orders. He could scarcely credit it to be a fact, so discreditable to the gentlemen of England. as that a Board of Guardians would refuse articles really necessary when ordered by a medical man.

Some discussion followed, in the course of which, General Johnson said that it was with great pain he had heard what had fallen from Lord John Russell on Friday night. Mr. GROTE contended for the propriety of a check

on the part of the Guardians, over the medical attendant, because, etherwise, the whole controul of the Union would rest with the latter functionary. Mr. EASTHOPE contended that there was ample security against any improper interference on the part of the medical officer, who might be discharged by the

Guardians; but it was not right that he should be limited in what he thought proper to order. Mr. W. ATTWOOD said, the lives of the paupers could not be considered safe if the medical attendant

was not to be entrusted with any discretion as to their diet. After some further discussion, in the course of which some warm observations passed between Mr. Ward and

Mr. W. Attwood, the House resolved itself into Com-Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the first clause, fixing the period for which the Poor Law Commission should exist.

Mr. EASTHOPE thought five years too long a period for the prolongation of the commission, and moved as an amendment, that it should extend only until Mr. GROTE was of opinion that the period should not be shorter than five years. He denied that the

they certainly were large, because the important duties they had to perform required that they should Mr. WAKLEY said the Hon. Member for London bad not advanced a single reason why it was necessary to

renew the commission for five years. Mr. HAWES said he had known the workhouses under the old law, and he had a good deal of experience Member for the city of London, for defending this bill, having neither wish nor desire to sit in that House upon such popularity as might be acquired by opposing

this bill. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said the question really at issue was, the extinction of the Commission, or its perpetuity, and contended that the law could be better administered without a Central Board, by leaving its provisions to be carried out by the Boards of Guardians throughout the country. The Hon. Member then quoted instances of great cruelty which had been perpetrated in Union Workhouses, and asserted that under the old law no such cases had ever eccurred.

Mr. DARBY supported the amendment. Mr. HAMILTON centended that the Poor Law Bill had failed in one of its main objects, that of raising wages. On the contrary, it might easily be shown that its effect had been to reduce them. He admitted that nothing could be worse than the old system, but it did not follow from that, that they should "go the whole hog" with this measure, and have "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." He thought it might went into committee on the grant from the Consolidated | be necessary to continue the Commission, but he should vote for its continuance for the shorter period. Sir G. STRICKLAND would also vote for the shorter

Mr. VILLIERS supported the clause. Mr. W. ATTWOOD supported the shorter period, in The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained order to give a more frequent power of revision to the that the present vote was not a final settlement of the Hause of Commons. It was said that this was done matter; it was merely to provide for the repayment of indirectly, because in the estimates the question might bills advanced upon the faith of the colony, and from be brought annually under consideration; but if so,

rectly which was not deemed injudicious when done Mr. MUNTZ thought it might be as well, in accordance with the principle of voting the continuance of On the motion for going into Committee on the Poor this commission for five years, to similarly vote the Mutiny Bill and the estimates for five years. On a division, the amendment was negatived by a

Celonel SIBTHORP said be should take the sense of the House upon the reduction of the salaries of the Commissioners, from £2,000 a year to £1,000. and move to reduce the salaries of the assistant-commis-

On the motion that the clause should stand part of the Bill, Mr. J. FIELDEN moved that it be expunged.

The committee again divided, and the amendment Care OD Ter; Meath county, Morgan O'Connell; a majority: but my majority would have been nearly temples in which her public functions are performed; ments made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it.

The clause was then agreed to, the chairman remembers made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it.

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The clause was then agreed to, the chairman remembers made by that gentleman, which were at variance that it could not be taken into the church, because it. double what it was three years before; and why? the Church is, in reality, the established priesthood, in with truth. Instead of receiving an answer, there was was supposed to have died of the smallpox. He warned ported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

THE CHRISTIANITY (!) OF A PARSON MAGISTRATE

A poor labouring man, residing at Dorking, has sent ME & rong account of his privations, and also of the persecution and insult he has received from a Reverend dispenser of justice.

It appears the poor man (Alfred Finch) was summoned before their worships, the Rev. John Boscowen (Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of the parish of Wooting, and brother to the Barl of Falmouth,) and question. Edward Kerrick, Esq., for the payment of ten shillings due for poor rates, when the following conversation took Kerrich-Well. What is the reason that this has not

been paid! Finch—I have not been able. I have had great diffiealty to procure a subsistence for myself and family. I and my family have, during the late inclement weather, been compelled for days to subsist on bread

and water. Boscowen-What is your occupation?. Finch—A shoemaker, your Worship. Boscowen-To what parish do you belong? Finch-To Nerreigate. Boscowen-What rent do you pay?

Finch-Two shillings and sixpence per week. Boscowen-O, if you come to Dorking to live, and psy a rant of two shillings and sixpence a week, you must expect to pay rates. There are none excused from paying rates who do not belong to the parish. Finch-I beg your worship's pardon, but I can assure you that I know several whom the authorities have excused who do not belong to the parish, and whom I believe to be in better circumstances than I am.

Kerrich-Yes; there is no distinction between persons belonging to the parish, and those who do not. There are some agricultural labourers and others, whom the everseers deem unable to pay, excused, but, motion. as they have not excused you, it appears they consider you able to pay, and we have no power to excuse Finch—It seems a very hard case that I should be

compelled to contribute towards the relief of the poor, when my circumstances are manifestly worse than some of those who are receiving relief. are compelled to contribute, and if you don't choose to

pay we shall issue a warrant of distress. Kerrich-We had better allow him time to pay it. Buscowen-What time can you pay it in? Finch—I think it impossible to pay in less than month or six weeks.

Boscowen-That will not do; the collector has to clear up his books at the expiration of a fortnight; consequently, we cannot allow any longer time. Finch-I shall be unable to pay within so short a period: but, if you allow a month or ze, I will, if posmible, endeavour to pay.

Boscowen-If you are unable to pay we shall issue summers to the clerk, he continued):-Make out a warrant of distress to that. Finch, after a few moment's consideration, thought of

a friend who might advance him the money on loan, and told the Rev. that he would, if possible, borrow the money and pay immediately, and was leaving the room for that purpose, when Bosscoing bawled out :-- You must may two shillings for the expence of the summons

Finch—I cannot pay for the summons. Baseswen-O, can't you? we will see whether you

Finch then left the room and soon returned with the ten shirlings, which he laid upon the table saying, " This is the money for the rate, but I cannot pay two shillings for the summons." This exasperated his reverance and he, in his fury, ordered the money to be thrown after Finch, which was accordingly done, and still further to gratify his malicious revenge, he ordered a warrant of distress to be issued against Finch immediately. It appears that this divine who prays nine or ten times a week, that we may be forgiven our debts as until he had caused a poor distressed mechanic to be the preferable one. robbed of his straw mattress and other bits of furniture, for in i-ss than an hour after the proceedings we have referred to, a constable and broker entered the house of Finch, although a mile and a quarter from the justice room, and were about to seize upon his bits of "goods and chattles," ustil he was induced through the solicitations and tears of his wife to take five shillings he had laid by fer his rent, to pay what he thought an illegal charge, at least, so far as regarded the sammons.

NOTICES OF THE MONTH. (From the Satiried.)

March 24, 1819.—Queen Victoria born. A great many Royal gifts are presented on this day, in consequence of her Majesty having been so successful in adding to the illustrious House of Guelph. The Princess Royal receives a new cradle, coral, and The Duchess of Sutherland, as Mistress of the Robes.

is presented with all the old flannels and napkins. The Duchess of Inverness receives a pap-boat, which she takes home for the Duke of Sussex. Nurse Lilly is presented with the wooden bowl in which the Royal infant was immersed at her birth, under the superintendence of Sir James Clark and Dr. Locock.

Nurse Packer receives all the worn-out swaddling clothes. 2 cracked caudle-cup, and a child's chair. The Baroness Lehren is given a drawing of sledge, and Albert guiding and pushing the Queen. The Queen Downger receives the Royal lemonsqueezer, and a pair of nut-crackers, surmounted with

her vinegar countenance. All the pap-spoors, which are composed of the finest Britannia metal, are equally divided among the Maids of Honour, while the dribbling bibs and pinafores are drawn juts for by the Ladies in Waiting. On this proud and exhilarating Royal birth-day

Prince Albert is allowed to choose his own dinner! 28, 1759.-William Pitt-"the heaven-born statesman," as he was termed by his Tory admirers, born. That the lasting and extensive benefits his wisdom and policy conferred on this country may be duly appresisted, we present our readers with the following gratifying facts connected with his Administration. which cannot fail to convince every unprejudiced mind of the very economical way in which he managed the

When William Pitt came into office he found the British nation at peace with all the world, and when he went out of office he left the British nation at wer with all the world. When he came in the public debt was only two hundred and forty millions, and when he went out he had increased it to five hundred millions. When he came in the taxes were less than sizioen miltions, but before he went out he raised the annual taxes

29: 1660 —Restoration of King Charles II. This Rodgers,) will take place on Wednesday, the 7th evening the ghost of Charles the Second sups with his Day of April next, at Twelve O'Clock at Noon. descendant, the Duke of St. Alban's, and drinks the memory of Nell Gwynne and Harriet Mellon in the following vivacious verses :-

Come. Dukey, my boy, the wine now enjoy, I'll give you a toast which to drink is no sin; Fill, fill up your glass to a right waggish lass, Here's the mother of all the St. Alban's, Nell

What need you care for the high-minded Belle, Who points at your origin springing from Nell, Your eiderly Ducken behaved like a true one, In leaving you wealth to procure you a new one.

Emperial Parliament.

Their Lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

The House of Lords did not sit on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 24. resolve that the present extensive system of commuting mercial markets there has been very little business transportation for confinement in the halks is highly done; the public sales yesterday having gone off the Crown, he said, had doubtless the heavily, and those of to-day having manufested but If not, why am I subject to his cruelty or scorn, transportation, but it was a prerogative given, not in part only of the goods put up were disposed of; the order to warrant such substitution as a general measure, deliveries of tea, both for home use and exports, are, but to authorise it under particular circumstances, however, very large, and the stock is fast reducing. such as old age or ill health. The present system rested noon a minute of Lord John Russell, in which that Noble Lord had strangely disregarded the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee on this subject. From that evidence it would appear that the hulks were much less dreaded than transportation. Nor, were they equally available with transportation for that other important object—the reform of offenders. The hulks, too, had this disadvantage—that they did not admit the application of the modern improvements in prison discipline. Such was the inefficacy of the hulks in themselves, that it became necessary to exercise there a rigour not required in other places of punishment. In a matter of so much importance, economy was not a primary object, but it deserved some consideration : and such consideration was unfavourable to the hulks. But the great and paramount objection to this punishment at home of criminals sentenced to transportation, was the impossibility of their processing employment on their discharge, and the consequent danger of their relapsing into crime from mere necessity. Lord Mahon Went on to cite, very largely, the testimony of various persons, in affirmance of the utility of transportation; and then discussed the merits of the convict assignment system, in the abolition whereof, as effected by Lord John Russell, he declared his acquiescence. He advocated the recommendations of Sir Richard Bourke

posed. If the hulks were too severe on the one hand, resolved that the subscription should henceforth be yet, on the other, transportation had not the terrors reduced to threepence per week, and that a room which punishment ought to carry with it in order to be should be engaged at the Magnet Coffee House, effectual. The question between himself and the noble 48. Drury Lane, for the future weekly meetings of mover was one rather of degree than of principle. But the society. Mr. James Hoppey was re-elected what he had chiefly aimed at was, to prevent the Aussecretary; Mr. Durant, treasurer; and Messrs. tralian colonies from being overrun by the refuse of the Moore, Norman, Gibbs, and Baldwin, committee English gaols. He did not think it necessary that men. Collecting books for the Easter Monday the House should now come to any decision upon Victim Fund were ordered to be issued by the the subject, and would, therefore, move the previous secretary.

Lord MAHON declined to withdraw his motion: and

the House on a division affirmed it. Mr. SCHOLFIELD then brought forward a motion, recommending the substitution of a property tax for suchfor the taxes of excise and customs as press most heavily on the middle and working classes. He said that in 1849 there were 1,500 bankrupts, and probably ten times as many insolvents. A cort of civil war was going on between debtors and creditors, profitable only to the lawyers. The masters and the men were constantly at variance. One effect of all this was the increase of crimes, particularly forgeries and frauds. The pressure of poverty had a demoralizing effect on the minds of men. Gin-paisces flourished, and self-murder was become frequent. The Hen. Member lastly read a few extracts from different writers to show the

reasonableness of a tax on property.

Mr. MUNTZ seconded the motion. He believed that in this country, more than in any other, the poor bore too large a proportion of the taxes. Taxation and representation ought to go hand in hand. He doubted whether, in the present state of education, Universal Suffrage was desirable; but certainly the suffrage should be extended. The trade of our towns had now no remunerating profit, and no prospect of any. Seeing no chance of a repeal either of the Corn Laws or the money laws, he must strongly support his colleague's

Mr. TURNER lamented that the House, so full when party questions were to be discussed, was so thinly attended on a question of taxation. Mr. WILLIAMS enumerated the chief articles consumed by the poor, and showed how large a proportion of the taxes these articles bear. "There would

soun," he said, "be a pressure from without which Bescowen—There are others worke off than you who would oblige the House to attend to these considerations." Mr. FIELDEN concurred in the motion, and consured the non-attendance of members.

Mr. Baning said that the reason of the absence of Members was probably the conviction of all men of business that such a resolution as the present could not possibly be put upon the journals of the House. An announcement of a property tax, and that, too, an indefinite one on its amount, would throw the whole of this country into confusion. When a property tax existed there was no language which was thought too strong for the condemnation of it, especially with reference to its inquisitorial character. a warrant of distress immediately; (then throwing the He could not think that his Hon. Friend meant seriously to press his motion to a division, but if a division were pressed, he should move the previous

question. Mr. HUMB repeated the argument that the heaviest taxes are borne by the poor. The rich said that preperty was the fitting qualification for franchise, but they took care to exempt property from taxation. Again, personal property paid legacy duty to the amount of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 a-year, but landed property poid no legacy duty at all. For fifty or sixty years there had not been so much misery as at present among the working classes. But the Government would never move unless there was a pressure upon it either from this House or from without.

Mr.GOULBURN exposed the absurdity, in an artificial society like ours, of attempting to make a sudden change in its whole system of taxation, and, still more, of passing an abstract resolution on such a subject. Much difference of opinion had existed heretofore, whether it were better to take the taxes of a country in the first instance from capital, or to take them from the produce of that capital in an ulterior stage. The we forgive our debiors, could not repose upon his bed latter system had now been pretty generally adopted as

leading men of both parties.

House, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer should peace; that it was essential to the interests of each; wife. be going into a Committee of Ways and Means. General Johnson thought that when Gentlemen that they should take the sense of the House upon

Mr. SCHOLFIELD shortly replied, And the House dividing, rejected his motion. Wednesday, March 24.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he intended to propose some alterations in the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and also enumerated the amendments proposed by other Hon. Members, which it was his intention, either partially or wholly, to adopt.

Mr. E. TENNENT moved the further consideration of the report on the Designs Copyright Bill. Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested to the Hon. Member to have his Bill re-printed with the amendments, and to postpone its re committal until the House should have i time to consider the numerous amendments which it was proposed to introduce.

Mr. E. TENNENT was unwilling to accede to the suggestion; and a discussion followed on the propriety in the usual form, he said, in a low, determined of postponement, in the course of which it appeared that the copyright of designs in glass and some other articles formed no part of the original resolution of the Committee of the whole House, upon which resclution the Bill was, according to the forms of the House, necessarily founded. Those articles were superadded to the Bill without having recourse to a new resolution of the whole House.

conversation between Sir R PREL, Mr. LABOUCHERE, your land, I cannot but state my surprise at the and Mr. TENNENT, eventually adopted-namely, that indifference with which my countrymen (who prothe present Bill should be withdrawn altogether—that the House should resolve into Committee of the whole House on Thursday, to agree to a resolution including this glorious struggle for the rights and liberties glass, &c. and that the new Bill should be allowed to of British subjects, and more glorious, because proceed unopposed to the stage at which the Bill withdrawn had arrived.

The Bill was accordingly withdrawn, and Mr. to redress the grievances of the working classes; Tennent gave the requisite notice for Thursday.

ELECTION OF RIDING SOLICITOR.

And Notice is also hereby Given, That the Elec-tion of the Solicitor for the West-Riding, (the Office of Solicitor being now vacant by the death of Mr.

SECOND EDITION.

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Thursday Evening, March 25, Quarter to Seven.

CITY NEWS, AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW .- The arrival, this morning, of the new President's inauthe public anxiety, as the hostile tone of the Ameri- then, ere long, she shall be free. Universal Suffrage. can statesmen had been succeeded by a more and no surrender!
friendly bearing towards this country. It is now Why should the two-thirds and upwards of our generally believed that Mr. M'Leod will be fellow-countrymen be deprived of their elective HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, March 24.

The East India Rum Bill, to assimilate the duties upon East India spirit with those upon that of the growth of the West Indian colonies, was read a second time without opposition.

The East India Rum Bill, to assimilate the duties thus the danger of an immediate rupture that of the working classes, I may say the second time without opposition.

Seven-eighths of the working classes in our boroughs, being induced the city; and Console the pound houses, or because they are poor. Why market is very sensitive, being influenced by some is there so much corruption at elections? Because large accounts in options, which hand over the jebbers, and compel them to buy or sell rashly on every change of circumstance, to defend themselves them. Because our country is poor, all sorts of from the risk of any large fluctuation in prices HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, March 24.

The first public business on the list was a motion of Lord Mahon, who proposed it to the House to easily that the present system of communities. But who makes to degradation must come the first of any large fluctuation in prices. Yesterday they sold stock upon this ground, and to-day they are all anxious to buy it back again; but money is quite "casy" to-day, and gold arrives largely from the Continent. In the company that the present system of communities. But who makes to disconnect the Marquis, the Carly the Marquis, the Carly the Duke, the Baron, the Peer, the Rector, the Duke, the Bishop, &c., &c.

If I'm designed your lordling's slave, by nature's law Witness saw a mob, and heard a noise as if iron in-The following are the closing prices of the Funds:-Consols, 881; ditto for account, 881; New Three and a Half per Cents, 971; Exchequer Bills, 48, to 68. prem.

Burglaries, &c., in the City. Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a man, answering the description of the mate of a vessel, entered the Cogers'-hall Tavern, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, and having engaged a bed, retired to rest. Two hours after he was observed by the landlord (Mr. Ashton) to enter his bed-room, when, on speaking to him, he stammered out in reply, that "he was anxious to find his way down stairs." On rising, Mr. Ashton discovered that about £5, in gold and silver, together with a box belonging to the "Sons of the Thames," which contained cash, the amount of which is not at present known, had been stolen from his room during the night; and on further inquiry little doubt remained, as to the above individual being the perpetrator of the rubbery, as he had absconded. During the night, the Grown Tavern, Fleet-street, kept by Mr. Ferrell, was also broken open, and cash to the amount of £25 stolen; but no clue whatever has been gained as to the perpetrators.

FINSBURY WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—This association held its weekly meeting last night; when at Mogg's Temperance Coffee House, Snow Hill, and He saw two swords and some hand-bludgeons on the subject of convict labour, and pleaded the the report of the committee was read, from which after a few remarks from Mr. Luney, of Manchester, They fought with the police and special constables importance of the subject as his justification for the it appeared that the receipts for the quarter the petition in last week's Star was unanimously as hard as they could for about three minutes. great length of his speech, which lasted almost two amounted to £6 3s. 8d., and the expenditure to adopted. The following gentlemen were nominated Four or five struck at a man who was down at his £5 13s. 73d. The society had also purchased a st delegates to the Convention about to be held in door steps. One said, "D-n him, kill him;"

Lord John Russell admitted the force of some of quantity of furniture for their use; an excellent London:—Mr. Moir, Glasgow, Mr. Morgan Wil- another said, "No, don't kill him;" another said. the objections to the punishment of the hulks; but the difficulty of finding other adequate penalties forbade the adoption of such a resolution as Lord Mahon had pro- quarter. The report having been received, it was

it would appear that he and his wife had lived for ject of general speculation throughout the Union. Some time separate—she working at Ripon, and he tramping about the country. Why he should have mediate release of Mr. M'Leod, and in the event of a refusal, to demand his passports and quit the country. This report however described as I little Woodboom Months and lived for ject of general speculation throughout the Union. It would appear that he and his wife had lived for ject of general speculation throughout the Union. Some time separate—she working at Ripon, and he tramping about the country. Why he should have a child so young with him is a mystery. His appear and quit the country. This report however described the Union. We quote from the report of the proceedings, contion the pacific disposition of the American senators, last night. in a debate on the 1st of this month. Mr. Bu-change said, he was instructed by the Committee on posed that he kept a lodging house, and that dereferred to that Committee, "requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have taken place between this Government and that of Great Britain, relative to the north-eastern boundary, not heretofore communicated to the Senate." lie stated that, as a Convention had been agreed upon between the two counbeen professed by that Govnrument to preserve the him a razor. mises without difficulty, and he thought without delay. mother was younger than her father.] and that if war did come, it would not be from the Committee was then discharged, according to the

motion of Mr. Buchanan. TRIAL OF JOSIAH MISTERS FOR ATTEMPT TO MURDER.-Our readers will recollect the circumstances attending the attempt, by a young man named Misters, to murder Mr. Mackreth, a commercial traveller, at the Angel Inn, Ludlow, in August last. The trial of Misters took place at Shrewsbury Assizes, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Baron Gurney, when, after the examination of a great number of witnesses for the prosecution, he was found guilty, and sentenced to death. The trial lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening. The prisoner is described as a young man of intelligent, prepossessing, gontlemanlike appearance. The prisoner evinced much emotion upon hearing the verdict, which he seemed hardly to have expected. He covered his face with his hands, and shed tears. Upon being called upon tone, "I am not guilty."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Having viewed with satisfaction the columns of your truly praiseworthy publication, and seeing how the flame of Chartism is shooting forth A suggestion offered by Mr. HUME was, after some her sparks throughout the length and breadth of fess to love liberty) look upon the endeavours of their sister countrymen without lending a hand in it is by moral force that the object will be achieved:

obdurate heart. I, as an Irishman, love liberty in my soul. The following Addition to the Advertisement of the and wish the same to all mankind, and long to see West-Riding of Yorkshire Spring Sessions, to be my beloved country free from every manacle of opholden at Pontefract, on the 5th day of April, pression. I expect to see the green fields of Erin came too late to be inserted in its proper place: smiling with beauty, when the hearts of her sons mation which induced them to swear in seventy her what she ought to be-

"Great, glorious, and free. First flower of the earth. First gem of the sea."

In my opinion, the Charter is the means which shall bring about this wished for reformation; then let Irishmen and Englishmen join hand in hand in hushed asleep for want of energetic means, or for want of true patriotism in the leaders of the people. Why should Ireland lie dormant, when such numbers are adding to your ranks in Britain in general ! If you depute a speaker to this corner of our Island, you will find some who would enrol their names in your list, and get organised; and perhaps the gural address to the Chambers, has greatly relieved flame may spread over our beloved country, and amenable to the law for the consequences which had

designed, prerogative of rabstituting that confinement for this a very slight improvement : on each occasion, a Or why has man the will and power, to make his fellow mourn.

> If you would be pleased to insert this letter in your columns, you will oblige, AN IRISH CHARTIST.

Chartists in this town, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, Mr. Joseph M'Donald, journeyman cordwainer, in the chair:-"That we do fully receive the Chartist principles as published in the Northern Star, viz. Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, No Qualification for Membership, Payment for Members, and Annual Elections." "That there be a body of Chartists formed in this town, and that we request further information respecting the rules and regulations for conducting the said body from the Committee of the body established in Leeds, England." A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up, after giving three cheers for the Charter, three for Feargus O'Connor, and three cheers for Frost, Williams, and

EDITION. THIRD

Northern Star Office, Friday night, 9 o'clock. INQUEST JUST CLOSED.

HORRIBLE CASE OF SUICIDE FROM EXTREME Destitution.—On Friday (yesterday) evening, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Lengthorn, the Black Bear Inn, Kirkgate, before John Blackburn, Esq, on view of the body of George Tighe, a stran-United States.—The news from the United States, ger in Leeds, who, from all that can be gathered brought by the Patrick Henry, is exceedingly pacific. The Patrick Henry sailed on the 8th, and on the 3d, the neighbourhood. He was a tailor by trade, and to steam ship President arrived with despatches from all appearance from fifty-five to sixty years of age. Lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washirgton, the contents of which were the sub-

the country. This report, however, does not seem Robert Whitehead, of Little Woodhouse-Met to rest on any sure foundation. It is one of deceased last night near the Beckett's Arms, on Welthe countless conjectures of many-tongued rumour. lington-road. There were three or four others Mr. M'Leod was still a prisoner at Lockport, but standing with him, and I stopped from curiosity; the Government were about to order his removal he had a little girl with him; this was after eleven the Government were about to order his removal to Albany, the capital of the State of New York, where less excitement prevailed, and where, if tried, there would be, at least, a chance of his finding an impartial Jury. On the first instant, Mr. Buchauan, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, brought the question of the relations between Great Britain and the United States under the notice of the Senate. The speeches of the Hon. Senators, and of Mr. Clay, who took part in the discussion, form a gratifying contrast to the intemperate report of Mr. Pickens to the House of Assembly. We quote from the report of the proceedings, condead." His answers to me appeared perfectly tained in the New York Courier and Inquirer, the rational. I have not seen him since I left him at

Fereign Relations, to move to be discharged from ceased slept there last night; the little girl told him the consideration of the resolution which had been that her mother worked in a linen factory at Ripon; he appeared to be sober, and slept in a room by himself; he got up between seven and eight this morn ing. Deceased said he was making his way to

Richard Morgan, hair-dresser, Kirkgate-The deceased came to my shop this morning, at a little after half-past seven: he asked if he could be shaved; and on being answered in the affirmative, tries, for the settlement of the long-disputed boun-dary question, and as there was a high state shave himself if I would allow him. I said he mutual irritation along the borders, and might if he chose, and gave him a razor. I then there was danger of imminent collision, the went down into the cellar-kitchen, and on my interests of both parties demanded the adoption return up stairs, I heard a noise as of water rattling. of such treaty stipulations as would make an end of On looking, I saw it was blood, and that the man the question. Although he would not pretend to was cutting his throat right across with the razer. say that there were no omens of war in the conduct He threw out his arms. I opened the door, of the British Government on our northern frontier, and gave an alarm, and instantly laid hold of the yet this he should assert, with much confidence, that | deceased, and sat him on the floor. I sent for Mr. in the negotiation itself relative to our north-eastern boundary, nothing had occurred, inconsistent with the sincere and anxious desire which had always any suspicion in my mind, or I should not have lent

peace which now so happily subsisted between the two countries, and to bring the question to a final and satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Clay gave it as his decided opinion that the state of the difference and that her mother had left them. She (the mother) between the two countries was not such as to require | was working at Ripon, and had with her two a special minister. The Minister resident there children, boys. Some of her sisters lived at Stockwould be able to do all that was necessary in the pre-

After all (said Mr. Clay) I have not yet begun to think of the possibility of any immediate war with Great Britain; that time has not arrived yet. But however distant it may be, I would relax no he had the child on his back, and said he had been effort to place the country in a proper state of de- walking all night. He said he was a native of fence. He looked to the absence of all means of Stockport, and his wife was at Ripon. He said he

This being the only evidence that could be adduced. will of the Government, but from collateral causes, the Coroner briefly summed up, and left it to the brought forward motions, it became almost a duty over which they would have no controll. The Jury to say whether or no they thought the deceased was of sound or unsound mind. On the foreman taking the sense of his brother

Jurors on the subject, one sapiently remarked he had no doubt of his insanity, but he thought they ought to ascertain whether or not his poverty was the cause of his being insane; and so determined was he on this point, that the Jury thought it necessary to retire. On their return, in a few minutes, a verdict was

returned "That the deceased destroyed himself during a fit of temporary insanity."

> FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF PRIDAY. NORTHERN CIRCUIT. LANCASTER, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24. CROWN SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.) Richard Boothman, James Wilkinson, Thomas Riley, and Henry Ridehalph, were put to the bar to take their trial upon au indictment, which charged them, in the first count, with the wilful murder of Joseph Halstead, at Coine, in this county, on the 12th of August last. A second count charged Boothman with the murder, and the other prisoners with aiding and abetting him. Dr. Brown, Mr. HULTON, and Mr. STANSFRID

conducted the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS appeared for Boothman and Wilkinson; and Mr. ATHERTON for the other two prisoners. Dr. Brown, in stating the case to the Jury, said their attention would be directed to three material points-1. Whether the deceased came to his death in the manner alleged. 2. Whether the circumstanfor I am certain that the legislature will not refuse ces of the case were such as to amount to murder. 3. Whether the prisoners or any of them were the narties. About a week before the occurrence serious they must not, for importunity will weary the most disturbances had taken place in the town of Colne. and the magistrates thought it necessary to send for the military, who remained from Friday the 9th to Sunday the 11th of August. On the evening of Monday, the 12th, the magistrates received inforshall be freed from every link of tyranny, and see special constables, among whom was the deceased. a respectable tradesman of the town. In the evenwas read several times at different places, and the magistrates and constables, with a aud went different ways. Soon after, a great noise was heard in Cross-street, and a report of fire-arms. this noble scheme. Let your missionaries come ever direction, when it was discovered that a man had been killed, who proved to be the deceased. The Learned Counsel then stated the nature of the evidence by which he proposed to bring home the charge to the prisoners, saying that only one of them could be proved to have struck the deceased.

> happened. Mr. Wood, a magistrate, residing near Colne, said, that for a week previous to the event under investigation, the town had been in a very excited state. On Monday, the 12th of August, the town in the market at Windebank and another place. street, where they were followed by the mob, shouldering bludgeons, and walking four a-breast. The military were then sent for. Cross-examined-When the Riot Act was read

but that the others would be shown to be there with

such a common purpose as would render them

the special constables set up a shout. They had no refreshment before starting. The night was dark. The deceased was a resolute country, and tradesmen of Newry, held on Monday, 22nd, for the cocasionally took his cups in an evening.

Henry Segar, landlord of the King's Head inn, deposed that on the morning after the riot he found the New Church had been broken open, and many of the iron rails were gone; fourteen or fifteen were found about 180 yards from the house of Jacob Hawksworth, in Cross-street. They were about a yard and a half long, an inch in diameter, and had spear heads.

James Wild, one of the special constables, an companied the deceased till they got to the house of Jacob Hawksworth, in Cross-street. The mob had spiked iron rails. Witness was struck at with an iron bar, but was not hit. He ran away, and went home. The deceased was then standing on Hawksworth's door step.

Jacob Hawksworth lives in Cross-street. About ten o'clock that night he heard a noise, and he and his wife got out of bed and went to the window. WOLVERHAMPTON. - The Chartists met | There was fighting with weapons opposite his house. as hard as they could for about three minutes.

back, and there was another very severe engage-ment near the top of Clayfon-street. The mob got you will, you cannot traverse the at reets at any hour

Joseph Snowden saw the body lying after the however much your own mind may plead ignorance first fight, and he and a Mr. Holdroyd tried to of the habits of the objects whom you thus relieve.

John M'Donald, sergeant of police, noticed the prisoner Boothman in the mob, endeavouring to escape, and apprehended him. Witness did not see him strike the blow, or see any part of the fight. The cap which Boothman was said to have worn former, charity, if charity it can be called, is diswas then produced. This closed the evidence as against Boothman in particular.

The evidence against Wilkinson was, that he was seen by a man named Fowles, in Cross-street, running away, when a policeman struck him on the neck, but did not capture him; and, in consequence of this information, John Asguith, constable of And in order to eke out the scanty pittance afforded. Coine, went to the house of Wilkinson's father, at parents, to prevent their offspring from actual Colne, went to the house of Wilkinson's father, at Windebank, between three and four o'clock on the Tuesday morning, where he and two others were found in bed. He had a clean shirt on. On searching the house, a wet jacket and shoes, and a waisting the house, a wet jacket and shoes, and a waist-coat stained with blood, were found, and on the roof following brief extracts, which shew beyond quest the lodging house, about a quarter to twelve o'clock was bloody. He was taken into custody by a police-man named Wood, to whom, on the way to the House of Correction, he said he should not have done it if the man had not sent him to prison for two end does this answer? The magistrates, bemonths for playing at football.

Evidence was then put in to show that in the Jauary previously he had been convicted and imprisoned for two calendar months, under the maprisoned for two calendar months, under the ma-

At the close of the case for the prosecution. Mr. Atherton submitted to the Court that there was no case to go to the jury against Riley and Ridchalgh, and his Lordship being of that opinion, they were acquitted without being called upon for their de-

Mr. WILKINS then addressed the Jury on behalf of Boothman and Wilkinson, and his Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury, after a considerable retirement, returned a verdict of Guilty against Boothman, and acquitted Wilkinson. The awful sentence of the law was then passed upon

the former. Wilkinson, Riley, and Ridehalgh were then arraigned upon, and pleaded Guilty to, an indictment charging them with a riot, and were sentenced, Wilkinson to eighteen months', and the other two to twelve calendar months', imprisonment and hard

MURDER AT NORWOOD .- On Wednesday morning,

wery extraordinary and painful sensation was felt at Norwood, in consequence of the discovery of the murder of a female, who it appears was a £s.d. fence. He looked to the absence of an means of Stockport, and his wife the previous morning, creditable connexions. From inquiries made respectfloating defence, steam batteries, &c., with the had had nothing to eat since the previous morning, ingthe shocking occurrence, the following particulars deepest concorn. He thought the Government should neither had he any money to got anything with. have been collected, which may be relied on as apply all its energies to place the country in such a I took him to a coffee shop, and gave him 6d. to get authentic:—The name of the unfortunate deceased state of defence as world prepare it to meet any his breakfast with. From the conversation I had authentic:—The name of the unfortunate deceased possible existency that might arise. Mr. Clay or After a little pleasantry from Colonel Sibthorp,

Mr. Mark Philips advised Mr. Scholfield to with.

Mr. Clay expressed his belief that both Governments desired draw his motion for the present, and renew it in a full proposed to tell his age, or to say why he had left his who has also a country house in the mismission of the manufacturers complain bitterly, both of the was very low-spirited. He was described to tell his age, or to say why he had left his who has also a country house in the mismission of the manufacturers complain bitterly, both of the was very low-spirited. He was described to tell his age, or to say why he had left his who has also a country house in the mismission of the manufacturers complain bitterly, both of the was very low-spirited. He list a change come when it may, it must be for the who has also a country house in the vicinity of Brixton. The husband of the deceased was also in much worse off than they are. the same gentleman's service. On Tuesday the deceased left her master's residence in town to visit her father and other relations, who reside at Brixton. She was accompanied by her daughter. They left, it appears, about nine o'clock in the evening to return home. On the following morning (Wednesday) about six o'clock, as Sergeant Taylor, of the P division of police, was going his rounds between Streatham and Norwood, he discovered the body of a female lying on the grass at the end of one of the lanes, within a few yards of a pond. She was not dead, but in an expiring state. It was evident that the unfortunate woman had been brutally maltreated, as her clothes were dragged nearly over her head. There were appearances of severe bruises about a large business for exportation. All are anxiously her person, fully proving that she had been struggling waiting for news from America by the next steamer, with one or more parties. The grass where she lay which is just due, expecting it to be more favourable. also fully demonstrated that a violent struggle had Several of the large manufacturers are turning off taken place, as if the poor woman had contended with her brutal aggressor to prevent being thrown into the pond, which was only distant a few yards from where tible. The Wool Market continues flat, and prices she was discovered by the serjeant of police. The may be quoted a shade lower. situation she was found in is very lonely, and the only alternative Taylor, the police serjeant, had was to run for additional assistance, which he did without loss of time, returning to the spot with several of his brother constables, at which time the deceased still continued to breathe. She was conveyed to the Horns, at Norwood, where a surgeon was promptly in attendance, but the unfortunate woman expired on her way to the house. The father of the deceased states that she left his house on Tuesday night, perfectly sober and comfortable. He cannot account for her being found at Norwood, a plentiful supply of all kinds of grain in our which was nearly two miles from his house; nor market to-day, except Wheat, which was very thin, was he at all able to give information respecting the and soon bought up at an advance of 6d. per bushel murder of his unfortunate child. What is most on last week's prices. Wheat sold from 7s. 6d. to extraordinary is, that the deceased's daughter 9s. 3d; Oats, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; Barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; has not yet been discovered. Yesterday several Beans, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel. hundreds of persons visited the spot where the unfortunate woman was discovered. Information of the circumstance was forwarded to Mr. Elyard, the magistrate, residing at Streatham, who has been very active in his exertions to trace the perpetrator of the murder. The surgeon who has examined the body of the deceased has given his opinion that her death was the result of violence. Great suspicion is attached to the husband of the deceased, and a ing a mob paraded the streets. The Riot Act warrant has been issued for his apprehension. The police are also actively engaged in obtaining all the information they can respecting the mysterious and few police, proceeded along the streets. When they got to Cross-street, they separated into parties, in Mr. Roupell's service, and was much respected. In prices. White Wheat from 68s. to 76s. per quarter of 40 st. Barton Mr. Roupell's service, and was much respected. Lev. from 26s. to 32s. per gr. of 32 st. Oats. from The body lies at the Horns. Norwood. Information of the circumstance has been forwarded to Mr. Carter. Coroner for Surrey, who has appointed the inquest to take place to-morrow (Saturday). When the 20.—The farmers' deliveries at present continue deceased was discovered, 17s. were found on her person, and other trifling property. It is expected of Wheat and Flour are large. The millers to-day that the whole of the circumstances connected with bought with great caution, and sales could only be

> LEEDS .- DEATH BY DROWNING .- Yesterday morning, an inquest was held before John Blackwas full of people, and the magistrates thought it burn, Esq., coroner, at the Robin Hood Inn, Bank. advisable to swear in seventy special constables, of on view of the body of James Thewlis, who was whom the deceased was one; truncheons were de- taken out of the river Aire on the previous night. livered to them, and they went on duty about half-past nine e'clock. There were also twenty-seven deceased was twelve years old, and was employed at deceased was twelve years old, and was employed at of the county police. The whole body went to the the coal-landing below Knostrop, to pump water from toll-tar at the east end of the town, where witness read the Riot Act. About two hundred persons were present. He also read the Riot Act
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> Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, the lad was last seen by a woman, and he was at that time on They then proceeded down various streets. At the board a vessel, from whence it is supposed he had top of Clayton-street, they heard a rattle sprung in fallen into the river. He was not missed till about the direction of Cross-street. They went there.
>
> Witness saw a mob, and heard a noise as if iron instruments were dashed against each other. There
>
> was not missed in about the land into the land int was a discharge of fire-arms. He heard the expressions "Be firm. Come on. Dash at them!"
>
> A shower of stones came, and drove the magistrates and constables from their position into the mainstreet, where they were followed by the mean when them:
>
> Water. Drags were instantly produced, but the street without effects and street without effects and the large supplies of Wheat already noticed and the large supplies of Wheat already noticed consisting chiefly of free foreign bround without effect. The Jury returned a verdict of confine their purchases within the narrowest limits their necessities would permit few sales oc-

> > this town by the Leet Jury. It was brought into undergone no change in value, but has latterly sold the town by a country butcher named Joseph Saw-less freely than at the beginning of last week, a yer (who has before played a similar game), and remark that may be equally well applied to Oatmeal. was intended to have been sold to the poor at a low Oats have not met any extension of demand, but price. It was taken, in the first instance, to Leadenhall have still been in so small supply that they have Market, from whence it was intended to have been | maintained full prices. English malting Barley must transferred to two adjoining butchers' shops; but be noted is per quarter cheaper. Beans have barely the occupiers of these having quarrelled, the sale sustained their previous value. Peas as last stated. could not be effected, and the secret got to One thousand quarters of Bannato Wheat, of midthe ears of one of the inspectors, another dling quality, have changed hands in bond, at 5s. 6d. proof of the truth of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the content of the old adage—"When per 70 bs.; and 2,000 barrels of United States, but the col a certain class of persons fall out, honest men get their own." Two quarters of the beast were seized in Leadenhall Market, but the owner, having previously been made aware it had become known, had removed the other two. Police Sergeant Wade, LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS however, by dint of a little inquiry, discovered that these had been deposited in a stable at the Harrison's Arms, and there they were found. It is due to Messrs. Dyson and Crossley to say that their ostler had permitted Sawyer to take his load there without their knowledge. The four quarters were publicly burnt in the Vicar's Croft yesterday.

AT a MEETING held on Thursday evening, to consider what steps should be taken at the anti-Corn Law meeting, on Tuesday next, all seemed to be unanimous for giving them battle in their own camp. The following resolution was adopted:-"That we consider it to be the duty of the Chartists, whenever opportunity presents itself, to expose every kind of hypocrisy, and in order to do this effectually, call upon every Chartist in Leeds to attend the meeting

IMPORTUNATE BEGGARS.-Go in what direction of the day without being solicited at every turn for On cross-examination, this witness said he had stated that they had not got a man there who they could prove to be "a kill."

alms; and this, too, not by the aged and infirmations, stated that they had not got a man there who they but by children, of both sexes, whose importunities scarcely leave a chance for the refusal of relief. first fight, and he and a Mr. Holdroyd tried to remove it, but could not. The face was covered with blood, and part of the brains were out.

Job Harrison was one of the constabulary force. He saw a man standing bare-headed at Jacob Hawksworth's steps. One stepped out of the crowd and struck the man on the top of the head with a square iron bar. Witness then retreated, and was followed by the man who struck the blow. They soon met fifteen or twenty of the police, when the man ran back and joined in the fight. Witness afterwards saw him in the custody of Sergeant John M'Donald. The prisoner Boothman was the man. William Henderson, a policeman, also spoke to M'Donald. The prisoner Boothman was the man.

William Henderson, a policeman, also spoke to the identity of the prisoner Boothman. He admitted admit this; we know that it is so. But they had orders to charge the mob. annually collected; but the latter only afford shelter for the night to the houseless wanderer, and at the pensed with a niggard hand, whilst the poor, who have nothing, are made to feel that, however low they may be plunged in the depths of poverty, there is, for them,

"Beneath the lowest deep, a lower still." And in order to eke out the scanty pittance afforded these things; but they are daily-nay, hourly, forced fore whom they may be brought, can only either send them to the gaol, or discharge them. They ceased.

The evidence against the other two prisoners, Riley and Ridehalgh, went to show they were present in the fray, but did not fix them with any specific act immediately connected with the deceased.

The iron rails found were all round, not square turned loose again on society, to renew, with in-

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.—The arrivals of Grain ar moderate this week. Holders of Wheat will not submit to lower rates, which checks business, and prices must be quoted as on this day se'nnight. Barley is equally dull, and very limited sales made. Oats and Shelling rather dearer. Beans

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MARCH 23 .- The arrivals of all kinds of Grain are rather smaller than last week. Wheat has been slow sale at last week's prices. Barley has been dull sale, at Is. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans heavy sale.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1841.

Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Wheat. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- The demand for manufactured goods has been more limited during the past week than it had been for some time previously. better, it being utterly impossible that they can be

LEEDS FORTNICHT FAIR, MARCH 24 .- There was only about an average supply of Beasts at market to-day; but of Sheep there was a rather extraordinary number. The market for Mutton was heavy, at a decline of fully one halfpenny per lb., but we notice no alteration in Beef, which may be quoted at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, 64d. to 7d. per lb. Number of Beasts, 240; Sheep, 4,000.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, MARCH 23RD.-There was another dull market to-day, nothing being inquired for but light fancies, such as plaids and checks for summer wear or any new pattern. The merchants are very cautious in their purchases, although it is usual, at this seasan of the year, to do hands, and many only partially employed. Prices

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.—There was only a small show of cattle at market, but of sheep the supply was good. The demand for beef being more than equal to the stock offering caused the whole to be sold at prices rather exceeding those of this day week, and all sold. The best wether mutton brought 8d to 81d, and ewes 71d to 8d per lb. A number of sheep unsold. Best beef, 61d to 71d per lb; inferior, 6d to 61d.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, MARCH 26TH.—We had

YORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 26 .- There is a fair quantity of Oats and Beans at market, and a few samples of Barley, but of Wheat scarcely a sample appears. Our millers are necessitated to give full prices for Wheat, and for Seed Beans the demand is good; but Oats and Barley are only dull sale, and the latter is full 1s. per gr. lower.

MALTON CORN MARKET, MARCH 20.-We have merely to report a limited supply of all kinds of Grain to this day's market, without any alteration in prices. White Wheat from 68s. to 78s.; Red ley, from 26s. to 32s. per qr. of 32 st. Oats, from 103d. to 11d. per stone.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MARCH small here, but the arrivals from the coast this week the horrid affair will be developed in the course of made to any extent by submitting to a decline of la. the inquest. Up to last evening, the excitement at per qr. on the prices of this day week. Supplies of Norwood, and the surrounding districts, was very Barloy continue small, and prices are fully maingreat, anxiety being manifested by all classes of tained. Rye, except of the finest quality, is in little persons to discover the author of the atrocious act. request. Beans are in very limited demand: maple Peas still in fair request for seed. No improvement in the demand for Malt to note. Oats are in moderate supply, and prices are fully supported. The supply of Flour is again large, and the sale is dull, but prices are without change.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, MARCH 22. The imports of Grain, &c., from Ireland since this day se'nnight have continued light, but from the English coast there are reported 24,500 quarters of Wheat, 4,200 quarters of Barley, 2,090 quarters of Beans, and 5,850 quarters of Malt. The foreign arrivals include 2,400 quarters of Wheat, 740 quarters of Oats, 3,150 quarters of Beans, and 500 barrels of Figur, all of which, under the present state of the duties, will doubtless be placed in bond. From British North America we have received 3,000 barrels of Flour. Throughout the week, the trade generally has ruled dull; at Friday's market we had scarcely any country buyers in attendance, and the large supplies of Wheat already noticed limits their necessities would bermit. I UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—On Saturday evening curred, though holders generally were offering their last, four quarters of stuff, called beef, was seized in samples at a decline of 2d. per 70lbs. Flour has

O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig gate; and Published by the said Jeshua Hosson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dweiling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said 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

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, March 27, 1841.