Marin Br & Publisher Marin Br & Publisher Marin Rei St Leidy 4hin Facture.

the poor-rates, but the county and all parochial rates would be paid off. With respect to priority of claim, he should propose that the poor who had obtained settlement in the parish by birth or otherwise should have the first claim on the land originally allotted, as well as on that afterwards purchased; and with regard to these purchases, he should propose that the trustees, with the consent of the ratepayers might, if they saw fit, purchase waste lands previously allotted, and erect cottages thereon upon the same terms and in the same manner as in the parishes where no allotment had taken place. The other provisions of his mea-sure would be of comparatively minor import-ance. With regard, however, to the difficult question of boundary, he should propose to adjust it in this manner : that owners of allotments should not be compelled to enclose them, but that any owner desiring to enclose his own might call upon the adjoining

wife of any man in the parish." (Laughter.) The might build it himself and compel payment before jus-same reverend gentleman had addressed a letter to him 'tices of the peace. With respect to the machinery for that morning, in which he confirmed all that he had putting the bill into operation, he should propose that stated in that just read, but added what he (Mr. Ferrand) for the first three years the Tithe Commissioners should wished to call the attention of the Right Hon. the be employed in making the allotments-their expenses Home Secretary to : - "I have at this time the charge during that time to be defrayed by the Government of an adjoining purish, the population of which exceeds For the second three years he should propose, that 600, three-fourths of whom are paupers. The parish their charges should be paid half by the Government has for years ingloriously earned the epithet of and half by the owners, the portions of the expense "Wicked Wigginton.' The poor-rates are rupidly on attached to the poor's allotments to be defrayed by the the increase. There is a large unenclosed common in poor rate. After the completion of these six yers the the parish of about 200 acres. I would guarantee that expense should fall solely upon the owners. This was in three years, if I were put into possession of this his scheme, and he felt convinced that if adopted it common, with the means of bringing it into cultiva- would give stimulus to the people which at present tion, and of allotting it to the poor, there should not be they sadly and woefally required. The following case half a dozen able-bodied paupers in the parish. This occurred in his own parish :- A man of the age of 80 may appear to be a presumptuous boast; but after applied to the board of guardians for relief. In answer what I have witnessed in Cholesbury, I feel that I am to his application the board of guardians said, "You speaking guardedly in making the assertion-thear, have a son who has a cottage in Hertfordshire. He hear). I cannot conclude without informing you must sell that, and with the proceeds of the sale he that the conduct of the men generally, since they must relieve you." The son come to him (Mr. Ferrand) have held their allotments, has been such as to give He said that he had built the cottage out of his hardeight years we see a community of persons restored to right of the poor-a right of which they had for cen-

jects, not one of them during that period ever having Colonel WYNDHAM wished to see Mr. Ferrand's infringed the laws of the country. That was the cha- Bill introduced. He was all for it, but in the pre-

vicinity, in his report to the Poor Law Com-missioners :-" The man sees his wife and family These was te lands were in general distinguished for 4 10 0 more comfortable than formerly. He has a better their sterility; and he entertained the greatest cottage and garden. He is stimulated to industry, and doubts of the practicability of a measure for their as he rises in respectability of station he becomes allotment. While not opposing the introduction of aware that he has a character to lose. Thus an impor- the bill, he wished to guard himself from encouraging tant point is gained. Having acquired certain advan- the expectation of any benefit being likely to arise strives more to preserve his independence, and becomes Lord JOHN MANNERS believed that there was a a member of benefit. medical, and clothing societies; growing feeling in the country in favour of some such and frequently besides this, lays up a certain sum, measure as that proposed by Mr. Ferrand. He adquarterly or half-yearly, in the savings-bank. Almost duced the example of the religious brotherhood of always attendant upon these advantages, we find the Charlewood Forest, who are successfully reclaiming man sending his children to be regularly instructed on a barren and stony moor ; and declared that he a Sunday, and, where possible, in a day-school, and would not give up the belief that it was possible by himself and family more constant in their attendance careful cultivation, to produce sufficient wheat in this at some place of worship on the Lord's day. A man country for the maintenance of its entire population ; who comes home to a poor, comfortless hovel after his, and he thought that in the present entire deadness of day's labour, and sees all miserable around him, has his the public mind to all party political excitement, the feels that, to do his best he shall be miserable still, and Mr. Hume regarded the project as one of those is too apt to fly for a temporary refuge to the alehouse schemes of home colonization which absorb capital or beershop; but give him the means of making him- to an extent quite disproportioned to any chance of self comfortable by his own industry, and I am con- profitable return. It was useless to waste money on vinced, by experience, that in many cases he will avail cultivating the barren soils of England, when we himself of it." But it was not only the poor who could more profitably exchange our labour for the Sir John Hamnen believed, that instead of there speedily find all the advantages resulting from it. being an entire absence of political feeling amongst Why let them take the case of flax. Between the people, that there was a growing spirit of dis-£25 000,009 and £30,000,000 a-year was paid to content, only to be abated by practical measures for foreigners for fix, oil-cake, linseed, &c. Societies, their relief, of which he considered the present mea-however, were now rapidly forming both in England sure to be one, though not a prominent one. But and in Ireland for the prosecution of the flix cultiva- free trade he was certain we must arrive at ; as to tion. There was one of those societies at North Wal- taxing or stopping machinery, we might as well try Mr. BROTHERTON wished to know if these waste pectation. Mr. S. R. Mulholland, at the society's lands were proposed to be enclosed for the benefit of meeting in Bolfast in November last, stated that the the rich or poor. With the Corn-law monopoly, the firm with which he was connected had sent no less bill would only serve the purposes of the owners than £40,000 of ready cash annually out of the land, who by enclosure bills have been appropriating Lord POLLINGTON believed that the bill would upon the meeting "to take advantage of what God and benefit the poor, and therefore he would support it. Mr. AGLIGNBY was desirous of seeing the bill introduced, in order that its provisions might be careflix in which there were three different qualities; the fully considered, though he feared that the project, would not prove practicable or beneficial. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD denied that the waste imported into this country." But he had still better lands could not be profitably cultivated. They might evidence. There was no member in the Hourse who not return a productive outlay to the capitalist, but in the hands of the working man they would yield a the firm of Messrs. Marshall, at Leeds, indubitably the sufficiency for maintenance, He supported the

MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION.

(Concluded from onr eighth page.)

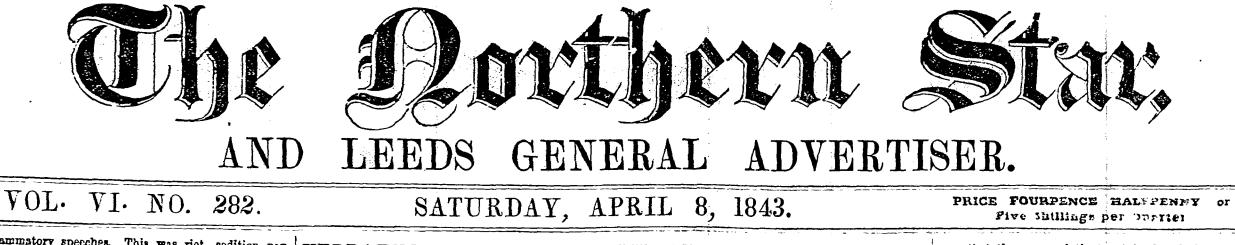
its gratinde on them if it wished, but the country felt very differently. The Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department said Secretary of State for the frome Department said that nothing could be more satisfactory than the speches, not excepting his own, which had been made against the motion, and seemed to suppose that this question, that interested millions of the working classes, was to be disposed of, and that he (Vir. Dancombe) was to be put down by a bad joke on the part of the Right Hon Baronet about monomania-(A laugh.) He might be guilty of monomacia, but if he were it was a monomania which Fa: participated in by almost every individual of the House-(Laughter.) There were very few in the manufacturing districts who did not feel that Another of the persons so prosecuted had no-temperately.

this whatever to do with the case before the House. Only conceive for a moment any men of such educas great majority of the people of the country.

The House then divided, when there appeared,-For Mr. Duncombe's motion 32

On this subject the Times of Thursday thus remarks :--

"We are not generally disposed to regard with over-, learning what they profess to dictate-the laws of due favour the canduct of the Democratic section in the Eugland." House of Commons; and, as our readers know, we have thought it a matter of no slight felicitation to all



inquiry was necessary into the whole of these according to the Attorney General, it was treason. indianty into a the second sec would have supposed from it that the present motion sedition; and for these the law allows men to be bailed; was one in approbation of the placard which he and to have refused bail under such sircumstances conread to the Honse. It was a speech which possibly victs the magistrates either of the most monstrous read to the Honse. It was a speech which possibly he had already delivered at the Lancaster Assizes; but this motion had nothing to do with the prosecu-but this motion had nothing to do with the prosecu-tion which there took place. He (Mr. Dancomber and culpable indifference to the duties of their station mather in which they had been conducted by the Attorney General and the Government; and the trial is conviction of the persons so prosecuted had no-

What he complained of on the part of the people What he complained of Magistrates in refusing bail was the misconduct of Magistrates in refusing bail generality of country magistrates possesses,—only con-The miscentines of Longistrates in reliance of the political opinions, generality of country magistrates possesses, —only con-to individuals on account of their political opinions, ceive these men, with the acts 60th George III., c. i., or requiring an amount of bail impossible, or so sect. 2, and 7th George IV., c. 64, staring them in the excessive, as to amount to a refusal of bail. He face, refusing to accept as bail men who were of the A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES OF excessive, as is amount is a triasal of pair. Its face, relusing to accept as bail men who were of the complained that certain persons had been arrested, sad put into the lock-up hences of Manchester, and other places, and there detained for five or six days previous to being carried before the Magistrates for determined to put down the Chartista." It was not examination, and afterwards detained for three days without reason that Mr. Baron Rolfe, in his admirable examination, and atterwards detained for three days before they were liberated, there being no charge sgains: them; that the Magistrates knew at the time that there was no charge against them, and that Mr. Beswick, the superintendent of police, knew that he could not procure the evidence for which he ransacked the town of Manchester. That pari of his case had not been answered by the Attorney-General. He had not told the honse why were not prepared to find any men so deluded those persons had not been called up for examina-inon. He said that Leach was convicted on 20 abroad their expectations-that they should be able tion. He said that beach was convicted on an aproad their expectations—that they should be able stream, then arrest of thirteen days. These thirteen days were to put down any political party, or crush any political Street, Leeds. after the first arrest when the case went to Liver-peel and was altogether abandoned. At the end of it. And this in England, too, where, under all cir-ford the said of the street abandoned bent in prison. september he was again arrested and kept in prison for seven days, and then it was that he was tried and convicted. But whether he was convicted or and convicted. But whether he was convicted or and convicted. But whether he was convicted or of the Right Hon. Baronez, and he had himself no obnoxious class, should pervert justice into hostility, dorbt, that this motion would be supported by a and judgment into oppression !- why, it is a thing only very small minority, but he had the satisfaction of one degree less wicked than it is silly, and is only knowing that it would meet with the approbation of saved from being laughable for its abenrity by being pitiable for the infatuation which it betrays

"But we trust that the magistrates will profit by this publicity. Lord Denman has pronounced his opinion upon them; the people will form theirs; the House of Commons has not censured them, thanks to the superfluous matter of the petitions. We would only express a parting wish that they will, with decent and modest diligence, resume the perusal of their

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

inflammatory speeches. This was riot, sedition, hay, VERBATIM REPORT OF THE CHARTIST TRIALS AT were that 'he possessed the worst land and the wors LANCASTER.

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, No. 2, OF

A VERBATIM REPORT OF THE RECENT TRIALS OF

FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND 58 OTHERS,

AT LANCASTER,

FOR RIOT, SEDITION, TUMULT, AND CONSPIRACY.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LAST.

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

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Subscribers and Agents are requested to give their Orders to CLEAVE, 1. Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, serious consideration-(hear). Here was an example of before they were weighed down to the dust, what they London; Herwood, 60, Oldham Street, Manchester; and Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market the beneficial effects of the system; in the course of had a right to demand. He maintained it was the

Cotton, a lawyer, who wrote on the subject of enclosing, | of parochial relief, but the result has been to the same said-" In the carriage of this business there must be effect, as only three of the number receive parochial much caution to prevent commotion," and he recom. relief, two of whom are infirm persons who would and convicted, but when the legality of illegality of law—that here men, acting in a judicial capacity, of the conduct of the Magistrates. It was the wish should avail themselves of its facilities for injuring an strenuously urged the enclosure of waste lands, with pointed cut of persons who formerly had received mended, "that plots shall be devised to the inhabitants otherwise be in the workhouse, and the third, also this condition, "so that the poor commoners may have | relief, but had discontinued it since they had got land. no injury by such enclosures." A report (drawn up by | Many Dissenters have allotments. The following is an Sir J. Sinclair) of a select committee of the House of account, on an average of six years, of the profits of a Commons appointed for the purpose of considering quarter of an acre :--the subject, was in these words-" If a general bill

the public had a right to these waste lands? Why Hoeing, &c. 0 8 0 what meant the standing order on the table of the house? Digging and hawling 0 10 0 forgotten Burners and Blackstones, and set about "That in every bill for enclosing lands, provision be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate Suppose the man to hire and pay for everysituation, sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreathing tion of the neighbouring population; and that the committee on the bill have before them the number of PRODUCE.

- 2 15 6

me very great satisfaction-(hear, hear). They are earned savings, and before he would comply with the very punctual in their attendance at church, advice of the Beard of Guerdians and sell his cottage, and we have been obliged to build a gallery he would become an alien from the country. He begged in it for the accommodation of their children. All the the House to listen to his appeal in behalf of the poor allotment men, with their wives, and every child old man. Give the poor a small allotment of land and a enough to attend the Sunday school, are members of a spade to cultivate it, and it would have the effect of enough to attend the Sunday school, are memoers of a space to cultivate it, and it would have the energy of clothing and fuelclub; and as much as from $\pounds 30$ to $\pounds 40$ diminishing the number of inmates in the Union has annually been intrusted to my care, the fruits of Workhouses. (Cheers.) The poor man then would not their weekly savings." Now, was it not the duty of be deprived of the privilege of attending at his usual the Government to take this subject into their most place of worship,-(Hear, hear.) Give the peor,

industry, comfort, and morality, and from being dis- | turies been plundered.-(Loud cheers.) tressed and discontented made loyal and peaceful sub- The motion having been seconded.

Colonel WYNDHAM wished to see Mr. Ferrand's Colonel Wyndha Government so long as they stood by agriculture. The Hon. and Gallant Member excited great laugh-the set to the source from the poor, which, in fact did not Manchester. He did not know the geographical po-stion of the place, but perhaps the Members for Man-stood for the Anti-Corn-law League. The Cheetham working-men expressed a wish that Colonel Wynd-ham should favour the House with more of his peechies. Cord WorkLey was afraid that the proposed arisen from an improved description of cottages in his vicinity, in his report to the Poor Law Com-wiscingener (" the was and shin wife and family Withe the source for

the value either the dignity or the time of our Legislators, that this class has of late years become smaller in its numbers and humbler in its tone.

After this rather unnecessary preface, we may be Mr. HUME moved for, and obtained, the issue of the is made for the efficient fencing of the allotment, for allowed to express our thanks to Mr. Dancombe-who wit for Nottingham, in the room of Mr. Walter, who the investment of the same in the churchwardens and Less labour, &c., as above ... is now the 'Dulce decus columerque rerum' with the had been unseated by petition. isitive expectants of a Chartist Millennium-for havirg brought before the notice of the House the petition a several persons charged with participation in the the magistrates who examined them.

of the northern and western counties, and most of them, mingham, states that he-

"was arrested on the 26th day of Angust last, and tasted the cup of sweetness which the Right Hon. prohi and other magistrates, and was committed to Warwick their lips by an universal reduction of wages throughout County Gaoi;" * * that he "thereupon applied the country, far beyond the reductions which had taken for kave to put in bail, which was agreed to by the place in the price of food; and, instead of the working magistrates, who demanded six surcties in £100 each, classes having been in the least benefited or relieved by and himself in £600, with forty-eight hours' notice: the measures of the Right Hon. Baronet, in both the that he had good and sufficient bail then present in manufacturing and agricultural districts, they were sufcourt, who were well known to be ench by the magis- fering misery, want, and privation unparalleled in the In many parts of the country the working classes, more trates; and R. Speoner, Esq, one of her Majesty's history of England. He asked the Right Hon. Bart. particularly the poorer portion of them-and he spoke instices of the pesce, informed him the petitioner), in now whether he had any remedial measures to bring positively with regard to many of the handloon open court, that he should not accept any person hold- forward for the purpose of raising this oppressed class weavers in his own neighbourhood-had been enabled ing similar political principle to those of the petitioner, of people out of their distress. In preparing the men- to live comfortably through the enjoyment of these a bail on his behalf." The petitioner then goes on to sure which he asked leave to introduce into the House rights, which of late years had thus been taken away relate, that, " Upwards of fourteen respectable trades, he had been advised and assisted by some of from them. If every Hon Member in that House nen and shopkrepers tendered themselves as bail on the eleverest men of the country; and he was would declare his conscientious conviction, after a due ben f of the petitioner, and were refused; * * * convinced that the measure he was about to consideration of this subject, he would certainly avow

ins are pied by an order from Mr. Justice Cressuell." towas and into the agricultural districts. With the 'he was prepared to prove quite the reverse, and that

hand com weaver, of Der y, shows that the petitioner the state of the population of the town of Bingley. He adopted. He was sure that he should convince the a charge of sedition, and was brought before Sir J. R. had ten mills; formerly it had been almost a purely adopted, it would prove, to a great extent, the salvatorridering the station in life of your petitioner, is, in the state of Keighley given before the committee which that speedily, the consequences would be most serious. piced in solitary confinement."

Todmerden, contains amongst other deciarations the informed by the medical officer of that town in cot- tion with patience and humility, that had been praised Ishowing :- that he was 'arrested at his own house tages of four rooms each as many as twenty-five by almost every member of her Majesty's Government; upper a charge of sedition, conspiracy, and rio:, and was people were living, sleeping almost altogether in but praise would not fill their empty bellies-(hear, brought before John Grossley, E.q., and James Taylor, one room in the grossest immorality, whilst typhus hear.) Those poor people had waited with earnest

Institut contained in these petitions; and when we lock 31,000 000 uncultivated. 16,000,000 were reported by the President of the 1, CHINA WALE, LAMBETH - A 'general district nothing was more detrimental to the health of the to the exercise state in the petitions; and when we lock strong out and the bad was worse than a letter suid he had made inquiries ing to it. In 1832 the hand was worse than w slueless, poor than their habit of drying their clothes in their meeting will take place in this locality next Tuesday and the actimentions spirit which they breathe towards Nearly the whole of the waste land in Ireland is into the effect of giving small allotments of land, for it was a source of anxiety and loss to the proprieown confined dwellings. In his own part of the evening, for discussion-the subject, the Land, and Cannot lat regret that the motion of Mr. Dincembe 5,000,000 of English acres, can be brought to produce s that nothing could be of greater benefit to regret that the motion of Mr. Dincembe 5,000,000 of English acres, can be brought to produce s that nothing could be of greater benefit to regret that the nothing networking for the labourers and the landowners. The working in the surrounding parishes. In 1832 the, poor con-targible greater which was so everely foll by many acre. Thus, in the cultivation of the land, Sheffield to make their homes comfortable, and to keep a cow or of the profits of all the land in the sparish: they may maintain themselves and their familie 8 most comall who were concerned in putting down the riots, we reclaimable, 3 600,000 cf which, that are equal to and that he was more and more convinced tors : it is now largely bought up when offere i for sale, should make would be to allot a portion-say five CHARTISTS ATTEND !- A public meeting will be of bail by the magistrates in some cases, and their axes, and their draining tools; the wheelwright must a pig, so I thus they became better able to do their fortably on only a portion of that land. In 1832 the acres of land-for the purposes of recreation. By this held on Monday evening, at the Political and tquily unwarantable demand of excessive bail in fird p.onghe, harrows, and cats; the irosfounder work, wire more contented in their station, and weckly expenditor, of the poor, at this period of the arrangement he hoped our old national and healthful Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane, to present an year, averaged £5; it now scarcely ex seeds as many other. Hed the petitions been confined to this nn- must supply the plough-coulters and the axletrees; the acquired a sort of independence and self-re peet which sports might be revived, to the benefit as well as address to Thomas Duncombe, Esq. thanking him deutied, undenied, and nost unconstitutional stretch saddler must put on the harness; Wolverhampton must prevented them f.om becoming burdensome to others; shillings, if the maintainance of a lunat ic in an asylum the enjoyment of the inhabitants of every vicinity, for his conduct in exposing that political Judge, be excepted. In 1832, the poor wer a supported by The remainder of the land he should propose to a lot to Lord Abinger. Mr. Duncombe, Feargus O'Connor, of subority, some good might have come of them. For supply its chains, Waisall its bits and ornaments; the the effect was beneficially feit upon the poor-rates. likensh we are not such that come of them. For supply is chains, wagan is one and ornamenes, the the check was occurating out open and would Warmin we are not any intermediate of carpenter must put up the gates with tools from Shef- Lord Winchisen also wished that Parliament would rates in and levied on other parishes ; they are now the use of the poor, to be divided into lots of such size and others will attend. Chair to be taken at eight Warwickshire, Staffordshire, or Larceshire "crucified" field, and hang them with the hinges and padlocks of never make an enc osure without setting aside a portion themselves contributors to the rates. to the amount of and extent as shall be deemed most useful, no man being o'clock. b a centure, of Lar cashire " crucified" held, and hang them with the ninges and paulocks of hever make an end os the without string mentioned the about one-eighth of the whole part child expenditure for the use of the poor; and he mentioned the bout one-eighth of the whole part child expenditure for the use of the poor; and he mentioned the labout one-eighth of the whole part child expenditure apportioned less than a quarter of a rood. The ex- Mr. WHEELER will lecture on Sunday evening at pences attending this allotment he should propose to be the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Tarn-En ef the House and in the present constitu- Schlordshire; the nedger and ditcher who encloses the on and to be family which enjoyed the privilege during the House ruch a horrible catast ophe is not ground, and the ploughman who brings it into cultiva-Lastly, for these eight years, no per ion resident in the They probabie-ret do we believe that the exposure of then, are clocked by Stroud, Manchester, and Leeds; 200 years, and never did one of them receive relief from burned the superior of then, are clocked by Stroud, Manchester, and Leeds; paid out of the poor-rates, but the extent of the enclo- again-lane. A lecture will also be delivered here this thing abuse would have been at the same time its their hats come from Newcastle-under-Line, their half. the parish. After quoting other extracts from this laws of the country. To this come from Newcastle-under-Line, their half. sures, and consequently the outlay, in any one year, he on Good Friday. Chair to be taken at seven present state of the parish, I beg to add another of the should propose to leave for the decision of the rate- o'clock. most leniert lunishment, and the best preventive of boots from Northampton or Stafford; they take their letter to the same effect, the Hon. Member said he breakfast out of a basin furnished by the Staffordshire thought he had read sufficient, he was sure, from that in recertence. past and present condition of one of the allotment men. payers in public vestry assembled, and convened by However, instead of presenting a decent and moderate Potteries; Sheffield finds the knife, Birmingham the letter, to show the advantages of the system he was ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .- Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, I select purposely the most rems rkable case, the more public notice. He should also propose that the trustees should have the power of exchanging allotments of Cimplaint upon one definite and intelligible ground, the spoon; the merchant traverses the ocean to bring their now advocating, proving, as the letter did, that for fully to show what the capab' lities of the allotment Densen where prayer was preferred by Mr. Dancombe caffee and angar; the engineer finds a coffee mill, in 209 years it had worked beneficially to the lower system are to better the cond stion of the agricultural last Monday diverged into a vague and rambing state which the turner farnishes a handle, '&c." What he orders. But he held in his hand the report of a gentle work of a gentle poor. In 1832, G. S. was air nost the only labouring Sunday. equal or greater value previous to their having been poor. In 1832, G. S. was air nost the only labouring SIDDALL.-On Monday evening Mr. Butterly will broken up, also of purchasing waste lands, with ment of wrongs, real and imaginary; unsupported and proposed to ask the House to de was to restore the poor man whose opinion he supposed would have great in an belonging to the parish who was not a pauper. the consent of the ratepayers, if the extent of the lecture in the Association room. Cinder-hills, at contradicted; and, even where confirmed by testimony, again to their comforts, and he proposed to do this by influence with the Right Hon. the Secretary for the He was, however, all but re luced to the state of one, original allotments to the poor should hereafter be eight o'clock. hot altrgether unjustified by the peculiar circumstances an allotment to them of the waste lands. He asked for Home Department. It was that of Mr. Power, respect- whilst, as to the actual amount of privation, he altrgether unjustified by the peculiar circumstances an allotment to them of the waste lands. found inadequate. With the same sanction he should Mr. BROPHY will lecture at Relloe on this day stituting the onthreak. What, therefore, was the an allotment of the waste lands of England to the ing the county of Cambridge, as stated in the Poor was a greater sufferer U an most of these receiv. also propose that the trustees might expend out of the (Saturday) At Coxhoe, Monday; Shincliffe, Tues-poor-rates a sum of money not exceeding, he should day; Hoffall, Wednesday; Framwellgate Moor, consequence, the natural consequence, of such am im- poor as an act of justice : he asked for it in the name of Law Commissioners' Report for 1834, page 103 :ing parochial relief. Ha jing a wife and four chilpolitic course? Why, that the real gist of the com- the law of England-a law acknowledged by the greatest "Allotment of small portions of land to labourers for dren dependent upon b' m, the institution allotted Politic conve? Why, that the real gist of the com-plaints was lost right of, and the attention of the house initered away in discussing the criminality of particular Chartist and a politic servers and a politic and the attention of leasing allotments for any term not ex-Aukland : These areas and a politic and the attention of leasing allotments for any term not ex-Aukland : These areas and a politic and the attention of leasing allotments for any term not ex-Mr. DAVIES will lecture on Monday, at West Charling and the good intentions of particular magis- pleacknowledged by that House. Barrington, in his work and bettering their condition by increased sustenance is heginging much to the credit of the plough. harrows, &c. He also asked for it in furinerance or a princi- them a teering to uppendence on their own of the condition by increased sustenance is heginging much to the credit of the plough. harrows, &c. He also don't the land for the l Aukland ; Tuesday, Southchurch ; Wednesday. Copycrooks ; Thursday, Leasingthorn. tates The main point—the real grievance, namely, on our "Ancient Statutes," calculated that not many and comforts, is beginning, much it the real grievance, namely, on our "Ancient Statutes," calculated that not many and comforts are of cottage rents within the the main point—the real grievance, namely, on our "Ancient Statutes, calculated that not many and connorts, is beginning, much to the other tenants and in this other tenants and in the pologns the lands of the pologns the lands of the pologns the lands of the best suits the parties, and is paid either in kind or money, as charged with felony and misdemeanours, for which the degrading tenure of villeinage; and that without county. Of the excellent effects of this practice I and best suits the parties. He finds at all times profitable parish. The waste lands he should propose to be let A DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING will be held at charged with felony and misdemeanours, for which the the degrading tenure of villeinage; and that without county. Uf the excellent entries of this plattice i the many duarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and straw to being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many duarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and straw to be being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many duarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and straw to be being abolished by statute it gradually ceased by force provided with testimony from many duarters. At employment for his team in taking up hay and straw to be been be been by the Bishop of the London market's, and bringing back soot and other and every succeeding year. With respect to the prorent free for the first year, at half the value for the Seincliffe Bank Top, on Saturday next. Taking enjoins the admission of bail, and that the BOLTON.-Mr. Peter Rigby will lecture here, on massistrates of their own accord refused proper bail- of long usage. If a royal forest were enclosed, the conof long usage. If a royal forest were enclosed, the con-tigious propri-tors urged their claims on the ground Bath and Wells to two hundred and three persons, manures for the w ighbouring farmers. This last spring ducts, he should propose, that first of all, the rents This was suffered to glide out of view altogether. Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening. Now, we have no wish to justify the language used that they had depastured upon it, and those claims were the calabrated lawyer and account by cart ing it to the neighbouring towns, and mellating allotments and enclasing allotments and enclasing allotments and their claims of the spense of that they had depastured upon it, and those claims were in quantities varying from one-twelfth to half an he purchased £2 0 worth of wood and turned it to good should go to remunerate the parishes for the expense of that they had depastured upon it, and those claims were in quarter of account by cart ing it to the neighbouring towns, and huilding cottages and enclasing allotments and their claims of Fig-tree-lane, on Sunday evening. how, we have no wish to justify the language used by the Chartist orators: it was violent, illegal, and maintent the parishes for the expense of building cottages and enclosing allotments, and that is particulated to good by the Chartist orators: it was violent, illegal, and many are widows. The average of each family being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus being taken at five, unwards of 1.000 persons are thus Econstitutional. The Chartists had no right to assem- cottager sal have his portion assigned him, and then sal being taken at five, upwards of 1,000 persons are thus energy to my ke his land answer. He has since left the will be a public discussion on "the land ;" to comthe together, to stop mills, impede work, and to make not the rych man overpresse the poore man." Sir R. benefitted. No stipulation is made against the receipt. parish. The reasons he assigned for his want of success felt quite confident that in a very few years not only mence at eight o'clock precisely.

The House met at four e'clock, and after some petitions had been presented,

ALLOTMENT OF WASTE LANDS.

Mr. FERBAND rose, pursuant to notice, "to move any case where the information hereby required is not disturbances of last antumn, and their treatment by for leave to bring in a bill for the allotment of waste given, and the required provisons are not made lands." He said, in the middle of the second ression . in the bill, the committee on the same do report speci-The petitions presented by the Hon Member for of the present Parliament, the middle classes, and more sily to the House the reasons for not complying with Firsbury were from twenty-two men, principally natives especially the working classes, looked to the First Lord such order." The poor man had a right to call on the of the Treasury for measures which would conduce to House to recognize this principle. In many parts of We believe, connected with the Chartist Association. their comfort and permanent happintes. It was per- England the poor for centuries had cut turf and peat Our readers will best learn the nature of the grievances feetly true that the measures which the Right Hon. for their consumption during winter; but he regretted of which they complain from the following extracts :-- Baronet had brought forward last session had conduced to say The petition of George White, news-agent, of Bir- to the comforts of the working classes; but this benefit had had been short-lived. The working classes had scarcely their

Was brought before Messrs. Spooner, Beale, Moorsom, Baronet had granted them than it was dashed from in an

wittede for the space eleven weeks: and * * country in a great degree to their former comforts. The knew that some Hon. Members, even during the pre-that he was ultimately obliged to make application to define which had prevailed in the large manuface sont system, had declared that the system had not the C-art of Queen's Bench, and that his bail was all turing towns was rapidly extending to the smaller worked well where it had been put in practice; but

"Was arrested on the 29th day of September last upon remembered when it only contained one mill, now it House that if the allotment system of waate lands were Care, a magistrate for the country of Derby; that he agricultural district, now it was equally agricultural tion of the country; for it must be clear to all, that if Was required to find bail to the amount of £400, which and manufacturing. What had been the evidence of something were not done for the working classes, and the opinion of your petitioner, excessive and unconsti- sat on the Keighley Union? [Sir C. Napier mude some (Hear, hear.) The Government were sitting on the tutional; and that, for the want of such bail, he was remark which was inaulible in the gallery] He verge of a volcano at the present moment, which might

would not interrupt him by personal remarks ad- tionary measures were taken. Thousands were in want "The petition of Robert Brock, a schoolmaster, of dressed to him acress the House. He had been and suffering, and had borne their distress and priva-E-q, when the former addressed him in such terms as fever raged amongst them. In this town this fever anxiety to see what would be done for them in the

I will trike care to punish you. You have given me a of State for the Home Department from the Poor Law to enjoy the Easter festivities; but what had they to deal of trouble with writing to that rascally Northern Commissioners on an inquiry into the sanatory condi- say to the people? What had they done ?- (hear, Saw ; that he was required to find ball, himself in the tion of the [labouring population of Great Britain, hear.) There had been a great deal of talk, sum of £200 and two sureties in £100 each; and when which was presented to Parliament by the command, but not one practical mensure which would give The land is still occupied by the original tenants, with two persons of good and unblemished character, both of Her Majesty in July, 1842:-" Mr. Chadwick relief to the poor-(hear, hear) The working

Line on a charge of felony; that " the magistrate, remedy. Were they to send abroad to die unpitied and same plan was pursued by the Hon. Member for Ox- the balance was against the landlady; her shares of the picion of it, he should also propose to enact that the Goldbeaters Arms, Old St. Pancras-road. Then asked what hall would be sufficient, replied that unheard-of the penceable and loyal subjects of this ford, the same results followed. In the parish of Lynrates having absorved the whole of the rent, and ; the trustees should be bound to make an annual Mr. WHEELER will lecture on Sunday evening, at report to the magistrates-(hear hear.) He should the Political and Scientific Institution, I. Turnagainalso propose that five acres of these lands should apin; that the petitioner was kept in gool for eight home colonization :-- " If the 46,600,000 acres now in closure took place, and an allotment was reserved for contrast with the state of the parish then, with what'it lano. With the petitioner was kept in gool for eight home colorization :---" If the 40,000,000 acres now in closure took place, and in internation the population, the use of the poor, and to be let to the cottagers at is now, resulting, as it does, entirely from the allot nent (A laugh.) Hon. Members might laugh, for they pro-entiration are not sufficient to maintain the population, the use of the poor, and to be let to the cottagers at is now, resulting, as it does, entirely from the allot nent (A laugh.) Hon. Members might laugh, for they pro-entiration are not sufficient to maintain the population, the use of the poor, and to be let to the cottagers at entry of the system were entry internation are not sufficient to maintain the population, in 1832, just before the Agricu itural bably did not know the miseries of wet and tattered that may be increas-moderate rents. The happy results of the system were entry could not believe the there are described in a letter written by the Eurl of Winchilsea, Employment Institution took the parish in hand, subting but he could tell them that medical men in every parish be laid out as a drying ground. A BALL will take place on Easter Monday at the ed in value 5,000-fold. It appears that there are described in a letter written by the Earl of Winchilsen, Employment Institution took the parish in hand, Witness on his oath. clothing; but he could tell them that medical men sixpence. We purposely abtain from referring to the other 46,500 000 acres of land in cultivation, and nearly on the 4th of January, 1796, to Sir John Sinciair, it was almost exclusively a parish of paupers; since were almost unanimous in declaring their opinion that

annually increased in virulence. He held in his hand present session, which was nearly half over-(hear, "I have got yen at last, and I am glad of it, and a report made to her Majesty's Principal Secretary and no.) At all events, Hon. Gentlemen were about

he was committed by a magistrate of New castle-under. They were told to look to foreign colonization for a perienced. In the small parish of Ashley, where the to be deducted from the rent. When settling day came chance of joboing; but, in order to preclude all sus-Mr. FARRER will lecture on Sunday evening, at

acres proposed to be enclosed, as also of the popula-I wenty sacks of potatoes tion in the parishes or places in which the Land to Other vegetables

overseers of the parish in which such open space is reserved, and for the efficient making and permanent | Clear profit, supposing the man to hire and maintenance of the fences by such parish; and that in bay for everything

If all done by the man

The opinion expressed by the agent was, that the man who works for a farmer for twelve hours, from six to six, with the help of his wife and family, can manage half an acre, supposing it half potatoes, keep a pig, and support his family, and that a mechanic can do ore. The continued increase in the demand for allot. ents is the best proof of the advantage derived from em. There is a general improvement in the characof the occupiers, who are represented as becoming ore industrious and diligent, and as never frequenting

instance has occurred in which any one thus holding To steal a poose from off a common : land has been taken before a magistrate for any com-

plaint."-(Hear, hear.) Was not that an instance worthy of the consideration of the House? Was it not one over which they should rejoice, at a time when the working-classes were so much distressed, which fact not one of any party denied, and when there was so much difficulty in keeping the peace of the country, and to prevent the scenes of last year being re-enacted ? He knew that any such disturbances could and would be put down by the strong arm of the law; but would it not be more gratifying to be able to say that they had done justice to the poor, by restoring to them their rights, the he was, in consequence, confined in cold and propose would restore the working classes of the himself to be in favour of the allotment system. He and placing them beyond the reach of temptation and want, and making them once more happy, and contented, and praceable subjects-(hear)? But he found that Mr rower gave a summar account of the working of the system at West Looe. "The effect upon the "The petition of another, John West by name, a permission of the House, he would give a slight idea of it proved the greatest blessing wherever it had been poor-rate has been a diminution from 10s. in the pound to 3s., but the moral effect upon the poor is beyond calculation, the population being principally reafaring men, who in bad weather had no occupation, and who idled about, a dead weight upon the poor-rate; but who have now occupation, and are happy, contented, and laborious."--(Hear, hear.) "I went over ! the land and found it in excellent condition." No doubt many Hon. Members had heard of the parish of committed to the County Gaol of Darby, where he was hoped the Hon. and Gallant Member for Marylebone, burst forth with mischlevous effect, unless precau- Tring, where this allotment system was first carried into effect a few years ago, when the whole parish had become insolvent, the poor-rates had broken down under the demands upon them, and rates in aid were took the matter up. A quantity of land was bought at Cholesbury, and the rector of the parish, who had acted in a most praiseworthy manuer, had in a letter dated November 3, 1842, thus reported the result to the Labourers's Friend Society :-- "1. The land is still divided into allotments, varying in size from two to five, and in one instance twelve acres. 2. few exceptions. 3. The population of the parish has

two persons of good and unblemished character, both of Her Mejesty in July, 1842:-" Mr. Chadwick relief to the poor-(hear, hear) The working few exceptions. 3. The population of the parish has were in the three kingdoms no less than 75,000,000 ecutive, and to alter such rules, or rescind others, as men of property, both voters of the West Riding of states that the annual slaughter in England and Wales, classes laughed at the idea of foreign colonization; slightly decreased. 4. The estate has passed into pri- of cultivatable acres of land in state of waste. There that meeting thinks proper. Delegates from all Yorkshire, effered as bail, the said magistrates told from preventable causes of typhus, which attacks they would never sanction it; for it had been tried, vate hands. (About 150 acres) 5. The tenants are were also about 46,000,000 of those lands, in cultiva- coal districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, are them, 'He would not tak- their bail, because they were persons in the vigour of life, appears to be double and not a ship came home from the colonies which did maintaining' themselves and their families exclusively tion, and 30,000 000 uncultivated. Now, he should requested to tatend. Chartists ; and he would not take a Chartist as a bonds- the amount of what was suffered by the allied not bring some disappointed wretches who had suffered by their allotments, and by the casual employment they propose that the land at present unappropriated should man. for he was determined to put down the Chartists armies in the battle of Waterloo. In Manchester, more abroad than at home, and would rather die of obtain elsewhere. 6. The tenants pay their rent punc-Y30VIL.-Mr. C. Maunder, of Martock, will lecture be allotted to those who had a claim upon the different here on Monday evening, at the Hall of the Yeovil in Todmorden.' Finally these bondsmen were accepted; among the labouring classes, more than 57 out of starvation at home than be transported again to a dis- tually-viz. 228, per acre (inclusive of tithes). This is parishes. Where the lands were already allotted he Improvement Society. - the petitioner was again arrested and brought every 100 die before they attain the age of five years tant colony. But, he would proceed to state some the full average rent of land in the neighbourhood. 7. did not intend that his measure should apply. He before certain magistrates at Manci ester, and requested 'He states that when the kelp manufacture lately ceased other important facts. In the parish of Long Newton, London.-Mr. Knight will lecture at the Crown With respect to the question, ' What was the rent of should propose that out of every hundred acres in to find other bail, himself to the amount of £400, and on the western coast of Scouland, a vast population of in the county of Gloucester, the effects of the system two surveiles of £200 cash; but not being able to do the lowest class of people were thrown into extreme were these :--- "The late Mr. Estcourt statid, that out and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, on the land per acre previous to the Agricultural Employevery parish one-b entieth, or five acres out of every ment Institution purchasing it ?-you probably have Bo, he was sent away to Kirkdale, and eventually want; they suffered from cold, hunger, and despair; of 196 persons there were 32 families, consisting of 140 forgotten that, with the exception of about 16 acres, he considered, that to give them that quantity was the the was kept in prison on account of the excessive rates upon it. Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. MARYLEBONE .- On Sunday next Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, will lecture at the Mechanics' Instituright robber; to give them less. He should propose tion Circus-street, at half-past seven. . Hy still being required, until the trials came on at among them." The mortality and immorality of the of the alletment system was an immediate abatement The last tenant of the estate, before it passed into the that this laud should be for swor reserved to the use LONDON.-MR. GAMMAGE will lecture on Monday Liver cel, when Lord Abinger reduced his buil as follows population now crowded in the manufacturing districts in the misery of the poor; the most gratifying improvehands of the institution, was R. D. The result of his; of the poor , and that, with that object, it should be evening, at 59, Tottenham Court-road. -frem himse'f 2500 and survives to the amount of £600, was frightful in the extreme. Was there no remedy to ment in their character and morals; and a progressive agreement with his landiady is curious, and shows how A CONCERT for the benefit of Mrs. M'Douall will held by trustees for their benefit, the said trustees being r scue this portion of the population from their misery? diminution in the poor-rates down to £135. in 1829 valueless land in the parish then was. He rented \$5 to himself £200, and survives £100." the rector of the parish, the lord of the manor, the be held on Monday evening, at the Feather's acres for £23, and stipulated to pay all rates up to a churchwardens, and the overseers. By this arrange- Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham Court-road. To these we will add but one case more, that of a Were the functions of Pariiament at an end, or were (the last year reported): (Hear, hear). In Skiptona polici, near Sicks-apon-Trent, who complains that they able to redress the grievances of the people? moyue an adjoining parish, the same results were ex- certain amount, whilst all above, it was agreed, were ment he should, he thought, prevent the slightest Admission two-pence.

... 1 0 0 5 10 0 ... 2 15 6 tages, he is anxious to retain and improve them : he from it.

... 2 14 6

spirits more often depressed than excited by it. He scheme might be tried. 38 pests, the beer-houses. Frequently they have en known to work by candle-light. Not a single would be benefited by such an arrangement as he pro- corn of other lands. posed; the freeholders, he felt convinced, would however, were now rapidly forming both in England shim, in Norfo'k, and another at Belfast. The to stop the satellites of Jupiter. latter had succeeded beyond their most sanguine excountry for the purchase of flax, but that in the present every available common. year they had not spent as many pence, and he called pature had done for our soil." He had also been told, that "Mr. Beaid, of Killalea; lately sold a parcel of highest reached £140, the second, £133, and the third, £126 per ton; and few finer samples had ever been was not acquainted with the name and reputation of. largest flix purchasers in the kingdom. What did they bill. say of our capabilities of producing flax? In a letter received from neighbouring parishes, and things were "As we import a considerable quantity of flax yearly which he held in his hand they wrote as follows :--still growing worse and worse. A society in London from Belgium and Holland for our establishment here, we are, of course, much interested in the success of any plan for increasing the quantity grown in England. We believe both the soil and climate are suitable for

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

NEWCASPLE.-In consequence of the rapid and the plant. At one time the flax grown in the wide extension of the Coal Miners Philanthrophical east of Yorkshire was of as good a quality Society, a general delegate meeting will be held at as that grown in Belgium." But he would Mr. Hamlet Booth's, the Rose and Crown, Shields now proceed to state how he promised to allot New Road, Newcastle upon-Tyne, on the first day the waste lands. According to his calculation, there of May, to form another or improve the present Ex-

y in many parts of England the landed proprietors	IDO
taken advantage of the poor ceasing to practice	me
rights for a certain number of years, and had then	the
	ter
old distitch-	JHO
	140
"Great is the crime in man or woman	bre
	1

But surely ha's without excuse Who steals the common from the goose."

THE NORTHERN STAR.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 3BD.-Fresh up to-day, a very small supply came to hand. The demand for both red and white was somewhat brisk, at an advance on last Monday's quotations of fully 1s per qr, and a good clearance was readily effected by the factors; in Fereign Wheat not the slightest rise took place. Grinding and distilling Barley on full as good terms as of late, but malting gralities wore a dull sale. Malt, at full prices; Oats, at fully late rates. Beans and Peas at our quotations. The Flour trade was heavy.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL. 3RD.-One of the principal features of this morning's market was the exhibition for sale of 14 extraordinarily fine Devons, bred and fed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. They met a brisk sale, at com- Mr. Christie, Birmingham. paratively high rates. Of Foreign Beasts, only two, direct from Hamburgh by a steamer, were on offer they were of very prime quality, and sold at about is per 8lb. The arrival of Beasts were tolerably good, but we regret to say that their quality was somewhat beneath an average. The Beef tradeparticularly with the finest selling qualities-was firm, and an advance in the quotations obtained on | Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Wadsworth, Notthis day se'nnight of quite 2d per 8lbs. The Mutton trade may be termed steady, and the quotations were enhanced 2d per 8bs. The Lamb season has fairly made a trifle over last Monday's currencies, we do Haywood and Bramley, Sheffield; official assignee, not feel ourselves warranted in quoting anything Mr. Hope, Leeds. higher as a general figure than 6d per 8lbs. The Veal trade was in a sluggish state, and the middling 81bs lower : but the value of the best qualities was official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeda maintained, that ruling at from 43 10d to 5s per 8lbs. The Pork trade was dull at about last week's prices. The only importation of Foreign Cattle into the two Hamburgh beasts before noticed.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.-In consequence of the prevailing mild weather, and the large supplies of green vegetables on offer, the demand for all kinds of potatoes is heavy, at barely last week's quotations. The arrivals have been moderate since our last.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.-Since our last report this market has been moderately well, but not to say heavily, supplied with most kinds of hops, the demand for which is inactive.

Wool MARKET.-Although there is pertainly a trifling improvement in the demand for most descriptions, we have no alteration to notice in prices.

TALLOW .- There is no new feature in this market, except that the delivery is considerably less than had been anticipated : prices are nominally the same as last week, both on the spot and for the autumn. The price at St. Petersburgh was firm at the last date, and there are various reports as to the total quantity for shipment this season ; some say 120,000, and others 150,000 casks. Town Tallow is plentiful.

ORIGIN OF PENSIONS.-The first pension ever granted was by Henry VIII., in 1512, when the sum of twenty pounds a-year was given to a lady of his Court, for services done ! A gentlewoman also had MONTELLOW, the second. We are in the dark as to the extent of EUROPE, NEW YORK, 1536, and amounted to £6 13s 4d a-year.

THE HIGH SHERIFF of Northumberland, pursuant S. AMERICA, to a very numerously signed requisition, has convened COLUMBUS, the county for the 12th instant, at Morpeth, to take ENGLAND, into consideration the injurious effects of the income- OXFORD,

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION .- On Friday night an up for Cabin Passengers. at 25 Guineas each, the attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Thady Kelly, at | Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors. his house at Clenagh, near Newmarket. He had been The Second Cabins, (or after steerages) will be sitting in a large arm-chair in his bed-room, and had found very comfortable for respectable passengers,

at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Lane, Argyle-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Al-

dermanbury. John Howe, knife manufacturer, Sheffield April 26, and May 15. at eleven, at the Leeds Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Ryalls, Sheffield ; official assig-Barrister. nse. Mr. Freeman.

Henry Morris, grocer, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, April 12, at two, at the Birmingham District Bankrupts' Court. Official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham. Edwand Wheeler, corn dealer, Birmingham, May 11,

at the Birmingham District Bankrupts' Court. Official assignee, Mr. Bittleston, Birmingham. Thomas Eardley, hat manufacturer, Newcastle-under-

Lyme, April 12, and May 12, at half-past one, at the B. R. Buchanan. Birmingham District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Stanier, Newcastle-under-Lyme; official assignce,

James Higham, victualler, Kearsley, Lancashire, April 10, and May 1, at twelve, at the Manchester District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messers. Milne and Co., Temple, London; Mr. Weston, Manchester; official assignce, Mr. Hobson, Manchester.

Joseph Travell, tailor, Sheffield, April 13, at eleven, and May 4, at twelve, at the Leeds District tingham; official assignee, Mr. Fearne, Leeds. George Rutcliffe, fender manufacturer, Sheffield April 15, and May 9, at twelve, at the Leeds District commenced. Although some of the Essex qualities | Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, or Messre.

Thomas Brook, woollen cloth merchant, Longwood April 18, and May 9, at eleven, at the Leeds District and inferior descriptions of Veal were quite 5d per | Bankrupts, Court. Solicitor, Mr. Sykes, Huddersfield ; John Eyre Pearson, wine merchant, Sheffield, April 18, and May 9, at twelve, at the Leeds District Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Haywood, United Kingdom during the past week has been the and Bramley, Sheffield; and Mr. Copeland, Sheffield official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

John Evans, coal dealer, Liverpool, April 20, at one, and May 16, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Gaskell, Wigan ; Messra. Gregory, and Co., Bedford-row, London; official assignee, Mr. Follett, Liverpool.



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cording to the directions accompanying each box. These Pills are particularly efficacious for Stomach Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, and all Obstructions of Urinary Passages; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, The Social Contract, or an Inquiry into the they quickly restore the system to its natural state Nature of Political Rights. By J. J. Rousseau.

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 blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediato use.

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing Published by Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; and sold by T. Watson, St. Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row; J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; H. Hetherington, Wine-office Court, Fleet street; L. Hetherington, K. Fleet street, K. Hetherington, K. Hetheringto To MOTHERS, they are confidently recommended

qualled.

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. And for ELDELRY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most com-

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds. TAKE NOTICE—Those who have an opportunity of applying in person at my establishment may rely on being treated in a manner best suited to Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Manner best suited to Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Manner best suited to Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Manner best suited to Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Manner best suited to Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Manner best suited to Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fog-gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract ; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith. Wakefield ; Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland. Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax ; Booth, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the tingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,"on the GovernmentStamp.

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Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD !! sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

THE SILENT FRIEND

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLI-function of the frame, will, in this most excellent TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION ; local A concise History of Modern Priestcraft, from he time of Henry 8th to the present Period. By 3. R. Buchanan. apeedily regain its strength ; a healthy action of the DUCTIVE POWERS ; with means of restoration : liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place ; the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced | and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAV-will be the quick result of taking this medicine ac-

ings, representing the deleterious influence of Mer-oury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body ; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes ; followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity ; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

of success.

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CONSULTING SURGEONS, London and Birmingham.

Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton. 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Comptonstreet, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street,

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional from Syphilitic disease ; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error,into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a permicious application of these inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age :-such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his early youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease it self? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame

with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison ; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony ; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early

READ ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES !!

THE following statement of facts has been communicated to the Proprietors of PARRS LIFE PILLS :--

> Messrs. T. Roberts and Co. Malton, Jan. 30, 1843.

Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills. I find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable permiss in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige,

Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to London : Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham ; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country. every one who may be suffering from similar com-plaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work, being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford desided relief to these. When hy early indulgence in worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial effects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success ; I immedidiately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful complaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am restored to my former good health ; my nerves are strong-the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement, and feeling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained from taking Parr's Life Pills.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

THOMAS PATTISON, Painter.

N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma. To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

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

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years

Bleeding, and Teeth carefully Extracted.

DECLINE ; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection ; including a compre-

just left it to get into bed, when a gun, loaded with who want to go out more economical, finding their two bullets, was discharged through the window, own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate and lodged in the wall. The cause of this outrage we | being select and more retired. have heard is attributable to some dispute about sea- The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be weed.-Clare Journal.

ENGLISH CATTLE IN JRELAND, - The following paragraph, from the Cork Reporter, bears pregnant sold to Cork butchers at a fair profit to the speculator.-Dublin Evening Post.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, March 31.

BANKRUPTS.

Ezra Harle, St. John's-street-road, chemist, to surone, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. May, chin-lane.

Edwin Miles, Bridge-house-place, Newington-place, saddlers' ironmonger, April 7, at half-past one o'clock, May 9, at half-past twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. | the day before sailing. Solicitors, Mesura Sudlow, Sona, and Torr, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Rowland, Thirsk, Yorkshire; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane.

James Whiting, Seckeford-street, Clerkenwell, corpenter, April 11, at twelve o'clock. May 12, at one. at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Rush, Austinfriars; official assignce, Mr. Belcher.

Thomas Hutchins, Andover, common carrier, April 6, at one o'clock, May 12, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Garrard, Suffolk-street, Pallmall East; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

Thomas Maggs, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, upholaterer, April 7, at one o'clock, May 3, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Barber, Furnival's Inn; official assignce, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

James Stamford, Granborne, Dorsetahire, grocer, April 15, May 12, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Mesura Holme, Loftus, and Young, New-inn; and Mr. Davy, Ringwood, Hampshire; official assigne, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

George Eshelby, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn, currier, April 15, May 12, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Conrt. Sollcitor, Mr. Cox. Pinners hall; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.

Thomas William Coleman, John-street, Pentonville. coach proprietor, April 7, at twelve o'clock, May 10. at two, at the Bankropts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Established at the Commercial, Devons and Exeter Ashley, Shoreditch; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Chop-House, 59, Tottenham Court Rossi. Free to Coleman-street-buildings.

Henry Kay, Chiswell-street, victualler, April 7, at one o'clock, May 10, at three, at the Bankrnpts' The peculiar advantages of this Society above all Court. Solicitor, Mr. Burnell, Fenchurch-street; others are—that it will possess influence over and buildings.

at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Messra, bers gives union and Benefit until Death. Bartrum and Son, Bishopsgate-street ; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

William Southam, Walsall, Staffordshire, miller, April 13, at half-past twelve o'clock, May 11, at half-past 11, at the Bandkrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Marklew, Walsall; official assignee; Mr. Bittleston, Birmingham.

Edwin Freeman Smith, and Richard Mogg Bryant, Bristel, carpenters, April 19. at one o'clock, May 12. at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol. Solicitors, Messra Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Hall, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol.

John Clapham, Leeds, licensed victualler, April 24, and May 17, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Upton, Leeds

Robert Smith, Worcester, attorney, April 12, at kalf-past one o'clock, May 3, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messre. Hydes and Tymbe, Worcester; official ssignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

both of which went through the back of the chair, rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire,

with berths to sleep in, are provided by the ships; and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread stuffs, per day, during the whole voyage. If detained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each

is allowed. Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by render April 7, at ten o'clock, May 9, at half-past writing a letter, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage Queen's-square; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Bir. money told them ; and by remitting or paying one pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till Apply to

C. GRIMSHAW & CO., 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers by these Ships. For Leeds and the Neighbourhood,

JOSH. LINSLEY. Apply to

General Emigration Office, 35, Basinghall-street,

who is authorized to engage Passages at the same rates as in Liverpool, and will give every information which can be considered useful and necessary to persons desirous of Emigraton.

READ AND JUDGE!

ADMITTED UNDER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE THE FIRST NINE MONTHS !

MOST favourable opportunity to the Indus-A trious Classes to ensure themselves Proprietors of Land and Property-to provide against Sickness, Want, and a Poor Law Union-is offered to Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the

UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ably to Act of Parliament.

cfficial assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street- inherit Landed Property-it ensures an Asylum in George Martin Hutton, Ringwood, Hampshire, protection from the cruel operations of the Inhuman coach proprietor, April 7, at eleven o'clock, May 10, Poor Laws-and the combined efforts of its Mem-

FIRST CLASS-Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d., Earnings 24s. per Week.

-	£	g.	d.
In Sickness per Week	Õ	18	0
Member's Funeral	20	0	0
Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee	10	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	2	0	0
Loss by Fire	15	0	0
Substitute for Militia	5	0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance	•		
in the Society's Asylum,) per Week	10	6	0
Imprisoned for Debt	0	5	0
SECOND CLASS-Entrance 33. (includin	og a	Co	0 V 0
the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s	.; I	Sari	ung
20s. per week.	-		
In Sickness (per week)	0	15	Ð
Member's Funeral		Õ	ŏ
Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee	8	ŏ	ŏ

Wife's Lying-in 115 0 Loss by Fire 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance

for the removal of Disgualifications, and Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrhæ, Gleet, Stricture

BY C. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON;

The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be expected at a low rate of passage. C. G. and Co., also despatch AMERICAN SHIPS of the finest and largest class for NEW YORK, on or short the largest class for NEW YORK, paragraph, from the Cork Reporter, bears pregnant evidence of the terribly diminished consumption in England:—Eight or ten prime Devon bullocks and honse in this city, were sold to a respectable victualler in our market this morning, leaving a fair profit to the importer. No wonder that our export trade to England has stopped, when English bullocks can be Sold to Cork butchers, the importer. No wonder that our export trade to England has stopped, when English bullocks of water per day, and fuel for fire of the innest and largest class for NEW YORK, street; J. Butler, medical bookseller, 4. St. Thomas's-sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the second the street; J. Butler, medical bookseller, 4. St. Thomas's-sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the second the street; J. Butler, medical bookseller, 4. St. Thomas's-sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the second the street; Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Huett, 141, High An ample consideration of the diseases of women; Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; Street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; Street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; Street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, No nervous debility; including a comprehensive W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barra-other interruptions of the Laws of Nature. Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, its victims. Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham ; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh ; Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

" The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this captiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical prac- Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the The crils to which the book advorts are extensive and nervous system, in the removal and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and means of escape and the certainty of restoration. Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the ex- only one personal visit, will receive such advice and clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent routine of general practice, and (as in other depart. and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite is completed in one week, or no charge made for for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in or social view, we find the interests and welfare of his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can practical experience."-The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the PROFESSIONAL greater safety and secrecy than in "LUCAS ON MANLY the hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgenceits progress-its results in both sexes, are given with administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constifaithful, but alas ! for human nature, with afflicting tution by suffering disease to get into the system, truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the which being carried by the circulation of the blood evil without affording a remedy. It shows how into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes 'MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of in the limbs and bones, which are frequently miscounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap-pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenua-tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system couch indiverties, and of the nervous system couch indiverties. of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, of symptoms indicative of consumption or general and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes ; and in- | all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or stead of being the natural results of congenital debi- | ignorance. lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the followparties addressed. Upon that which is directed to ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that men indiscriminately, the world will form its own they may cure themselves without even the knowopinion, and will demand that medical works for | ledge of a bed-fellow.

BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment,

This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

> BY M. WILKINSON. CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Agents.

MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,

Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure

medicine after that period, and in those cases where from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

nent and radical cure. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-

only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies. tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin,

particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as sourvy. at another period producing the most violent pains

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where

PURIFYING DROPS.

They are particularly recommended to be taken

indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immotheir constitutions, or in their way to the consumsystem, obstinate gleets, excepses, irregularity, ob-structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more | To Messrs. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetgenerally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the

hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind,

acum will warm and purify the blood and juices,

increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impedimont to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, BIPMINGHAM.

Observe, none are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be same. I remain, your obedient ervant. FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham ; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

> May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

> Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world ; no difficulty can occur as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box;

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer- | could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary

been affected with a most inveterate disease, which evils, that such medicine should be employed that is her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of sur-gical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial ; and, speaking derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived mation of that deplorable state, are affected with from them. She further states that she is now any of those previous symptoms that betray its almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely approach, as the various affections of the nervous to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine Parr's Life Pills.

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton.

street, London.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842.

Dear Sir.-I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the heart, which I experienced some years, and which has vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by its use. And able medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syri- | public at large, make my case known, I remain, Gentlemen, yours, very gratefully,

RICHARD TURNER.

N.D.-Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory answers to their enquiries.

R. T.

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

Jaffra, October 17th, 1842.

Sir.-I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills, lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by

F. MATTHEISZ.

Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842.

Sir,-You will remember I sent to your shop for

bottle of medicine round which was a paper con-

taining testimonials of cures effected by the use of

Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed

one ; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me

similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully

reated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I re-

solved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheumatism many

years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering

acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving

Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever

I have been during the whole of my life. Thank

God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the

time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could

scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I

Christie, Birmingham.	y Fire 15 0 0	popular study should be devoid of that mysterious	They are particularly recommended to be taken	sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary	JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.)
Mr. Younghusbaud, Cheltenham, brickmaker, April Substitu	ute for Militia 5 0 0	And whether in which the prince of modifier the	hefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest	Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defi- ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages,	
11. May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' in the	nnuated (with right of entrance	hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work	the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-	clency, and all diseases of the Orliary rassages,	Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.
District Court Pristol Coloring Mr Bankrupts in the	e Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 5 0	before us treats of subjects we believe generally not	tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-	without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from	
bury and Cheltenham; official assignee, Mr. Miller,	oned for Debt 0 5 0	more stranged merils and by the mediant attand	ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the	business. They have effected the most surprising	
	CLASS-Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy		avil eruntions of the malignant tendency, and a	Cures, not only in recome and severe cases, but when	Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that
Thomas Hinderwell Thompson, Liverpool, merchant, of the I	Rules) • Monthly Subscriptions la 6d	and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to	variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly	salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with	
April 15, at twelve o'clock, May 10, at eleven. at Earnings	153. per week.	a deeply important branch of study. The tone of	introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.	Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the	
	-	this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-	AGENTS.	body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint,	1 The moniting her onstead to the morid ever so the
		written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suf-		being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all	pidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is
and Mezers. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liver. Menabe	er's Funeral 12 0 0	fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No	Hull-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr.	foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and	questionable if there now be any part of the civilized
	er's Wife's ditto or nominee 6 0 0 Lying-in 1 10 0	human being can be the worse for its perusal ; to	Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.	restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine	world where its extraordinary healing virtues have
		multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-	LeedsAt the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton,	health and vigour.	a not been exhibited. I his signal success is not attract
		told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is	7, Briggate.	noacen and Algon.	butable to any system of advertising, but solely to
	tute for Militia 500 Innuated (with right of entrance	written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently	Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.	It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims	the strong recommendations of parties cured by their
	ie Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0	the production of a mind long and practically con-	Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.	to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of	use. At this moment the Proprietors are in posses
	conment for Debt 0 5 6	versant with the diseases of the most delicate divi-	Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street.	illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison.	sion of nearly 590 letters from influential, respectable,
			Bradford-Mr. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the	mercury, ruin the constitution, causing pleerations	and intelligent members of society all bearing tes-
Liverpool, carriers on the Leeds and Liverpool canal; Fourt	H CLASS-Entrance 2s. (including a Copy		Post-office.	blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of	timony to the great and surprising benefits resulting
as far as regards J. Parnaby. C. Tetley, A. M'Kean, of the H	Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d.;	"The security of HAPPINESS in THE MABRIAGE STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread	London-Mr. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside,	sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets.	from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evi-
	a 10s. per week.	entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of	Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl	nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, dis-	dence in its favour such as no other medicine ever
as far as regards C. Tetley. Leach and Brayshaw, Brad- ford, Yorkshire, stonemasons.		unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obliga-	York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street. Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.	eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and	yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinc-
LI CHIDO	er's Funeral 10 0 0	tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to	Kipon-Mr. Harrison, Douksener, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale'	limbs, till at length a general debility of the consti-	tion of being not only the most popular but the most
Membe	er's Wife's ditto or nominee 5 0 0	all suffering under a despondency of the character	KUSLesporo, and trigh trainogate-utr. Dankoane.	tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period	valuable remedy over discovered.
From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 4. Wife's	Lying-in 100	alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to	Bookseller. Manchester-Mr.Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-	to their dreadful sufferings.	
	y Fire 10 0 0	cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to reno-			
BANKBUPTS. Sudstit	ate for Militia 300	vated health."	place. Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.	Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consult-	CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Henry Wood, bookseller, Fleet-street, to surrender	nnusted (with right of entrance	Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted	Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller.	ed as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,	In order to protect the public from imitations, the
Amil 10 and 10 ml alama at the 70 st	e Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0	from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even.	Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.	London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors	Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the
	soned for Debt (per week) 0 4 0	ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street.	Liverpool—At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street	from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from	words PARR'S LIPE PILLS to be engraved on the
assignee Mr. Whitmore Weeki	y meetings (for the admission of members) lesday Evening at Eight o'Clock Members	Oxford street London	Sheffield-At the Iris Office.	Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening,	Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides
William Burton, draper, Cambridge, April 22, at every The	esday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members	CALDIG-Seloos, Loudon.	Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Bel-	and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient,	of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground-
twelve, and May 12, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' can enro.	I their Names at the Society House ony	Country Patients are requested to be as minute as	and one street	to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice	
Court. Solicitors. Mr. Ashurst. Cheapside, London -) day, and	at any time,	possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration	Dontofractan Mr. Fox. Bookseller.	as will be the means of effecting a permanent and	
Mr. Cannon, Cambridge; efficial assignee, Mr. Pennell. Blank	Forms, &c. and every information, for the	of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits	Gainsborough-Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.	effectual cure, after all other means have proved	T Roberts and Co O Crane Court Fleet-Streek
John Hutton, Grader, Kingwood, Haridshire, April Audussio	Di OI COnnerv Members, can he obfeined on	of living, and occupation in life of the party, The	Nottingham-Mr. Sutton, Review Office.	ineffectual.	London ; and sold wholesale by their appointment,
18. at half-past one, and May 9. at twelve, at the application	On Dy enclosing a post-office stamp in letter	i communication must be accompanied by the usual	NewarkMr. Bridges, Bookseller.		hy E. Edwards 57 St Danis also by Rarciavs and
Bankrupts' Court Solicitor, Mr. Moger, Bartlett's (1905) pai	(0) to the Secretary, at the Society's House	consultation lee of £1, without which he notice	Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-	N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Me-	Song Farringdon-streat and Sutton and Co. BOW
Raildings Wolborn official assignee. Mr. Graham, 100, 1000	Sullan Conrt-road.	WITTARACIEL CON DO MATON OF MEN APPRICATION - SHE IN	denne from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night.	dicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can	Churchward Sold by Tayny, Hangan Northelli
John Robert Hitchcock, hosier, New Sarum, April Person	is residing in the Country are eligible to	all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be	and on Sundays from Nine till Two.	be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying	Star Office Leads and at 3 Marbut Walk, HUG"
12 and May 5 at two at the Bankran's' Const 10000000 I	members, on transmitting a Madical Com-	rened on.		Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with	derefield, and retail by at least one agent in every
Solicitor, Mr. Baylis, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate tificate of	f good health, and Recommendation, signed	Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller,	OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS	the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the	town in the United Kingdom, and hy most respectable
	lousekeepers, to the Secretary.	to Defare Loads and Mr. W Lawroon 51	Attendance ever Thursday in Bradford, from	principle Wholesale Patent Medicine, Houses in	dealers in medioine. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and
and the partition the second the second of	nes for Stewards.	Stangate Vork . by whom this Work is cont	Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East	London.	family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given
house place, Southwark, April 10, st our, and hisy 9,	MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY.	(post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s. 6d.	Brook hapel.	Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LELDS.	with each box.
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THE NORTHERN STAS

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

In our last sheet we announced that arrangements had been made with Mr. Pitkethly, of Huddersfield. to publish in the Slar, in weekly portions, the pointed by the Home Office, while his bills, stuck upon * Notes of his tour through a portion of CANADA, ISLAND, NEW YORE, PENSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHI-AAN, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, and NEW JEESEY; un- He then proposed to send an officer with Mrs. Bradley dertaken with a view of ascertaining the desirability, to the offica. This he did; and when the insolent and or otherwise, of Emigration ; and to judge of the best brutish fellow found they were in a mess, he instantly location for English Emigrants, from actual observation." What follows is the "Introductory mistake, they were ready to take them for the £14 10s." Letter" then promised. The "Notes" will be commenced next week.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

MT FRIENDS,-For a long period I had contemplated a visit to the United States of North America. Many circumstances combined to arge me to make it. For several years, however, it was unavoidably deferred : but,-as will be seen by the sketch of my Tour, which under arrangement, will appear in the columns of the Northern Star,-I undertook it last summer.

It would have afforded me much pleasure to have complied with the very urgent requests of many kind friends in various parts of the country, to have given this account of my Tour a more early publication ; but business engagements have too much occupied my attention, and I have besides had occasion to be in Scotland a considerable portion of the time that has elapsed since my return from the United States.

I must crave the indulgence of my friends to overlook the inaccuracies of style in this " record of observations;" for I make no pretensions as " a writer." I only desire them to believe that in the task I have undertaken, I have been prompted by the best possible motives, and performed it to the best of my ability, with a view to render service to those who need it.

My first object in "going out" was to ascertain how far the " thousand and one" flattering statements circalated respecting America were founded on facts.

Secondly, to ascertain how far the much-reduced and mwillingly idle artizans of this country could improve their condition by removing thither.

Thirdly, that by observation and experience. I might be enabled to alleviate, in some degree, the sufferings inflicted upon those who, from choice, undertake the vorsce with a view to improve their condition; and more especially the more unfortunate, who, from pressure of circumstances and want of employment, are compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land.

These classes to which I here allude will no doubt. profit by the expose which I am now enabled to make of the organized system of swindling and plunder existing, particularly in Liverpool and New York, by which the unsuspecting and simple Emigrant is reeced oftentimes of "his all" And if my efforts in this department have only the effect of putting Emigrants upon their Emigrant. gnard, and arming them against the insidious attempts of the hungry cheating crew that abound to their destruction, my labour will not have been in vain : and the reflection that I have been the instrument of good to the poor driven-away worker will be an ample reward.

My attention was first attracted to this branch of my present subject, by an occurrence which fell under my own observation in the latter end of 1841; and in which I was called upon to act a somewhat prominent part. It was detailed in a letter from myself to Sir. George Sinciair at the time; and I here give it, that the reader may have some idea of the infamous tricks resorted to by parties connected with Emigrant Shipping, and serve as an immediate warning to all who may

thought it would be well to have the fellows brought class legislation, has obtained to a great extent, and vicious habits of the European aristocracy, which up for swindling ; and that I intended to lay the case | unless the svil be remedied, our institutions will become | their means are unable to support ; they, after a few before the Home Secretary. At this last remark, a mockery and a byewerd. Wealth will rule as surely months, conclude to give a sketch of America and he started, and asked me, "What he had to do and as certainly as it does with you. I sometimes think, the Americans, as if they knew about it and with the Home Office,-that he was not appointed by in the present state of the intelligence and morality of them. For the most part all they spend their the Home Office.' I said, 'I did not intend to com- the most advanced people, it will do so yet for ages; wit in pencilling the corrupt productions which plain of his conduct to the Government; but it was but I nevertheless struggle against its influence, whether result from the exotic plants borrowed from the old truly surprising to hear him say that he was not ap- wisely or well, is a problem. Where the intelligence of world; but those of a nobler growth, indigenous to the the walls, stated that he was appointed by the Government.' The lieutenant, after considering upon the case, and several of the STATES OF NORTH AMERICA; par- and representing, amongst other things, that, 'although tive powers subservient to advance special in- racter, one must abide among the farmers of every ticularly the States of MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE there was good proof as to how Messra. Robinson terests. I think it must be conceded that the form degree, who hold from twenty-five to fifty, one hundred and their tools had acted, it would be difficult to convict, as they would find persons to swear the contrary.' said, * It was understood that a bargain had been struck, so as to leave the balance stated, but having found out the such will not be their fate, I feel a fervent hope, en- rages this, and permits the attainment of the former which they acknowledged to have received. The return of the whole sum however was insisted on; and after | correct abuses which designing and selfish men have | ductively consumed in ostentation, pageantry, and toman-inner-office consultation, and being informed of what willingly encouraged, I cannot but entertain the belief foolery. No; this would not do. It would be to stab I had threatened to do, viz. 'To have them brought that all will yet go well. The productive classes are to the very vitals, the artificial and abhorrent system before the magistrate for swindling, that morning, if firm and determined republicans. They have been so that obtains, not only in England, but over all old the money was not paid down to the woman,' it was often misled by cunning politicians, they are daily be countries, and lend a glorious aid to the millions now instantly returned, and she went and paid the £12 108 | coming awakened to the fact, that they must understand struggling for political salvation; but this is far from at the other office, where I had bargained for her, and Government in all its relations themselves, and not take being the object of such writers. the dictum of travelling orators as the standard by I have thus, my dear sir, written you a long letter. she sailed directly by the ship ' Cambridge.' "Sir, among many complaints, I found that the which to act and judge in politics, economy, and finance. Probably, although I have had time to write it, you general opinion is, that a law ought to be passed for They begin to study these matters, and think and act may not have to read it. I do little else but write, and regulating the engaging of passages to foreign ports; on their own responsibilities. These branches of know- I know you are always busy acting. I have a farm and that licenses ought to be granted to proper persons. ledge too are being taught in our common schools-a three miles from Rochester, and in the winter time At least, an investigation ought to take place imme- thing hitherto neglected in all countries-and in this especially, I have little to amuse me at night but to distely into the general mode and management of lies the political salvation of the people. Indeed, write. It pleases myse f, if it does no one else. I am these affairs; for the cruelty and imposition is beyond among the rising generation, a knowledge of governcalculation. Would my business permit me, I would, ment is becoming a primary part of education; sufficiently independent to do pretty much as I like, at my own charge, stay at the port, watch the pro- estremed in this country more essential than all else. ceedings, and make a report.

Without a thorough understanding of what it is, I look "In the meantime, I shall be most glad if you could upon the mere right of Suffrage and the Ballot as of No. 78, Franklin Street, at my brothers-if before, or conveniently communicate with Sir James Graham, small amount, and probably of doubtful good. Eng. after, here-and be sure to call on me; most folks in verbally or by letter; and I feel confident that this land is about the same size as this State. Suppose by Rochester can direct you to my residence. Meantime, I the wand of the enchanter the population of the first | am, my dear sir, statement of the case, although most hurriedly drawn up, is sufficient to arouse your kind and benevolent. Was at a moment's notice crowded within the area

heart, and to cause you to make an effort to put an end of the last, with the same productive means, and all the rights of citizenship conferred upon them. In the present state of their knowledge, do you

think they would be much better off? Not at all. The same inequality of condition would soon exist, and the "L. PITKETHLY." masses have to beg to be permitted to labour, many of The facts connected with this case, brought so immewhom would not be so permitted, but would die of distely under my own cegnizince, made a deep impresstarvation. The Charter, as a mere instrument to consion on my mind; and when I at last made arrangefer rights, such as voting for a representative, &c., ments to " go out," I determined to make myself fully would do little good to the people of England in itself. on Tucsday morning last, the residence of the Rev. acquainted with the practices and conduct pursued It is the revolution that it would necessarily bring about Charles Clapham, incumbent of Armley, was entered towards Emigrants, both on shore, and when crossing -the destruction of a splendid but frivolous and use- by thieves, who bored a hole with a brace and bit, the broad Atlantic. For this purpose I made many less government, which all their earnings are taxed to and by that means unbolted the door, The thieves inquiries, and obtained much information, when at support-the annihilation in some way of the national obtained for a booty several articles of silver plate, Liverpool; of which more hereafter : and I also deterdebt-the abrogation of the laws of primogeniture-and including spoons, sugar tongs, a wine strainer, a mined to take my passage among the crowd, so that I the permission of the more equal division of the soil small box, a fruit knive marked "B. Clapham; night not only see, but feel, the common treatment to among the many. A universal interest must take the some plated articles, including decauters frames, which poor Emigrants are subjected. I am now glad I place of special interests, and the education of the douters, toddy ladles, and candlesticks; some did so, otherwise many facts with which I became but eople, and not their ignorance, must be the object of pewter articles, and a brown silk umbrella. The too well conversant, both on my outward and home egislation. If the state of intelligence is such, that robbery would go far to show that this neighbourward passage, would have been unknown. I shall the suffrage might be conferred and yet wealth and its hood is infested with a daring gang of thieves-the make them public, in the hope that they will lead to induence, privilege and prejudice, maintain their sway, system of " boring," from the noise which it necesthe liberty of all to vote would be a grand evil. When sarily makes having been laid aside for some years. the opportunity of becoming fully developed, will an altered state of things, much to the benefit of the a man has his children starving at home, let him be During the period I had the tour in contemplation ever so conscientious, a loaf of bread will buy his vote. held an extensive correspondence with personal Nature will speak more thunder-toned than patrifriends in the States for my guidance, and in order otism; or rather, addresses to his patriotism. Do that I might arrange matters so as to proceed through

not fancy me tinged with Toryism, because I disthe country with asmuch facility, comfort, and advantage course thus. No; but I have studied the matter here, as possible. This induced me to take the route of where what you are fighting for is in operation, and which a sketch will be hereafter given. Among the I have long discovered that a people may be given all poorly on Wednesday last ; it was found dead in bed correspondence referred to was a letter from my friend the rights of freemen, and yet not maintain themselves Dr. Smiles, of the city of Rochester in the State of such. The right to vote, without the right to labour, New York, which was published last summer, and I cannot understand. To be unable to obtain the perwhich had an extensive circulation and excited much mission to do so, is the same thing in my eyes, for interest, in consequence of a suggested combined plan of emigration, for the carrying of which into effect that necessitates many to ask and be denied the right Wright and Musgrave, at the Court Heuse, for several societies in England have been formed. More

the masses is unequal to the full understanding of their soil, are thought unworthy of notice. To estimate, corsystem of government, it is a simple and easy matter to rectly, the genuine American, and the effects of the cajole and deceive them. so as to render their produc- institutions, under which he lives, in forming his chaof our government was in advance of the intelli- or two hundred acres; and who work the soil they ligence of the people-hence the many anti-republican own. Find out, that it is the ambition of all to become institutions that they permitted to grow up every-where. They are the poisonous vines that have slowly his own, and observe, in consequence, the influence of and stealthily crept up the tree of liberty. Unless republicanism, on the more equal division of the soil pruned off, they will surely destroy its vitality. That among the people. Contrast the system which encoulivened and cheered, by what I have observed since I objects of human industry, with that which prevails in came to this country, of the desire of the people to England, where wealth is produced but to be unpro-

" caring for nobody, if nobody cares for me." If you reach New York in May, you will find me a

> Yours, respectfully and sincerely, JOHN SMYLES.

State of New York, Rochester, February 1, 1842.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS .- HOUSE BREAKING .- At an early hour

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN INFANT .- On Saturday evening last, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. W. Penniston, the Woolpacks Inn, Little Lon- dual concerned in their introduction, of the establishnamed William Irving, residing at Little London. The child was two months old, and had been rather subject of my last letter. on Thursday morning, without any marks of viowrong. Verdict-" Died by the visitation of God."

A DISORDERLY .- On Saturday last, a man named laws that will bring about or preserve a state of things John M Konna, was fined 20. and costs, by Messrs. to live by labour-to preserve a mere physical exis- having on the previous evening, while intoxicated,

HARMONY HALL.

LETTER IV. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-In accordance with the statement contained in my last letter, I now give in detail, some of the protical operations on the land.

When the estate was taken in 1839 a consultation adopted. Mr. Owen, who well knew by practical experience that no good result would arise, unless every arrangement was complete, and in order, and the energies of the members were rightly directed, advised in the nary farm, and all the funds then at the command of the society should be applied to putting the land in necessary convenience before any members were called to it. as he knew that they must, of necessity, become the reflex of the circumstances by which they should be surrounded.

The popular excitement for commencing practical operations and the enthusiasm and zeal of some of the leading members of the society, contributed together to overpower this advice, and as Mr. Owen well knew that experience would be fercible, and the most direct teacher, he offered no objections to their course, but "rurals," who delights in the cognomen of Colonel resigned the office of Governor, to which he had been elected, in favour of a more sanguine person, and a I suppose of shaking my evidence; but h s valuable draught of about forty persons was made.

These parties commenced their task with a zeal and selves, in their respective departments, to be highly a rate-payer of the town was to be grossly insulted progressing for a considerable period, struggling through and fully corroborated my statements. The whole of circumstances for their future comfort, and working exception of a little Irish woman, who keeps a lodgingmost industriously at their various occupations, the bouse, and who was very particular as to what she highly desirable they should again have the counsel and ought to pursue.

Mr. Owen immediately advised a great change to be made, and that the operations should be limited to the for the warrant, I did not knew the man's name, for narrowest possible extent, until a larger supply of funds that he was present at the time I made the appliwas at the command of the society, and this course was cation. 1 then called upon Messrs. Bache and Lee, adopted, and matters were restricted to the narrowest two of the magistrates' clerk, one of whom granted point, up to the meeting of Congress, held in Manchester, in May, 1841.

At this Congress Mr. Owen resumed the office of Governor of the Queenwood Community, as it was then entered the room. Mr. Dehane, one of the magistrates, called, and proceeded vigorously to re-organize the strength of the Society, and to put the land in high I had stated was correct respecting the injury I had cultivation; he also commenced the erection of Harmony Hall, as the first normal establishment for the formation of the character of the human race, on prin- charged with the assault, and that, as a matter of ciples entirely different from any yet adopted, in any age or country; principles which, when they have had allow, not only without any cost or loss to society, but with the greatest possible advantage to every individon, to enquire touching the death of an infant ment of that system of universal education, and of permanent beneficial employment, which formed the

whole of the human family b-ing secured; and we

likewise see the manner in which this can be done.

Education and employment must become the re-

tion must be founded on ascertained prin-

that shall be placed within combined operations.

Already we witness the vivifying effects of superior

rising generation. They are acquiring strong physical

constitutions, free and happy dispositions, healthful

With regard to the land, our farms are now getting

into the best cultivation of any in the neighbourhood,

and we are anxiously desirous of calling on a sufficient

number of our fellowmen, to come and partake with

paring for the great and mighty change, which not-

withstanding every obstacle that can be opposed to us,

As I stated in my last, we could now locate some

hundreds, and shall do so, as soon as the necessary

One well-arranged, well-conducted combination upon

viction on the minds of all who visit it, as shall secure

must soon arrive.

out delay.

well and wisely directed.

Harmony Hall, which was commenced in August, TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR-1841, was erected at a cost of about £16,000, and was lence, or without any suspicion of any thing being first used for the Congress, which was held in May, SIR .-- Having been at Newcastle on Saturday, the 1842. It was at that period in a very unfinished state, 25th instant, in going down Gateshead, I fell in and even up to the present time, some portions are not with a friend, and we leisurely walked over the bridge completed. Everything in this building, which is cal- together; when about the centre of it, we passed by culated for the accommodation of about one hundred, a person begging. After we had gone five or six yards and fifty persons, is of the most substantial and superior from him, my friend, turned quickly round and said, kind. It is constructed on a plan for three distinct "Ah! do you know who that young : divisions, or classifications of the inmates, in accordance hat in his hand begging ?" I answered immediately, with their ages. The front part of the building is "No, Sir, who is it ?" "Well, it is poor Cockburn, the adapted for the younger portion of the residents of both Chartist, and he cannot get any work, because he is sexes, such as are still unmarried. The centre is in- of that opinion, and his indomitable spirit will not let ASSAULT ON FEMALES.-On Monday last, an old tended for the adult married persons, and contains him submit, and there you see him, forsaken by his or you will tire of my philosophising. In regard to Scotchman, named John Thompson, residing in accommodation for twenty couples, being arranged in friends, a humiliating spectacle to his enemies, and a Wisconsin Territory, I never was there, but many of Brewery Field, was brought before the sitting such a manner that the bedrooms may serve as occa- terror to others from following in his footsteps." my countrymen and friends from this quarter have Magistrates, at the Court House, Griffith Wright sional sitting rooms. The back of the building I really was paralised and motionless for sometime, visited it. From the account given by all, it must be a and James Musgrave, Esquires, on a charge of was intended for the infant establishment, which and when recovered, my friend and I went and gaves noble country, with a soil and climate fitting it ad- having feloniously assaulted two little girls, named at present is held in the house built by the him our mites, with strong feelings of emotion for the mirably for English settlers. Its situation on the map Martha Whitaker and Elizabeth Tate. Tue old members soon after they came down and used as man who could hold to his principles with so much is such, that you can ship either to New York or New wretch, who looked upwards of sixty, lived neigh- their residence until they removed into Harmony Hall. tenacity and zeal, and beard his very enemies in the Orleans, and receive from either place supplies in return. bour to the girls, one of whom had neither father The building also contains the necessary offices for trans- midst of so much distress, shivering with cold, and In climate, it approximates nearer to England than any nor mother. He has been in the habit of going to acting the business of the society, of the governor, the holding out the hand of want to those whom he knew other part of America. The section 1 now live in is the the house of one of them during her cister's ab- matron, and secretary, and good and convenient store- would rather mock him than relieve his necessities. too cold, full six months of winter, and I dislike this very sence at werk, and on Friday morning at seven rooms for all the purposes of the establishment. There Are there no humane and Christian Chartists in Newmuch. This is a dreary time for us farmers to sit by o'clock, was shown to have committed the offence are also in the front division of the building large and castle, to take up this poor and all-but blind man's the fire-side. As you remark in your letter, any kind with which he was now charged. The outrage on capacious dining, sitting, and drawing-reoms, the cause? Will no one see that something is done of land may be had in Wisconsin, prairie, wooded, the other girl took place about a month ago. The former adapted to the classification of ages of which I for him? for in his degradation, every man in the or part wet, although I fancy not much of the Magistrates fined him £4 and costs; or in default before spoke, and the kitchen has already acquired a cause is doubly bound to do so; no man will put iast. All of it is said to be better adapted of payment, to go two months to Wakefield House celebrity for its superior proportions which places it on himself at the head of the cause in any town, when Cockburn's situation is constantly before his an equality with any in the kingdom. I know it has been considered by many that the eye. I am not of the body of Chartists myself, neither erection of this building, and the consequent outlay, at would I, from the situation I hold, be allowed to be at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing this period of the society's operations, were premature so; but feel strongly that something must be done to overseers of the poor for the township of Leeds and and extravagant; and there was a short period during alleviate the distress and awful misery of our country. the various out-townships, for the ensuing year. which I entertained this opinion; but subsequent and I feel assured that no one will attribute this letter There were present-The Mayor (in the chair), experience has convinced me that the soundest, wisest, to anything but a pure desire to stimulate some kind Griffith Wright, Esq., James Musgrave Esq., Henry and most prudent course which could have been taken, friend (say Mr. Sinclair), to get up a subscription in aid Hall, Esq., Anthony Tetley, Esq., Joseph Robert | was to provide a superior residence, where at the least of this persecuted and spirited patriot. A LOVER OF HUMANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

3

DEAR SIR,-Well knowing you to be a lover of fair play, and always willing to expose tyranny in all its varied forms, I take the liberty of forwarding the following facts, trusting you will give them publicity in your widely circulated journal. On Friday, the 17th ceedings of the Rational Society at this establishment, of March, a little before nine o'clock in the evening, in order that your readers may have before them the as I was passing by the police station, in this town, on experience the society have gained with regard to prac- my way home, I was stopped by a policeman of the name of Patrick Spellman, who, without the least provocation began pushing me about. I asked him was held to determine what course should next be if I could not go quietly about my business without being insulted ? Upon which he seized me by the collar, and threw me on the pavement. He then picked me up, and again threw me down across the iron curbing of the pavement. The violence of the fall was such in the first instance that it should be used as an ordi- as to render me partially insensible, but I retained sufficient recollection to know that the "rural gent" dragged me inside the police station, and, after being the highest possible state of cultivation, and that the kindly permitted to stand there a few minutes, several most strenuous efforts should be made to procure a of these "rural gentry" deliberately and forcibly pushed large supply of funds, wherewith to provide every me outside the door. I then waited near the place for the purpose of ascertaining whether friend Patrick Spellman, whose face, despite his disguise, (for he was in coloured clothes,) I well knew was going out on night duty or not. Finding he was not, I proceeded homewards. On the Monday morning fellowing, I applied for a warrant for Patrick for an assault. The case came off on Friday last, March 24th, before Mr. Henry Hill, and Mr. Dehane. After I had stated my charge in a plain distinct manner, the head of the Hogg, cross questioned me at some length, with a view

time was completely thrown away in that respect, as I had no vindictive feelings towards any of the energy which clearly exhibited the honest intention police force, and I appeared before the magistrates for with which they came to it, and they showed them- the sola purpose of seeing whether an inhabitant and qualified for the purposes for which they were selected; without giving the least provocation, and the aggressor but there was an absence of that general and full com- was to escape with impunity, merely because he was prehensiveness, of so large an undertaking, which was a "rural policentan." My witnesses, three in number, absolutely necessary for successful results, and after one of whom was a policeman, were then called upon, a great number of difficulties, providing some better the witnesses for Patrick were policemen, with the leading parties came to the resolution, that it would be swore, and in whose house Patrick lodges; these witnesses, as many persons present can testify, were so advice of Mr. Owen, with regard to the course they contradictory in their evidence as to create feelings of disgust in almost every one in court. One of the force informed the magistrates that when I applied me the warrant, who proved before the magistrates that I applied for the warrant in the policeman's proper name of Patrick Spellman, before the said peliceman then told me that he had not the least doubt but what received, but that the evidence was so contradictory that he had a doubt as to the identity of the person course, friend Patrick would receive the benefit of such doubts. The case was then dismissed, and I had the satisfaction of paying three shillings for allowing Patrick to insult me.

> I am, dear Sir, Your's very respectfully, GEORGE BROWN, Town Well Fold, Wolverhampton.

be now contemplating a voyage "out" to be mindful what sort of "bargains" they make. They will do wisely, too, to look minutely to the wording and purport of the " receipt for passage" they may receive. The following letter will show them a reason why :-

"TO SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR, BART.

" Liverpool, 20th November, 1841. "SIE,-Your kindness induces me to take the liberty of laying a case of villany before you, for the purpose of craving your benevolent interference with further apology, but state the facts.

"A poor woman, the wife of William Bradley, late of Huddersfield, after disposing of her little furniture, came to this place with seven children, for the purpose of taking a passage to New York, where her husband had been forced, by pressure of circumstances, to Emigrate, some short time before. She arrived here with her children and a brother, on the 15th nlt ; I reached here on the 17th, and on the afternoon of the same day, found the woman, and accompanied. her to a shipping office, where she had previously been to treat for a passage. I asked Mr. Robinson one of the contractors, several questions, all of which he evaded answering, and addressed himself to Mrs. Bradley, desiring that she would say, 'that she would give £16 for the conveyance of herself and her family." She had previously been asked £19 10s. I desired her ' to leave the office, as it was improper to treat with any one who would not explain.' She was following me, when he stopped her, and offered to ' take her for £15." However, I advised her to wait, and I would make some inquiry at some other office. I saw her the following evening, after I had engaged a passage for her and family for £12 10s. She informed me 'that she had just paid to the Messre Robinson, or rather to their agent, the sum of £14 10s.;' and this ske had done sfier the most violent threats and intimidations, such as, 'if she went and paid anywhere else, they would take care she should not go;' 'that they had had so much trouble with her, that she must pay them for it; 'if she did not pay them she could not go at all.' Ac. &c.; so that in terror, the poor woman agreed to pay. Her brother was with her at the time she paid ; but 23 neither of them ceuld write, they had with them a person who could. When the bargain was concluded, it was at first proposed to give a receipt on a plain sheet of paper. This they refused to accept, having seen others upon a printed form. Hereupon the agent produced a printed form, and while filling it up, the person who accompanied the woman and her brother, and who could write, was watching to see that all was done right. As soon as the agent saw this, he, with the most shocking ostins and imprecations, suzed the said person by the collar, -- told him ' there was the door; to begone !- that they wanted no paid agents there,' and vielently pushed him out. When these things were detailed to me, I asked for a sight of the receipt ; and I soon found the execuable rascality of the whole transaction. It was a printed form, with the blanks partiy filled up, and partly not. It set forth that the parties had arreed for a second cabin passage to New York, by will be answered. the Afred; but the words 'IF ROOM' had been interlined ! So that the poor woman would have been entirely at the mercy of the harpies; and liable to have been sent ashore, as the versel was leaving port, on the ground that there was 'no room' ! and that her 'bargain' was to go if there was 'r.cm.' It also set forth that a balance of 24 was still due for the passage To give you as correct an idea as I can of the 'precions document,' I have here transcribed it, preserving York, which has excited considerable attention. Beits form and peculiarities as well as it is possible to do lieving that it will be found to contain valuable infor-SO in writing :-

" No. 453. Berth, No.-

Waterloo-road, and 16, Garee Phazzas. " Mrs. Bradley, Mary, Elizabeth, Ellen, Emma,

Sarah. Frederick, and Thomas, making two admits and six children, have agreed with us for a second cabin if room,

Passage to New York, in the Alfred, A taking all the for hespital money; ship finding berths, water, and London. fuel only.

" This ticket not transferable.

"Only provisions and wearing opparel allowed as legate; the rest to be paid for.

Balance due for passage £1, and which, with the

his however, hereafter. My route, generally speaking, was as follows :- I landed at Boston, in which city and its neighbourhood I remained a few days, and then proceeded to Providence, it in time? the capital of Rhode Island, and to Stonnington. From thence, by steamer, up the Straits which divide Long

to conduct so vile, so cruel, and so oppressive.

" I have the honour to remain, Sir,

"Yours, most respectfully,

Island from the Main (and which is often called the East River) to New York; from which I proceeded

along the River Hudson to Albany, and onward to the Shaker village at New Lebanon, bordering on the Biate of Massachusetts; from here I returned partly the powers that be. I will not trouble you with any by a different route to Albany, and proceeded to the West by railway through Schenectady, Utics, Syracuse, Auburn, &c., to Rochester; then to Lockport and Buffalo by packet; next on Laks Erie by Dunkirk, Astabula, Fairport, Painesville, Cleveland, Sandniky and other places in the State of Ohio. I then crossed over the Lake, and landed at Maldon, in Canada : next to Detroit, capital of Michigan, which State I crossed in its full extent. At St. Josephs I took steamer for Chicago, State of Illinois, in the district of which I remained some time. I then proceeded to Racine, in Wisconsin territory, and onward to Rochester, (in Wisconsin), Troy, &c., returning by Milwankey. I there took the steam-boat once more and proceeded by the Fox and Beaver Isles on the north-west shore of the State of Michigan, passing the Straits of Michillimacinac, (which divides the State of Michigan from Wisconsin Territory), into Lake Huron, where we soon reached the Island of Mackinsw,-n contraction of the name of Michillimacinac .-thence to the large island of Bois Blank, landing on the east coast of Michigan, at a small settlement called Presque Isle; from thence to the rapids of St. Clair, crossing Saginaw Bay. At the entrance to the rapids is Port Gratiot Thonce passing through Lake St. Clair, we arrived again at Detroit, and went by the Lake Erie to Buffalo. From here I went by steamer and railway, passing Black Rock, Grand and Navy Islands, with Schlosser and Chippewa (the principal scenes in the Canadian revolution) to the Great Falls of Niagara; from which I proceeded to Drammondsville, at Queenston, in Canada; crossed the great river to Lewiston, and took Railway to Lockport, and from thence proceeded onward by canal packets to Rochester, and by previous route to New York. From that city I again set sail for England.

I have considered it proper to give this introductory outline of my "Tour," before the "Notes" taken during it, are commenced publishing. When the latter are finished, a series of observations and reflections will follow, in which I shall endeavour to make the reader acquainted with the impressions which the facts have collected have made on my mind; and also endeavour to apply the information so acquired to a practical purpose, having for its object and end the benefit and well-being of the poor Einigrant, driven by "hard times" from his native land. I flatter myself that when the whole is completed, a mass of information not bitherto accessible will be in the hands of the people. If that should, in only a slight degree, subserve their interests, and lead to benefit, my object and aim

I am, my friends, Yours, devotedly, L PITKETHLY.

Huddersfield, March 27th, 1843.

P.S.-In the course of the above introductory letter, I have alluded to a communication, received from Dr. John Smyles, of Rochester, State of New mation, of immediate practical use to the "out-going" stoken of, I have given it entire. The writer is a man "Transstlantic Packet Offices, No. 1, Neptune-street, of extensive information, acknowledged ability, and has had a many years experience in the United States. He is consin to the Editor of the Leeds Times.

TO MR. L. PITKETHLY.

I received with much pleasure your letter of the 4th of October, 1841. Although it is twelve years since 1

tence-is dreadful to contemplate here, and yet I have at the Cross Keys, in Water lane, drawn a knife, seen it more than once in our crowded cities. What and treatened to stab the landlord, for refusing to will it be a century hence, if the peeple do not look to fill him any more ale. Ito was sent to Wakefield But I must now reply more directly to your letter,

for growing wheat than any other part of of Correction. the Union. In population it is rapidly increasing, and will, in a year or two, become a state. By all means come and see the country before you determine on ; anything ; but from a knowledge of your former active life, I should predict it would not suit your disposition to settle down in the wilderness of the far west to the cultivation of the soil. There would not be sufficient to keep in play your active mind, unless, indeed, you brought 1000 people with you-combined their labour in agricultural pursuits for your mutual benefits-you to reap for the capital advanced a fair return, and they for the labour spent an equal equivalent; and if you even gave to the last, as it ought to have, the largest Esq. shore, in the end you would reap-a rich reward. A reward that would gladden the hardest heart, to see 1000 people independent and happy, and you with a property always improving, and interest enough to save you from any loss in the outlay of capital. I have no doubt all this could be accomplished, if one had means enough to start and carry through the scheme, and without losing a farthing. Another plan night be adopted with probably a better chance of success. It is one I have long thought of, and you are the very man

to put it in execution and carry it through. It is this. To establish an agency in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the purchase of a million of acres in Wisconsin, at government price, about five shillings, English money, per acre, every subscriber to be entitled to a quantity of land, from five to a thousand acres, according to the amount of money subscribed That a company might be formed by an enterprising man for this purpose, I have no doubt; and Wisconsin is just the place for such a scheme. There, any quantity of land could be had, and that, too, fitted for every kind of purpose. Water privileges, and every other facility afforded in abundance; and, as I before said, the climate well adapted for Englishmen. At the present crisis in England, there must be many small farmers who would be glad to join such an association of friends and countrymen, before the last of their means is expended in taxation. They only want,

I am persuaded, a leader; one to point out the way, show the advantages of the scheme, and be, as it were, the pioneer in the business. The individual members of the company might have their choice of the kind,

mason. as well as the quantity of land, and the price be appraised according to its relative value, and the privileges attached to it. In this way, the best would bring a little over the cost price to pay expences of survey, agency, &c., and the worst would be sold for less. The object would be to benefit the condition of all, and not subserve individual interest. To form a comemigrant, independent of the "suggested plan" before munity of countrymen and friends, an extensive social circle of these in the west, to be away from the misery that is making rapid approaches to every man's door at home, would be worthy of a Howard. I am satisfied, after you have seen Wisconsin, and had some personal talk with me here, when you come over in the spring, you will embrace the plan. It is the very thing to give employment to your native energy and activity, last saw you, I had no difficulty in recognising the old and I feel assured it would be the means of rescuing risk, and paying, before embarking, one doilar each friend with whom I first formed an acquaintance in many from the misery of poverty, that must speedily come upon them if they remain at home. Besides, if

You say you have written to me twice or thrice. I an association like this was formed, many would immiregret I did not get your letters, as it would have grati.) grate who stay at home. They would not then have to fied me much to have kept up a correspondence with dread being left among strangers in a far land, but you. I should have liked especially to have heard from would mingle with, and be sustained by, old familiar you during the sitting of the National Convention, of faces, to vismen, and countrymen. The Canada Combespital money, must be paid on or before the ship goes which you was a momber. Its proceedings particularly but there have done it to make monor as monoralists Out of port, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the interested me, and I seldom saw an English paper, on, but they have done it to make money as monopolists, places as now 2greed upon filled up by othera the interested me, and verseity of which I could rely. and succeeded even in this, although they could offer

for a month in default of payment.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.-On Saturday last, the magistrates of this borough held a special sessions Atkinson, Esq., Richard Bramley, Esq., Joseph Robert, was to provide a superior residence, where at the feast Atkinson, Esq., Richard Bramley, Esq., Hamer a nucleus of mind should be formed, capable of ap-Stansfeld, Esq., Ralph Markland, E-q., Edward preciating the great, noble and enlarged views of the Baines, Esq., James Holdforth, Esq., George Good- founder of the rational system, and willing, in conse-man, Esq., D. W. Nell, E-q., and Thomas Hebden, quence of the convictions thereby produced, to brave everything in defence of those principles, which are Before proceeding to business, Henry Hall, capable of conferring such unbounded happiness on the E-q., addressed his brother magistrates and recommended to their adoption the plan agreed human race. A great mistake has hitherto always been made, in upon last year, of choosing an equal number from each party, so as to avoid all appearance of making supposing that a few of the working classes can advan-

the office a political one. Edward Baines, E-q., tageously associate, without superior circumstances, in a manner that shall enable them to cope with the capitalcordially concurred in the arrangement; he had ists, who are often supposed to be their natural enemies; watched its operation during the past year, and it had been found to work well. The following are but this mistake has readily been corrected by the prothe parties in whom the office of overseer was then, ceedings which have taken place here. We now see vested for the ensuing year :--

LEEDS TOWNSHIP.

Mill Hill .- Mr. William Reinhardt, druggist, Briggate; Mr. James Wales, silversmith, Boar-West .- Mr. Peter Law Atkinson, Hanover-place ; Mr. Luke Marsh, Qieen's-square; Mr. W. Avens,

Skinner-street. North West .- Mr. John Daniel, Cobourg-street Mr. Matthew Johnson, Brunswick-street.

North.-Mr. John Metcalfe, Trafalgar-street Mr. Joseph Broadhead, Lowerhead-row.

pleasant countenances, and mental and moral qualifica-North East .- Mr. Thomas Weddall, St. Peters'square, paper-stainer; Mr. James Phillips, Mr. principle, that the character of man is formed for him Gervase Horsfield, Beckett-street. and not by him. East.-Mr. Wm. Burrows Hainsworth ; Mr.

James Craddock. Kirkgate .- Mr. Richard Stead, maltster, Kirkgate ; Mr. James Linsley, grocer, Briggate. South -Mr. Jeremiah Scott, spirit merchant, number of our fellowmen, to come and partake with Waterloo-street; Mr. Thomas Walsh, marble us the pleasure and delight which is afforded by pre-

OUT-TOWNSHIPS. .

Armley.-Mr. R. W. Simpson, Mr. S. W. Farrer. Hunslet.-Mr. Wm. Bailey Holdsworth, Mr. funds and other circumstances are at our command; but Samuel Potty, Mr. John Rothery, Mr. John the great object of our undertaking must be to exhibit

Rayner. Holteck .- Mr. Joseph Isherwood Whalley, Mr. Wm. Naylor, Mr. Emmanuel Briggs. Mr. Thomas Crossland Beeston .- Mr. Richard Crossley, Mr. James

a sufficiently extensive scale, actuated by the true principles of the Rational System, will produce such con-Ingham. Wortley .- Mr. Benj. Barton, grocer, Mr. George the adoption of the system on a national basis, and

Hepper, gentleman.

Bramley .- Mr. Robert Wood, Rodley-road, Mr. We are laying out about twenty-seven acres for a, garden and orchard; and the progress which is making Robert Clough, Mr. Robert Wood, saddler, Mr. in this department, is of the most satisfactory kind and James Walker.

Chapel Allerton .- Mr. Vivian Procter, Mc. Wm. Watson. Headingley .- Mr. Joshua Benn, Headingley, Mr

Joseph Whitaker, Kirkstall. Potternewton .- Mr. Wm. Stubbs, butcher : Mr.

Hutchinson Gresham, pawnbroker. producing wealth into the shade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-I trust as you last week published "wo letters respecting me, signed William Oddy and John Smith you will allow me the privilege of having a few lines more inserted, informing these parties of their duties, and of enabling the subscribers of the money Mr. Peddie has received from Bradford, and which was originally intended to redeem his watch, to ascertain correctly how such money has really been so appropriated.

After I had read the paragraph which appeared in that the permanent happiness of every individual is your paper of the 4th inst. from your Bradford corresonly to be obtained by the general happiness of the pondent, charging me with having 3s. 2d. belonging to Mr. Peddie, I wrote a letter to the sub-Secretary, informing him that I had no knowledge of having such money, and that I had paid a sum, but I did not exgenerators of the human race, and this educa- actly know the amount, for interest of Mr. Peddie's watch at Leeds, on the day the large meeting was held ciples of nature, and given equally to every child in Marshall's factory, at Holbeck, and that I had no remembrance of having received it from either the Bradford Council or Mr. Peddie's friend; but stated if circumstances, more especially on the minds of the I had, it would be acknowledged in the Association books in my own hand-writing; and, whether it was so or not, I requested he would let me know by note or otherwise. Had Mr. Smith complied with my request, tions, which attest strongly the truth of our fundamental which he might have done with very little sacrifice, I should not have written or put you to the trouble of publishing anything from me; but instead of this, it appears clear that Mr. Smith, who, I am informed, is your Bradford correspondent, had much rather leave his statement unexplained, that he may have frequent opportunities of making a display of his oratorical powers to the Council concerning it. and of writing letters for publication in your paper.

I assure you, for my part, that I have no desire to occupy any space in your Journal more than is necessary, or justice to the accused requires.

Had Mr. Smith stated, in the paragraph which appeared on the 4th instant, for what purpose I received the 3s. 2d., perhaps I might have remembered the time to the world a specimen of what can be done by the and circumstance-and it would have saved you and me scientific combination of land, labour, skill, and capital, part trouble. This, I conceive, it was his duty to do, and not to publicly accuse me of having 3s. 2d. belonging to Peddie, and, at the same time, know he was sending for publication an abominable falsehood, which he must have done, if he had examined the books, as be states in his letter of last Saturday's paper, and found the receipt of it acknowledged in my own hand Farnley .- Mr. John Ingham, Mr. James Trough- every effort must now be made for this being done with- writing. How he and Mr. Oddy can both have omitted this may appear strange to a many, but it does not to

> me. Mr. Smith I am somewhat acquainted with, and am not at all surprised at its being so. I imagine it cannot character. In the course of a comparatively short be possible that Messrs. Smith, and Oddy, and their period we shall have the most superior circumstances, twelve witnesses, could be so foelish as to give me in these respects that have yet been combined, and if 3s. 2d., unless I had informed them for what purpose we increase the extent of the combination in a proper I either had applied it, or intended to apply it; and if ratio, there will be an economy and a return for the I have received it, and paid it, I have no more capital embarked, that will throw every other means of money belonging to Mr. Peddie than the Emperor of China has; or than O Connor is in possession of all

	the intempence and veracity of which I could left.	no political privileges to the people, beyond what they	The appeal days were fixed for the last Thursday	To the mean to made this state of things we must	the money which has gone through his hands, and
" Signed (For J. & W ROBINSON,	The American journals, I regret to say, as a whole,	no pointeai privileges to the people, beyond what they	in May, August, November, and February ; and the	In the progress towards this state of things we must	which he has paid for the defence of the Chartist
M. SOMERVILLE."	were not over friendly to the Chartists, and their		creased providers for receiped the accounts of the over	use every energy, and subdue every personal feeling;	
		way inferior, particularly the latter. As regards bring-	special sessions for passing the accounts of the over-	self-denial, in the common acceptation of the term. is	victims.
The then he is that read this pretended receipt, i asked	d actions in detail they seldom noticed. A stray Northern	the second damas has the this is of no no of all	seers for the past year, were fixed for 1 nursuay next,	absolutely necessary in the highest degree, from every	I ardently wish that the subscribers of this money
"why they had not paid all the passage money ?" I	I Star, or a Leeds Times, conducted by my cousin, were	m alter a baland at a shamon note here	the 13th instant.	individual who proposes to become a pioneer of the	may continue to prosecute their inquiry until they
""" instantly told "they had ' Then." I asked. ' Why	v the only sources of information 1 received, and even			Rational System ; but this self-denial is amply compen-	obtain sufficient satisfaction as to the manner in which
Is there a balance of four rounds to nay? The answer	r these, being like angels' visits, "few and far between,"	A verson ought to or the nonting terra new out the terr			it has been appropriated, and that the council, including
Was that " they had toad a l they syned for namely.	, I was often left in ignorance of the real state of the	naons, una as main capital as ne can scrape togetter	A NEW THEORY.—"A new and startling theory	sated by daily witnessing the progress which is made in	Messrs. Smith and Oddy, may either be found to be so
214 102' I set them dimentin to the first to long	n popular movement in England. In the country where I	After seeing America, if you think the plan leasible,	as regards the painful duration of human life, appears	the introduction of a superior mode of life, for them-	mesers, Smith and Oddy, may control be round to be so
Why it was so The a the child of the child of seath	n live-so far from New York-an English paper is at all	and canable of accomplishment, it would be a good	in a little book called 'The Extraordinary Life and	selves, their families, and eventually for the whole of	insane as to give me 3s. 2d. to apply to my own pur-
The realized inter interior in say, that the person	1 1176- SO 121 110HI NEW IOIA-ALI ENglish paper 16 av ali	this to mait out a plain and time account of the	manue ook caned mentary the and	their fellowmen.	pose, or I be exonerated from such a base and unfounded
he received the money being absent, no answer could	d times a rare affair ; a radical one, to use a homely Scotch	thing to write out a plain and the account of the	Times of Thomas Parr,' generally called Old Parr,	We have commenced an educational establishment as	calamny.
be given. I then went with the poor woman and ber	r saying, "is a sight for sair een."	country, its soil, products, &c., and lay it, through	this little work, besides the said theory contains	a means for affording the best opportunity of training	Mr. Editor, by publishing the above, you will greatly
Distant to the Government Office for the Protection of	I still remain as radical as ever; nay, probably I and	the columns of some influential journal in Eugland,	much that is instructive and profitable, as regards	future members for the system, and for assisting in	oblige me and my friends, and I trust it will be the last
Emigrants It was a few minutes past form We found	d more deeply dyed in the wool than when you first knew	before the public. Indeed, if you know of any paper	the means of ensuring good health, and all may be		communication I shall have to forward you upon this
It civetd. I then tack them to the other Shinning	g me. Yet this country, or rather a residence in it of	who would pay a trifle for such information-as much	ontained gratuitously of any agent for Parr's Life	meeting the outlay incurred; and as soon as our general	charge; you must be satisfied yourself, from the above
(Est where I had some a	years, often charges the political opinions of old country	as would cover my expenses in travelling west-I would	Pills-a medicine which is rapidly superseding all	arrangements will permit, we shall commence some	
and them - Had engaged a passage for the family,	, years, onen changes me pointear opinions or one country	ale dia accompany yon whon you come here. I have	A 1.15-A moutome winter is rapidly supersconing an	description of manufactures, so as to give the largest	that it is in consequence of the neglect of your Brad
there we explained the whole matter. They	y radicals. One sees so little of real practical republican-	Kianiy accompany you when you come here 2 2000	others, as it has never failed to conquer the most in-	possible amount of employment.	ford correspondent, in the first instance, that I have
secured to uncerstand that such things were of no	o ism, that some are apt to become disgusted, and because	been long accustomed to write for the press, and my	veterate disorders.	No one must imagine from the outline I have given	thus to trouble you.
Incommon occurrence. I enquired, 'If such	of a little disappointment, almost become Tory. But to	long residence here, enables me to give much morna-	RURAL ADVENTURE In an evening last week one		I remain yours.
* It also could not be not out of the trade?	" my mind, this is but a skin-deep view of things. A	tion on American matters, nitherto but singuliy counted	I TOTAL ADVENIORS. III all Cround inot work out	they sub point to which we have now difficulty to be	A determined enemy of these who wish, by
and stated. That it was discussed to have such	b people just set up for themselves on a new principle,	on, if touched on at all. I mean information of interest	I OI CHO IUIAI DUNCE WAS EVINE UUWIL & IACHEL BUILAIY	obtained without considerable difficulty, requiring the	calumniating others, to obtain notoriety
In it-that it was coloristed to being all the abience	a cannot act with perfect wisdom at once. It would be	to the farming class of the old country, and they are	104d Detween Lenion and Manora, when no heard a	continual exercise of prudence, caution, and foresignt,	
	a fine the summary it. but as low on the summary and interest	i coldom addressed by our fashionship American Lourisis) SHERE HOISE, SUBHINDE THE & SHOOLESCO FLOAD . HO	with strong determination, firmness, and love of order.	and popularity for themselves,
net, They could they could they could	e intelligence to retain in their own hands the power of	Non and the share the source that little de-	went up to the anot as near as he could guess, from	These, and many other qualifications, are highly neces-	HENRY BURNETT.
and 1 28ked, 11 they did not think it would be	intelligence to retain in their own hands the power of	You say truly, when you remark, that news de	Whence the point proceeded and colled out "Who's	sary for the introduction of a system that has been and	13, Reform-street, Bradford,
proper to have the gang taken up for swindling ?"	change, time will correct the many abuses that have	pendence is to be placed on English writers on	there is he more proceeded, and cance out who s	for a time will be in annalitan to all the projudices	March 27th, 1843.
					DO TEM. Contractorely and an have of this to mil
					P.S. If Mr. Craig should see or hear of this, he wil
A LUMPING THE WORK IN A LAND A LAND THE STRATE WE AND A LAND AND A LAND	elthat of having allowed wealth an indue indu-	of a vain beoble. Or administered to the prejudice of	I PAON ICHIOM , INTON ILIGHICHIOOJ ADOR AD HID HANDI MHA		greatly oblige me if he will inform me by letter th
Police but me not farburdt of the Superintendent of	I ence. For years back, wealth alone has been	ill nature of the English Tories. Nearly all of them	ran away as fast as he could : he felt himself grow-	and that have be seen encounter-out mere and this billion	
tid the appa before it	e legislated for. Throughout the Union, in every	avince the most consummate imprense of the charate	ing very faint, when he luckily met a brother rural.	or misery of the world is depending on the progress we	let-lane, respecting Mr. Peddie's watch, on the da
the case before the persons I met at the police	iegiaiated for, Linuagious the Onion, in every	the of the mean constraints of this country monortheless this	to whom he communicated what had just occurred.	make, and this must and will stimulate every individual	the large meeting was held in Marshall's factory a
They too, seemed to understand that this was a	a state, legislators seemed to meet for no other purpose	ter of the yeomanry of this country, beretenered van	and wished him to go and one what it was that had		Holbork
sommon matter. They said, "Before you proceed in any-	than to enact laws to enhance its power and influence.	is the class whose noble impulses give tone and vegour	hitter the hit to go and see what is was that had		H.B.
WINE, FOR had better son Nr. Doner P. T themelone	There corrections and monopolies of all kinds sprung	to the national character-and they are the real Dui-	I DIFFER HIM, DUC, HI OUF ODIHIOH, HE ROUGH WIEGLY IN	Louis re- and 8- and Chinge Me Haile In Hann's Will Will	1
unocted the women with some with comen to meet me the	I no woon after wear. like mushrooms in September. It	warks of American liberty, Who, amongst these hip-	i uninking the better part of valour was discretion,	The second of the second of the second of the second	[We must have no more of thisED.]
40HOWING morning and me	A THE THE THE TOTAL TOTAL THE THE THE THE THE THE ATE ATE	nant manufacturers of books. have made it inchr ou-	and teinsen whe were noted instead with the boot	every advantage we require.	
		i i at to stady the healts the faultage the desires. Shil			
and represented to the second min in. I explained the case,	a entitled to any privilege or right, beyond the right of citi-	the capacity for action of the Vankee fartuers? Did	trousers were soaked with blood, and the wounds he	in which the members resident in the establishment	FROM CANADA, under date of March 12, we hav
had the second to nim the hardship it would have been	Entitien to any privilege or right, beyond the right of othe	the matters as among them and make there a study	had received more from most tremendously large	spend their time.	an account of another desperate conflict between th
had the demand been made for the four pounds balance,	zenship. The foundation stone on which the whole	the writers go among them, and make weee a study,	tooth A survey were not for and the map has here	I am ais	Connaught and Cork men, in which two were sho
Just when the ship was going out of dock: when the	superstructure of their system was built, was, that all	observe the unwearied industry, the temperate and	the had a surgeon was sent for, and the man has been	I am, sir,	Counsugue and Cork men, in which two were sho
POOR WOMAN having nothing left would have been thrown	men were horn politically, and in the eye of all law,	virtuous tenor of their conduct. their general intelli-	III In bed for several days. The next morning some	Your obedient servant,	besides the cabins of the weaker party being plur
10 the street with her seven children without home	free and equal in their declaration of independence,	gence, and the honest independence after which their	persons, on proceeding to the spot of the preceding	WILLIAM GALPIN.	dered and torn to pieces. The military, afraid (
and Without a signance when more momible she had	this fundamental truth was the starting point, but ever	spirit craves ? No: but frittering away time among	night's adventure, found a dead ass,-Nottingham	Hirmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants,	the carnage they would occasion, had kept aloo
Dever here here the miles from here that I	I time in action it has been lost sight of Sinarial on	amall narts of society-among those who are the	Review.	March 25, 1843.	but subsequently made several arrests.
beine been ten miles from her home; that I	i since, in action, it has been lost sight of. Special, or	form of porters among most who she me	1		(

THE NORTHERN STAR.

desist; for two reasons: it would be an insult to the

understanding of the simplest man in England to

attempt a demonstration of that which is so manifest

that nothing can hide it; and the whole defence of

the learned ATTORNEY-GENERAL is so palpably dis-

honest, so rife with falsehoods, assumed, insinuated.

LONDON CHARTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE invest the whole people with the means of carrying entitled. Upon again reading the whole thing we

COMMHTTER, CRAVEN HEAD, DRURT-LANE.

This Committee held its weekly meeting on Sa'urday evening last, at eight p.m., Mr. Thos. Carter in the chair, when the following address was agreed to, and ordered to be sent for insertion to the Northern Star :-

4

ADDRESS.

We have truth and talent, and by virtue of these we following shouts, and cheers succeeding cheers. can enforce our claims to the native superiority due to the nobles of nature.

celebrated Turkish gun, which was so large and well- for the STRUGGLE of the morrow. shotted that, though fired but periodically, it, itself, did the execution of a whole battery.

The Northern Star, so well served as it is by its un. flinching and undeviating Editor, has effected a wide breach in the citadel of corruption. The walls begin to totter : let us have a magazine, and we enter, and hoist the standard of the Charter in place of the stricken flag of faction. While a newspaper is chiefly devoted to the political service of our cause, and is the organ to report the weekly progress of our movement-s monthly magizine will more particlularly store up the literary and scientific aids of Chartism, and will be found especially serviceable to young men and women, from the variety and condensed excellence of its contents, consisting of essays, tales, narratives, memoirs anecdotes, reviews, poetry, and miscelianeous instructive and entertaining articles, all having a direct tendency to nourish democratic strength and republican freedom. The numbers bound up at the end of the year would form a valuable library book, and would do the work of many tracts

We are happy to state that this project will have the fostering and anspicious light of the Northern Star shed upon it-and such a favourable conjunction cannot but bode good fortune to the people's cause.

By order of the Committee. JOHN WATEINS, Sec.

N. B.-All orders and communications to be addressed pro tem to the Secretary, at the Graven Head, Drury-lane. The committee expect to be able to commence the Magazine by the beginning of May.

marrow in the second second

NOTTINGHAM.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION, IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

In another place will be found a report of the proceedings at the nomination of candidates for the representation of the borough of Nottingham, which, however, though of itself interesting, merges into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the reception of the Poor Man's Friend and England's Glory.

Mr. Duncombe had been invited by the nonelector's committee to visit the town of Nottingham, &c., &c. and, as is that gentleman's invariable practice. he instantly complied with the wishes of the unprivileged Bawashed.

Wednesday evening, at half-past five, was the hour appointed for the arrival, and up to that moment ; all was bustle, anxiety and hope. At four the producers of wealth began to assemble in the spacious market, and before half an hour had passed away the numbers congregated, and the amount of flags sproassed in amount an

out their object-(renewed cheers.) However distasteful my interference may be to some, the chiering reception I have met with assures me that I was neither an intruder nor yet an unwelcome guest-(" No, no, we'd rather see you than the whole batch

of them," and cheers)-and, continued Mr. Duncombe, the honest pleasure which I have just reason to feel, can be communicated to other hearts. I am sure it will be felt and participated in by the

or asserted, that to expose them would occupy consi-The time has come, brother Charlists, when the independent electors of Finsbury, who have honoured publication of a Monthly Magszine is imperatively me with their confidence upon more occasions than called for by our glorious chuse. Such a magazine will one- (cheers, and shouts of "Come to us, we will have show, not only that Chartism is rising in the world, but you.") Mr. D. continued to address the meeting at that we Chartists are able to compete even with those further length, again assuring them that he would who value themselves upon their respectability, and who also count upon the unswerving support of Mr. consequently affect to despise us as poor and ignorant. Gisborne, and with an earnest appeal to the people We certainly have not much rank and wealth on our not to be bullied out of their course by judges, side; but we have " something far more and better;" jurors, or magistrates. He retired amidst shouts Cooper being recognised by the meeting was loudly called for, and upon his appearance was as

The battle of the Charter is to be fought with the loudly cheered. He addressed the meeting with press, as all great national battles are: and a magazine, animated energy, as did G. J. Harney, when the preperly managed, will be a piece of artillery like the living mass departed in peace and joy, to prepare

DURHAM .- CITY ELECTION .- On Monday, the

nomination took place. The only candidates, up to deserves especial notice. LEACH's petition stated :the morning of nomination, were Viscount Dun-" That your petitioner appeared at Liverpool, when gannon, on Tory, and Mr. James Williams of Sunthe first charge upon which your petitioner was arrestderland, on Chartist principles. Unexpectedly, on ed. and after suffering thirteen days' confinement under the morning of nomination, Bright, of Rochdale, came forward. A little before the hour of nomiyour petitioner was abandoned, and, as he believes, nation, an interview took place between him and from a knowledge the prosecutor had that his witnesses Mr. Williams, in the presence of their respectivo were most grossly and foully perjured, and that your friends. The Chartists not being so well prepared as was desirable agreed, on condition of Bright declaring his attachment to and readiness to support witnesses had been perjured or not, but he knew this, their principles, it was agreed that Mr. W. should that in Liverpool the indictment was found, upon which retire. To this Bright consented. The candidates Leach appeared at Lancaster, and so far from the charge having been nominated, they addressed the people, having been abandoned, he was convicted on the clear- gered. about 2 or 3000, at great length. Bright, in the course est evidence ' of his address, declared his views on the suffrage question sufficiently clear to bind him to the support of the principles of the Charter, but did not dwell upon them. The show of hands was immensely in his favour. On the following day (Tursday) the polling commenced at eight o'clock. Bright took wards Dungannon had the majority, and at the close

the numbers were-

Dungannon 505 Bright..... 406

BIRMINGHAM.-On Wednesday week, lodge in connexion with the Independent Order of United Brothers, Leicester Unity, was opened at this town within six weeks.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

On SATURDAY NEXT, April 15th, 1843, HYMNS FOR WORSHIP,

SUITED to the present state of the Church. May be had of Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds ; Heywood, Manchester ; Cleave, London ; spire.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

PHENOMENON GREATER THAN THE COMET.

ORGANIZATION.

MR. O'CONNOR'S NEW PLAN.

WE refer with great pleasure to the plan of Mr. O'CONNOR for a New Executive, detailed in his letter. It is well deserving of public attention and I will, on these matters, by letter or otherwise,

consideration. Let the people read and pender well say something more." upon it. Let them exercise their judgments freely. Anent the same matter, we have also, this week, derably more space than the speech itself. We cannot It is a matter of vital importance to our movement received a letter from a gentleman whom, though he pass by the most unfair reference to Mr. WHITE, and Mr. O'CONNOR will not, we are quite sure, be not very prominent in the movement, we know, and whom he affirmed to have been convicted almost a regard any section of the people as paying him any feel proud to know, as one whose strength of mind week before his trial came on. Was the Learned compliment if they should adopt it, simply because and sterling honesty deserve much attention. He Gentleman speaking by anticipation ? | Had it his, without examination. He wishes only that writes as follows :--

the Government "made all right" before the some mode should be adopted calculated effectually "SIR,-I hope you will allow me a small space in the Judges went down-and was the trial, after all, a to serve the object of concentrating our energies and columns of the people's paper, it is the first time I D. mere mockery and farce! If it were not so, how in of preventing the people or the cause from is, because I believe that the time has now arrived for T. B. G.—The task is no easy one; nor ao we think God's name came the ATTORNEY GENERAL to be so being sacrificed by any folly or treachery us, as Chartists, to make a further advance, in order well informed about the matter as actually to speak that might possibly arise among those who, as the to accomplish that which you and I, in common with of WHITE's conviction, as confidently, several days Executive, would be entrusted in a great measure heart that is, equal justice to all, and happiness to all before it happened, as it if had been always a thing with the keeping of the people's interests. Without the human family. I feel convinced that our long and of history? There is also a most petty and ungentle- at all reviving or wishing to revive any matter of arduous agitation must have proved to every reflecting manly attempt to fix upon Mr. LEACH a charge of discussion on the conduct of the last Executive, we individual, as well as to the world at large, that when falsehood, that coming from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL may advert to the fact that many circumstances have tent. Who is he that has beheld, and has not admired, combined to evince the necessity of some such regu- the noble conduct of our unwashed and illiterate artilations as those which Mr. O'Connon here proposes sans sallying f rth from their workshops, and mounting the hustings for the purpose of discussing our glorious in the Council of thirteen and in the public Treaprinciples with the classic and refined aristocrats, and the circumstances mentioned, the indictment against surer. We think also that past experience has proving unto them, and to the world, that our princiauite sufficiently demonstrated the necessity of some ples are based upon justice, and therefore they are check upon the amount of "responsibility," which immutable?

"I am not aware of any meeting having heen propetitioner had ample means to prove them so." He so small a body as an Executive Council of five perly convened for the purpose of discussing our prin-(the Attorney General) did not know whether the might be disposed to assume in the putting forth of ciples. where they have not been always triumphantly documents by which the whole body might be com- carried, save and except in that small market-house of incurables situated upon the banks of the river Thames. promised, and the liberties of our best men endanwhere they make errors by hundreds, and squander the people's money by millions.

"As Chartists weldo not profess to have the gift of We have read with some degree of care Mr. Now, a more beggarly, insidious, and unfair mode O'CONNOR's plan; and we have no hesitation in prophecy; nevertheless, we always knew that cortain causes would produce certain effects, and knowing, as of dealing with a matter was never had recourse to avowing our conviction that its arrangements are we did, that the mal-administration of class legislation, than is here instanced! LEACH never said that admirably adapted for the remedy of some very and the improved and still improving state of machithe indictment to answer which he appeared at serious mischiefs from which we have before suf. nery would ultimately bring on national distress; the lead and maintained it till twelve o'clock; after- Lancaster, was not found at Liverpool. But LEACH fored; and for which remedies must be provided unto up of the alego conceded unto us. in order to empower us to alter the did say, and the ATTORNEY GENERAL knew it to be before the Organization can be again put into that institutions of our country, so as to enable us to prevent fact, that "the first charge" against him WAS state in which the people either can or ought to so dreadful a calamity; but instead of our just rights abandoned at Liverpool. But the whole is of a have confidence in it; while at the same time we being conceded unto us, our petitions have always been treated with contempt by a large majority of the mempiece. We only call upon people to read it, and then think there are parts of it which require to be care- bers of that House which is falsely called the people's to ask themselves if ever man and advocate cut so fully reconsidered, and, perhaps, to be considerably House; and also most of those out of that House, miserable figure as the poor ATTORNEY-GENERAL modified. We think also that there are some mat-who move in rather a higher sphere of society, as they term it, have treated us and our principles somewhat United Brothers, Leicester Unity, was opened at mile dragging through this filthy mess, in which ters for which it is absolutely necessary to make uncourteously. The reason why some of them have hill, being the third lodge of this order opened in the temerity of middle-class mill-owning magistrates provision, and for which this plan of Mr. O'Con- done so, I believe, is because they have been quite ignohad involved him. We are not willing to take his NOR's does not provide We fear also that some rant what our principles are; others have misrepresented us, because they thought it were their interest to defence of the magistrates as any fair portraiture of of the arrangements contemplated by this plan do so; but, if I am not greatly mistaken, such indivi-Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK. It is merely the neces- might, because of the stringent character of the duals are finding it out that they reckoned without

Excentive Board. I am weary of Chartism as at

"More I cannot say now; when the gods permit

the triumph of the Charter.

man and the gentleman revolted with a loathing thought that we are stepping off our proper ground, with a firm co-operation, we shall prove unto the as perfect as the nasty mess was calculated to in- and invading the "legal territory" which comes slanderers and the waverers that we are still progressmore naturally under Mr. O'CONNOR'S own inspec- ing in the right course.

"Now, Sir, for our onward movement. Dees not our But what a lesson does this teach of the system ! tion, we are yet certain that he will take kindly great champion, and virtuous patriot, O Convor, cry out Talk of one law for the rich and another for the our solicitude that any new effort which the people "THE LAND," and you echo to the cry, and I fellow in poor ! Why the whole tenor of the debate on this may now make may be quite sure to be "all right the train, and say "THE LAND;" but the question motion and of the facts stated by Mr. DUNCOMBE, and safe." Upon all these matters, we shall, in which now arises is, is the land to come unto us, or we are to go unto the land. I say we must go to the land. prove conclusively that this is a most mistaken sen- all probability, speak more fully hereafter. We Well, then, if we are to go to the land, some plan timent ; and that in reality, we have no law, either now point attention to them as proper subjects of must be adopted to come at the means. for rich or poor : but that the rich do whatever they deep and auxious consideration for the people. We "Well, Sir, we all know that many pence makes a

please, and protect each other in the coing of it. would gladly hear the people's own thoughts upon of four thousand one hundred and sixty six pounds,

present conducted. Let us prove by acts and deeds that we are fitted to legislate, and depend upon it, MARY ANN ABBOTT. - We cannot spare room for the so far from retarding, we shall greatly accelerate rules she mentions.

thinking, it is my earnest desire to see you at the To lieaders and Correspondents.

JOHN SMART, ABERDEEN.-His letter to MR. O'Cox. NOR must stand over till we have room.

CLEAVE'S LIST .- We have been obliged to keep this document back these two last weeks : we hope in publish it in our next. This will, perhaps, satisfy several enquirers.

We have once more to request the continued patience of our numerous and esteemed Correspondent The trials have claims upon our notice, which we cannot lay aside; they furnish matter for serious deliberation, and we are sure they would not be made sufficiently public except through ou columns.

C., DUBLIN.-The papers leave Leeds on the Frida

the people just now prepared for its accomplish ment: when they are, they will find our plan before them.

OUR WELSH FRIEND WITH THE UNREADABLE SIGNA TURE is delayed for want of room.

REPBAL OF THE UNION.—The rejection of M, Clancy, by the Golden Lane Repealers, new week.

H. JONES-The address is received : but we have m room for it at present. We shall call attention is the subject shortly

MESMERO PHRENOLOGY .- W. Raspin, of Bradford writes thus :-

There are a great many persons of talent in the Chan tist ranks, who are sufficiently qualified to lecture upon this most important subject, who have made Phrenology their peculiar study. Let such indivi duals be immediately selected from amongst a Let the price be such that all our brethren can at tend, and after defraying all expences, give the su. plus to aid in the promulgation of our glorion principles."

JOHN WAKE - Nothing can be further from our in tention than to identify Mr. ROBERT OWEN and his neculiar principles and crotchets mith Chan tism. We did not imagine it possible that any person could have formed such a conclusion. We dislike the infidelity of Mr. OWEN as much, and disclaim it as earnestly as Mr. WAKE, or any other of our readers; but we do not let the ab surdity of the Socialists' metaphysical dogma blind us to the excellence of their economical arrangements; or to the proof which their expe riments afford of the power of united industry b provide physical and intellectual comforts for the masses. We have ever regretted, as a nation evil, the infidelity with which Mr. OWEN and a the principal leaders of Socialism interland their whole system, because we know its tendency to shut out even from enquiry many ardent mind who would go entirely with them, so far as the system is political.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. From John Bull, Marple ... the Chartists of Newport, Isle of Wight Wight Joseph Smith, Hunslet ... 0 10 ... 🖲 0 ... Mr. Driffield, Spilsby, proceeds of Crow and Tyrell's Beverage ... 0 3 Mr. Jones, Northampton, ditto ... 0 1 a few Chartist friends at Potovens, near Wakefield 0 10 ... Trowbridge, Wilts, per J. A. Mar-... 016 chant ... 0 0 a few friends at Pendleton, per. J. Millington, Manchester ... 0 ... FOR MRS. ELLIS. rvis. Mansfield FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. ... FOR THE VICTIM FUND. Crow and Tyrrell's Beverage ... 0 3 From Mr. Jones, Northampton, ditto ... 0 1 4

sity imposed upon the office of Attorney General; law, be attended with some considerable their host from which we have no manner of doubt that the difficulty, if not doubt. And though it might be and two make four, if we only unite our agitation

thing of the kind that had been witnessed within the memory of man in the rotten electoral holo. it to say that Nottingham market, perhaps the largest in the kingdom, was covered, in marchreturn with Mr. Duncombe. Shortly before five away-we hope to come no more : o'clock, the joyous poor fellows, headed by a splendid band, and joined by some hearty souls from Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Mansfield, Chartist districts, that are no churls of their population when the cause requires a helping hand, proceeded to the

arrive. When the cavalcade reached the destined in the hope of catching the first glimpse, till at, us in quick succession. All have their day, and fleet spot, every eye was cast along the line of railroad, length, the wished for moment came and one away. But of all the phenomena that have been premultitude ; when the train arrived and with it the people's champion. In a moment, Duncombe made his appearance among his admirers, escorted by comparison with the "People's Charter." It is not O'Connor and Cooper, to a carriage drawn by four more than three years since the headsman of his splendid grey horses, and the shouts from the assembled thousands sounded and resounded through the air and made the Station ring again. We shall not call it a procession, it was no such thing, for every one mockery of the boast, in increased size and vigour ! would see Duncombe, and, if possible, all would have The Tories taunted the Whigs with their pigmy leaped into the carriage. It had none of the coldness, nor vet the formality of a procession; it was a jumping, joyous mass, moving on as best they could through the . crowded streets, and, as it moved its slow length it. No dlaim so strong to middle class affection and roofs, and every standable place from nine in ten of every house; so the thing moved on till the labour against capital; and to no circumstance did Market-place was reached, where Dancembe was to the present administration more owe middle-class speak, Mr. Dunne kindly offering his spacious building as a hustings. When the multitude reached the Market-place the scene was grand and imposing in in the spacious ground; and when all came to effect. wedge into hearing space, the numbers astonished both Whigs and Tories, all admitting that even the O'Connell procession was insignificant in com-

claimed, "Where the devil did they all come from?" Not much time was lost in preliminary matters.

Dancombe to the meeting, and his reception was cheering in the extreme; in short, nothing could be more so, and language could not describe it. spoke as follows :-

Working men of Nottingham, having understood that exceptions have been taken to my coming among you, or interfering in your local affairs : but having been flattered by your coufidence, communicated to me through a desire to ascertain my opinion had read the speech of Lord RANCLIPPE, which with reference to the relative merits of two candidates claiming the honour of your support, I should consider myself wanting in respect to you and to would doubtless have looked upon him as a mono-myself, if I had withheld my opinion from you— maniac, and as a fit and proper subject to be handed (cheers)-and how could I more perfectly discharge the onerous duty imposed upon me by your con-fidence than by accepting your kind invitation, whereby the present pleasing opportunity would be nod of recognition from his Lordship, as food for a afforded of giving you my opinion in person ?- (lend cheers, and " your'e welcome.") Mr. Gieborne and Mr. Walter, jun., are now in the field. Of Mr. every way qualified to serve the cause of the work- testifying not merely his sanity but his foresight. ing man in Parliament-(cheers)-and I have ventured to pledge myself upon his behalf that he will not fall short of your most sanguine expectations-(lond cheers). Of Mr. Walter, however, I know when we find a Nobleman of character, of talent, and nothing; and, as to the old gentleman, I have a of stake, not for any personal object, nor with a great personal regard for him, and, as a Tory, consider him as good as Tory could be-(laughter)but I liked him better when we used to proclaiming his approval of the despised and persesit and vote on the Radical side of the House cuted principle, even with the fresh stripes of Gotogether-(hear, hear). But if he was the best man in the world, a committee of the House of Commons has scaled his doom, and put his nominatiod out of thing to value, to admire, and to rejoice at. Lord the question, and it is for you, the electors of Not- RANCLIFFE has declared himself a Chartist, unequi. it would be better for him that sentence should be triumphant on the broadest scale. We are most tingham, to say whether or not you are satisfied with this system of hereditary legislation attempted to be imposed upon you-(cheers and " no"). Is the mantle torn from the father to descend upon the son course, to a less honest politician, Lord RANCLIFFE | recognizances provided that he should do. as a right !- (no)-or have we not already had knew that Mr. GISBORNE had been forced by the enough and more than enough of hereditary legis. Chartists upon the Whigs, and that the less said enough and more than enough of hereofrity is to be the principle of a day, it is to be the principle of the to be the principle o well that the support of Whiggery, now-a-days, Expediency. Lord RANCLIFF, as a landed proprietor, would be but a sinecure-(laughter); he knows, and or as an English nobleman, is not afraid to cast his cheers and langhter). If then you give Mr. Gisalso accord to him your belief that he will use his talent shrewdly, and not scultify himself by supporting a nonentity-(laughter). Mr. Gisborne knows, as I have long known, that all reforms From the lateness of the hour at which we the document entitled the People's Charter-(loud | cheers and waving of hats). The English mind has; pied about during nine hours of precious time last nod from his Lordship as a favour not to be fornight i discussing, like mandarins, whether opium gotten. (laughter). Some declaring that it was-others that it was not, and others that they, the Chinese, MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION ON THE should be allowed to judge for themselves; an opinion to which I must own I subscribed as the most rational. Then when all the other Mandarine had shaken their heads, the great Mandarin-PEEL -(laughter)-got up and shoek his head, and informed the House that as important negotiztions were now pending between his Government and the tant motion. We had purposed to accompany it by Thinese Government, that it would be better to some remarks in exposure of the horrible system, postpone any further discussion upon the subject; and no little Mandarin wagged a head after that-(langhter). Now, working men wouldn't waste their facts developed in Mr. DUNCOMBE'S speech, (Hughter). How, Horning inclustion is in the first index of the miserable subterfuges to which The speaker then adverted to the worse than folly the ATTORNEY-GENERAL was driven in his of the free traders hoping to force a repeal of the corn laws from a House of Commons constituted as the minerable subterfuges to which the lith ult., at the age of eighty years, of Count Stanislas Wodziski, who had filled the post of Pre-

We cannot guess at the numbers, suffice ordinary character; the earthquake under our very their own hands. noses, that frightened all who heard its rumbling, ing order, by the countless thousands on their save one sturdy policeman, had its shake and passed

And it is for all men the very best of physic :"

Station, where Mr. Dancombe was expected to moves, new inventions, new tricks, new schemos, and give them all ; it may be next week.

new men and new measures, are all passing before

derful things, we know of none that can stand in fair day proclaimed the decapitation of the monster, when lo! as by magic, it presented itself, as if in attempts to put the giant to death, and besought the privilege of entering the lists against the following letter :-

along, Duncombe was cheered from the windows as that which promises to annihilate the defence of labour against capital ; and to no circumstance did

toleration of Tory rule than to that hope which

The first Tory tournament at Lancaster was report to suit themselves. looked forward to as an extinguisher of Chartism. parison. One gentleman who stood near us ex- or at least as a means of deterring all good subjects from any avowal of this " damnable doctrine."

Before the principle had gained strength from per-Mr. O'Connor, in a few words, introducing Mr. secution, the advocacy of it by an overseer, a shop boy, or a bankrupt shop-keeper, was hailed unbounded enthusiasm, when behold. with When the echoing tumult had partially ceased, he after the many attempts to subjugate it. and in spite of revilings, ravings, and persecution, we find noblemen of talent boastingly arraying themselves under its banners. What should we have thought if, four years ago, we

appears in our present number ? We, like others. over to the tender keeping of Dr. SUTHERLAND. Sure we are that those who else would have considered a week's gossip, would have cut him dead ; while, upon i Wednesday last, the declaration of the Noble Lord Gisborne I will frankly say that I consider him in was received with one universal burst of acclamation, with these tried like himself on the civil side in the We are not in the habit of attaching any great importance to the declarations of our nobility; but view to his own aggrandisement, boldly and manfully vernment persecution on its back, we see in that some

vocally a Chartist; and upon an occasion, too, when policy would have dictated a more cautions

you know, that the Whigs are defunct, that you land and his title upon the waters of Chartism. in England. I will accede to your request, and so I killed them while they haved to destroy you-(lond) What a rebuke to those pigmy revilers who oppose any judgment in the matter. borne credit for shrewdness and talent, you must' the principle upon the false presumption, that by its adoption their superiority over their fellow-men would be lost.

The comet without head or tail, without definable Thus it is ; and thus it must be till the people take them, before we enter into details. We have never thirteen shillings and fourpence weekly. dimensions or proportions, is a phenomenon of no the power of making and administering the law into been disposed to set up our own opinion with any

ORGANIZATION.

serve them. WE have received several communications on the "Cold water cures the goat, the cholic, and the phthysic; Bubject of Organization, as brought before the people in Mr. O'CONNOR's letter of last week. We reserve

MR. GEORGE WHITE'S TRIAL. THE impossibility of our having, in every part of general shout of "He's coming," ran through the sented to the curious in those wonderous times of won- the Empire, reporters, specially engaged for this paper has laid us under great disadvantages in getting anything like a fair statement of the various trials. In the matter of COOPER's trial, though the London press gave the evidence at great length, and the opening speech of the prosecutor, the defence was shorn of its fair proportions most

> 38, Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, April 5th, 1843.

DEAR SIR,-The reports of the daily press, concerning my trial, are exceedingly meagre, and in most cases incorrect, and as it was utterly impossible for me toleration of Tory rule than to that hope which to supply a correct one, I trust that you will not pub. proofs which were afforded of the earnest determina-was strong in them, that a "strong Government" lish the Times version of it. The best that I have nation on the part of most of those who have led the extreme. There was scarcely any moving room, would accomplish what the Whigs had failed to seen is contained in the Morning Post, and Morning Chronicle, in both of which the most important points of my defence are overlooked ; of course they took their

I have been acquitted of the charge of riot and unlawful assembly, and found guilty of seditious language, which language was never uttered by me. I shall have to appear, with the rest, at the Queen's cause has received an advantage, but it has been Bench, next term.

Yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

This was intended merely as a private letter; but, under the circumstances, we think it no more than ustice to Mr. WHITE to publish it; as we had before getting the letter taken the trial from the Times; thinking it the fullest report. In a later edition of the Times, we find also a report of the proceedings, so far as they went on, in the other indictment against WHITE, which was stopped on the delivery of the verdict in the first case, and the Jury discharged by consent. After which it is stated that :-

"Mr. Baron Alderson intimated that he was disposed to nass sentence at once.

should be postponed, and that he should be permitted to come up for judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench next term. That had been the course adopted Lancaster and Staffordshire cases. He had expected to be dealt with in the same way, and should be taken unawares by sentence being now pronounced. His wife way expecting him home. "Mr. Baren Alderson said, that a recent Act of

Parliament gave the Judge of Assize the power of passing sentence with the view of preventing public inconvenience. He foresaw that the Court of Queen's Bench would be stopped up, and the public business much impeded, and this should be avoided. The prisoner, too, would else be put to expense and trouble in attending the Court of Queen's Bench day after day, perhaps for a considerable time; and he thought that now pronounced.

"The defendant said that he would rather come up to the Court and take his share with the rest, as his

ment to be now pronounced ?

undue prominence, though we have always conceived the people to be entitled to its houest ex- ask, weaken our present position? I unhesitatingly say From Mr. Driffield, Spilsby, proceeds of pression whenever we imagine that we can thus it would make us doubly strong; but anxious as I am

monamania is having its turn, new policy, new them for the present : we shall probably get more, it should be canvassed and sifted by the peoplemade, and which the importance of the subject especially demands in this matter.

> We rejoice to see the care with which Mr. O'CONNOR seems to regard the " LEGALITY of every point." We think with him that it is most imporunduly, and we had no means of remedy. We have tant to make Chartism a thing of which none this (Thursday) morning received from Mr. WHITE need be legally afraid. There can be no doubt

> > advantage is owing not more to the exhibitions of talent which were made than to the proofs which were afforded of the earnest determinathe movement, while they took every opportunity of asserting and enforcing their principles, to abide by such means as might comport with and conduce made thus an advance in public estimation; our

repeat the purchase. Besides any further exhibition of the same kind would only tend to lessen the advantage we have gained by this. We must now. therefore, endeavour to proceed safely. We must and we must take care to abide by our organisation, no more tampering with it by our own officers-no more involving of the cause and the party in the know his own place and keep it. It is quite possible compelled to work with us and for us; and this must "The defendant expressed an earnest desire that it be done. Every public act, every movement of the body, must be made conformable to rule, while the rule is made conformable to law. We shall then, as a body, be safe ; our onward progress, at whatever speed, will be onward ; and not as it has hitherto been, circular, coming back always to the same point whence we started. We see much in this "skeleton of a plan;" that will go a long way towards securing those desirable objects. We wait anxiously

> be found to effect it fully, and also to lay before the people something in the shape of an immediate and practical application of our own principles, to cheer and aid us in our struggle, to make them ultimately happy to see in several of the master-minds of the

movement acraving, simultaneously, manifested after something practical-some present embodyment in " Mr. Baron Alderson-Does the Crown desire judg- useful results of our principles and energies. We claim attention on this head to the following extract of a

"Now then, brother Chartists, if this sum could be placed in the hands of an Executive, every week, for From Mr. Jarvis, Mansfield the purpose of being judiciously laid out, would it, I to see either this or some more improved plan carried into operation. I know it cannot be accomplished in one

The spirit in which Mr. O'CONNOR has put week it will have to be the work of time: but if it forth this " Skeleton of a Plan,"-his anxiety that be taken up in the same spirit that the Trades' Union was, the time will be short, and I say he that has in his power to subscribe and does not do so. I cannot his wish to receive the suggestions and assistance believe him to be sincere when I hear him wishing that of all, that the plan may be improved, if possible, society was regenerated. Talking is very good in its may be corrected, if in any point illegal,-and place; but, in my opinion, the time has now arrived ing, to the very high gratification of some few scient when it behoves us to act as well as talk. Now, if it made in every respect practically efficient-cannot when it penoves us to act as well as talk. Now, it it of our landed aristocracy. The day being exceeding be adviseable that an experiment should be tried, some fine, although some what cold, and as the factories we be too much admired : It is the very spirit in which plan must be hit upon in order to set it agoing. I all propositions for public acceptance ought to be would beg to suggest the propriety of calling a small conference; such conference to be composed of a few of the best minds that can be selected from the Chartist ranks; say one from Yorkshire, one from Lancashire,

and one from each of the other counties; the said delegates to meet in some central place." We, your friends at Keighley, were amongst the foremost to form a political union previous to the passing of what was falsely called the Reform Bill, and we are now ready to assist in placing Chartism upon a more solid basis than it hitherto has been. Let us that our cause has derived an impetus, hasten to place ourselves in this formidable position, especially in certain quarters, from the pro- and then if we kneck at the door of St. Stephen's, whether Peel or Russell be the gate keeper, they will politely let us in.

" I remsin "Yours in the cause of Democracy, "JOSEPH FIRTH. " Keighley, March 21, 1843."

These sentiments are worthy of earnest consideration, coming, as they do, from one of labour's nobles. These are evidences of the turn the public mind to the peace and good order of society. We have is taking. We rejoice to see them : they are proofs that our labour has not been in vain-that the seed which we have sown is showing itself already in the blade, and will yet ripen in the full ear.

We have yet much to say upon this subject of remodelling our movement. We shall return to it again and again, and lay our own thoughts before the people. Meantime we commend it to the careful consideratake care that our organisation be within the law, tion of Mr. O'CONNOR in the filling up of his "skeleton;" we have had no communication with him on when established, and to see that it is enforced on all; the matter, but should be glad to have. We feel earnestly desirous that our new Organisation should be perfect ; that it should embrace every advantage, greatest number." "responsibility" which individuals choose to take and guard against every disadvantage; hence, we upon themselves. Each man must now learn to advise the people to take time, to deliberate, to weigh well every point, to give, through the Star, the beneso to direct our movements as that the law shall be fit of their opinion, to those who may be occupied Mr. Beesely gave a splendid lecture on the sapability in preparing measures for their consideration and ac- of the land, and the rights of the people to the land ceptance. Let, it however, be noted, that whilst inviting from all the expression of their opinion, we do not minutes of the previous meeting having been read and offer general license, and promise general indulgence, to every man who can spin out a letter of a column or two in length. What we want are not writers and essays, but hints and observations ; short, pithy Northumberland and Durham, will be holden at Shir and to the point-telling what the letters mean, without waste of words. Unless this caution be observed, our space may be unduly occupied, and we and Durham; the hour of meeting to be two in the for the filling-up of the "skeleton," which we trust will may be obliged to offend many by suppression or afternoon, when it is hoped that Morpeth, Alnwick, curtailment.

> We think no steps should be taken for appointing an Executive until the re-organisation of the people has been agreed to and determined on.

TO THE PEOPLE.

My FRIENDS,-Every moment of time which a state of continual ill health leaves at my disposal is, willing to take in that laudable object. Any letters may in one way or other, so fully devoted to, and occu-

Thariist Intelligence.

ABERDEEN .- On Thursday last, our race-course, which had lain dormant these ten years past, was a that day occupied from one o'clock to five in the even closed, as well as most of the public works, the gathering was rather extraordinary; in fact, we never will nessed so vast a multitude congregated together on the same ground : there were certainly between thirty b forty thousand persons present. The Chartists have had a wish to take the advantage of this meeting, will view to spread their principles, had previous invited Mr Abram Duncan, from Arbroath, assist them on that occasion, and had given notice accordingly. Just as the races for the day closed, band of music was seen advancing from the south ed of the race course to a hustings which stood in a hel low space on its north extremity, and which was shorty surrounded by a vast body of people of both sexa Mr. James M'Pherson was called to the chair. M Archibald M.Donald moved the first resolution ;-That the inhabitants of Aberdeen, in public meeting

assembled, view with astonishment and regret, the conduct of the aristocrats of the country, the magis trates of this city, and others connected in getting m the frivolous and costly display exhibited this d before us, as also their profigate waste of the weal and substance of the toiling millions, at a time when so much distress is prevailing, and destroying the vital of this unhappy country." The resolution was seconds by Mr. Sherron, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Abram Duncan moved the next resolution, which will That this meeting adopt the Charter, and use if legal means to make it become the law of Gree Britain." This resolution was ably supported by MI Dancan, and carried. The meeting then dispersed after having given three lusty cheers for Feargu D'Connor, the same for the Northern Star, and thm for our banished patriots. Mr. Abram Duncan is le turing here by engagement, and will continue to do a over Sunday next.

DUMFRIES .- On Monday evening last, Mr. A drew Wardrop lectured to a crowded meeting, in the room of the Working Men's Association, on Jereny Bentham's maxim of " the greatest happiness to the

NEWCASTLE.-Mr. Thomas Dickinson lectured the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn. Cloth Market, on Sundy evening, on the evil tendency of the law of Primogen ture. On Monday evening, according to announcement Several names were enrolled after the meeting. The weekly business meeting was then commenced. The confirmed and the weekly contributions paid in. M Fleming moved, and Mr. Young seconded, "That of Secretary be instructed to announce through the Slat, that a district meeting of delegates from all parts i cliffe-hill Top, on Saturday, 15th April, for the put pose of making arrangements for the support of Mr Beesley as lecturer for the counties of Northumberland Radeliffe, Blyth, Bedlington, Cowpen, Cramlington

(East and West); Saton Delaval, Seghill, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Houghton-I Spring, Hetton, Rainton (East, West, and Middle); Thornley, Wingate, Stockton, Darlington, Bishop and West Auckland, Staindrop, Barnard Castle, Shotley Bridge, Hexbam, Blaydon, Winlaton, Swallwell Sheriff-Hill, Kenton, Tawdon, and every other locality in the two counties will see the propriety of attendia either by delegate or letter, stating the part they at be addressed to the Secretary, James Sinclair, now

this general apology, and not think themselves the ten days trial had only made him eager to be that the Borough Magistrates could not permit the circumstances. Many circumstances combining intended meeting. "My dear sir," said Mr. C.in the operation through a length of years have shat-reply, "tell the Mayor and Magistrates that their master, Judge Erskine, told my Special Jury a few days ago, what Judge Tindal told told the Stafford appear to go the round of one circle over and over of my former self." However, I am not yet quite Grand Jury at the preceding assizes, that the peolike, and where they like, for the discussion of the request of my Manchester friends to attend their meeting and tea party in Carpenter's Hall, on Good Friday, the 14th instant, and to preach their anniversary sermons on Easter Sundar selves ever bring the Charter. As yet we (as at the same time. On the Sunday following, the address in the Shaksperean room at night, but was my Bury friends, to preach their anniversary sermons The Shaksperean and All-Saints Chartists are unitedly purposing to get up a public meeting in the for the Sunday School ; and if my Blackburn friends | Unitedly purposing to get up a public mount of Market-place, next Monday, for petitioning Parlise suit the Rochdale people I will try to see them on Gaol. Mr. William Biggs, author of the ephemeral "Midland Counties' Charter," who is mayor this year, says he disapproves of the intended meeting, I dare not travel northward till the warm weather and will see Sir James Graham about it! Good notions of his owns authority he must have if he imagines he can affright Chartists from the assertion of their constitutional right to meet and petition Parliament !

ceedings connected with the late trial. That

purchased at a dear rate, and we cannot afford to

are now valueless, save the one reform, and that is received the proceedings at Nottingham we have not this week been able to say so much upon busied itself upon this one great and vital point, and the subject as its intrinsic merit demands - in persecution will but rivet it still more closely in our next we may recur to it, in the hope of making your affections-(loud cheers). Why, will any man the conduct of an honest English nobleman, a deny that the House of Commons requires reform ? the conduct of an nonest English houseman, a for thank -(no). What do you think the House were occa- pattern for the "shoy hoys," who would receive a punished.

> TREATMENT OF UNTRIED CHARTIST PRISONERS.

ELSEWHERE we give, as promised in our last, a lengthened report of the debate on this most imporof entire absence of all law proved by the when the ribald sneerer makes this admission on do something practical in the meantime; something

at present ; but, said he, if they are sincere let them to which he must have felt them to be well sident of the Republic during fifteen years.

persons like yourself. The Court above will have the power to send you to the Queen's Bench, or any other

"The Defendant-My Lord, of course you'll have a ment. voice in it.

" Ifr. Baron Alderson-No, I shall not, or I'd give you the benefit of it.

"The defendant was proceeding to express his thanks to the Learned Judge generally for the manner in which he had presided at these trials, when he was again. Behold the round we tread : AGITATION- finished ; and what I can, I am willing to do. ple of this country have a right to meet when they stopped by the Court,

"Mr. Baron Alderson observing, it is much better and then, when the imprisoned get free, we have that Judges should not be thanked ; they only de their more agitation, more excitement, until we finish off duty to the best of their ability, which does not call with persecution and apathy again. We are doing for thanks; were they to do less, they ought to be nothing PRACTICAL. Why should we not ? The

"[It is due to the defendant to mention that he We are doing worse than nothing. I am not quite evinced no disposition veratiously to pretract the case, so wild as I was four years ago; and though equally and behaved himself extremely well throughout, and as good a democrat, I now see, what I could not so as to obtain the good opinion of the Judge and Jury, see then, that roaring multitudes will not of themand of the Counsel for the prosecution.]"

the trial. Surely the rabid physical force man It is circumstances, backed by the increasing produced a powerful impression upon decent men lated to accelerate the obtainment of that measure,) his behalf.

"My DEAR SIR.-With the contents of your letter I am highly gratified. It tells me that if you can slighted. I have since the trial received many tried again, and gave out a meeting for two o'clock be prevailed upon to accept the office of one of the invitations to visit various places. Most of them I Executive, and if the people will only elect you, have been obliged to decline. My health will not Executive, and if the people will only elect you, have been obliged to decline. My health will not the "general" a courteous visit, and informed him that the best results will flow from your appointnow bear hard labour ; save in regular and usual

" I have for a considerable time past been of the the operation through a length of years have shatopinion that Chartism needs reformation—that nearly all we are now doing is labour lost. We tered my constitution, and left me but "the shadow

EXCITEMENT-OUTBREAK - PERSECUTION-APATHY ;- I have great pleasure in acceding to the

Socialists, if they move slowly, are doing something. We are doing worse than nothing. I am not quite so wild as I was four years ago; and though equally as good a democrat, I now see, what I could not see then, that roaring multitudes will not of them-at the same time. On the Sunday, following the

Let it be noted that the paragraph last quoted a people) have neither the virtue to get the 23rd, I purpose, in accordance with the request of obliged to desist, from weakness and over exertion, is the Times' opinion of Mr. WHITE's conduct at courage nor means to take the Charter by force. whose "Irish brogue" called forth the sneers of the Times in the early part of his defence must have leaving anything undone we are new doing calcu-Monday, May 1st. My Scotch friends must excuse me. which would shew the world we would know how THE Gazette of Cracow announces the death, on burgh.

God save you all and speed the Charter. commence that reform of the movement; and so

WILLIAM HILL.

CARLISLE-THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IM-PROVEMENT SOCIETY .- The members of the above society held their regular weekly meeting, on Sunday evening, at No. 6, John-street, Caldewegate. The minutes of the former meeti: g were read over-and confirmed, sfter which, Mr. H. Bowman delivered a lectare on the following subject :- " What are likely to be the crecis of a total and unconditional Repeal of the Corn Lous!

ARBROATH-Mr. Robert Peddie addressed the people of this town on Thursday.

TROWBRIDGE-On Monday evening last, a lecture was delivered at the Democratic Hall, on the late triais of Feargus O'Connor, and fifty-eight other Chartists, by W. P. Roberts, Esq., to a large and respectful andjenca.

DUBLIN .- The adjourned meeting of the Irish Tiniversal Suffrage Association was held on Sunday. the 2nd of April, Mr. Patrick Rafter in the chair. Mr. W. H. Dyots entered the meeting soon after the chair was taken, and was received with the utmost respect and esterm. He appeared a little the worse after his recent illness. Mr. Rafter, the veteran chairman said, that as the resolutions, which would be proposed that day, had reference to the Canadas, names. and emigration, he should like to make a few observations upon them. He regretted exceedingly to see the names of any of the Catholic clergymen to the prospecius of the Catholic Emigration Society. for he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion, that the term Catholic was given to it in order to make is popular, and for the purpose of taking in that his Majesty fully intends to visit this country the nothinking and the nowary. He knew something of Canada, and he knew this, that if the promoters of this scheme thought to profit by it they would as willingly have given it the name of " Glorious, pious, and immortal memory society," as that of Catholic society. He could not trust, nor would he trust, advanced in years as he was, a clergyman, whose name was to the prospecius of that Catholic Emigration Society, or who sanctioned it, no more than he would trust his life in the hands of a clergyman of the reign of Louis the Sixteenth, or Luther, or Cranmer, or Cardinal Wolsey. The first Catholic priest that brought a blush to his check, was the Rev. Mr M'Donald, P.P. of Glengarry. He (Mr. Rafter) was at the time a very young man when he met Mr. M'Donald in Greenock, where he was at one and the same time Catholic Chaplain and paymaster to the Glengarry

capacity in Guarnsey. His conduct, as priest and crowded. paymaster to the Glengarry regiment in Ireland, in Canada from Mr. Addington, the Prime Minister | these were concluded, of England, for the services he rendered the English Lord RANCLIFPE made his appearance amidst loud

Charter.

this place to Mr. Thomas Dancomte, in approba- partizanship and intolerance to the bench,-(hear,) tion of his public conduct.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- Mr. John West lectured

HALIPAX.-On Sunday evening last, Mr. B. sideration.

NOTTINGHAN - The Female Chartists of Nottingham have formed themselves into an Association. Twenty-one new members have enrolled their

here on Monday.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER .-We understand there is not the slightest doubt but in the course of the ensuing month. It will entirely depend on the health of the Queen at what period of the mouth his Majesty will leave Germany. as it is said that it is the King's intention to defer his departure from Hanover until her Alajesty's recovery from her accouchement. Various alterations are being made at the King's spartments at St. James's Palace, and a number of servants have been engaged. It is stated the King will remain six weeks in this country, and the extra domestics have been taken on for two months' certain.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

NOMINATION-WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH.

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The doors of the Exchange were thrown open by about a quarter to ten o'clock this morning, and regiment. He met him afterwards in the same every part of the room soon became densely

Shortly after ten o'clock, commenced the legal 1793, was better known to some of those present forms, the reading of the writ and the proclamation he should be guarded to put a proper construction as we received at Mr. Frasor's party. We never than to him (Mr. Rafter). But, this much he did against bribery, during which there were repeated noon what had been said : and he claimed their before heard anything to equal it : the true spirit than to him (Mr. Rafter). But, this much he did against bribery, during which there were repeated upon what had been said; and he claimed their know that Mr. M'Donald got a grant of land in calls of "What do you think of that John ?" after

Government in Ireland, and he afterwards became cheering, and said brother electors and non-electors, Bishop of Teronto; and every body knew of the he had the pleasure of proposing to them a candidate his father. (Laughter.) Mr. Gisborne certainly Bisnop of Istonico, and the late Whig Government worthy of their support; but previous to doing so had one advantage over him, as he (Mr. J. Walter) when he fomented a rebellion in Canada, after hav- he wished to assure the gentleman on his right that had not any past conduct to refer to, but he ing robbed the Canadian Exchequer. An honest he would avoid any personalities; he wished to per-advocated the same principles as his father; and his a man for a' shat," and "The days of Auld Langman, priest, or layman, cannot belong to any sue a straightforward, fair, and honest course; he scheme of sending his poor countrymen to Canada, was there to advocate principles and not to serve tinued laughter.) But if he was to come here Mr. Rafter resumed his seat amidst great cheering. the cause of either Whig or Tory; he would ask After some of the usual routine business of the Asso. | what had the Whigs done for the people-(nothing)! ciation was settled, Mr. O'Higgins brought forward -nor had they anything to expect from them; and the resolutions which have already appeared in the he would ask what had the Tories done ! Why, Peel newspapers; and, after an able and lengthened ex- had told them that he would prescribe when he had position of the tricks to which the Catholic Emigra- got possession of the fee-but he was like the Doctor tion Society have had recourse to, and are practising who gave no relief, but said, "I physics, I bleeds, to his immortal honour, succeeded in throwing it Mesmerism. We would advise all to attend, and, a very long debate, it was carried by a majority of the 19th April, which was seconded by Mr. Bond, for the purpose of making money by the unfortune and I sweats 'un." He stood before them now as out. Now, as his enemies had no other charge to bring form their judgment, from their judgment, from their own observations— 18 to 10. nate dupes and victims, he concluded by moving the he did in 1812-they might say that he was not against him (Mr. Walter) they had brought forward | pin your faith to no man's sleeve. adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Dyott seconded much improved-but he held now the same princithe motion, and, in an able and eloquent speech, ples which he held then. He was the firm advocate young, and to that he must plead guilty; but let the exposed the nefarious practises of the Catholic of Annual Parliaments-(loud cheers)-of Vote by despisers of youth tell them what intrinsic value RECORDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC, AND Emigration Society; and proved, to the entire satis- Ballot, and Universal Suffrage-(continued and pro- there is in age. He considered youth was the time of this town had notified during last week that on faction of the meeting, the great advantages which longed cheers)-in fact, he agreed with and sup- when they were most free from age, and as ho was of this town had notified during last week that on

on the bench, and in ecclesiastical courts. (Hear.) CLITHEBO.-An address has been presented from hear.) The Lord Chief Justice has carried political -and not only made use of his situation to browbeat witnesses, but defendants. (Cheers.) He then ing out of bishops-and it was singular that the Bolton -James Mitchell, of Stockport, lectured the liberals united, for cold aristrocratic Whiggery for the extension of the Suffrage; he had always held than such as is necessary to have a registration. He had looked at all classes and he had not disis there nothing else than Universal Suffrage? ) the last. The meeting then separated at half-past Mr. Gisborne thought that he had fully explained nine o'clock. his views on that subject. He would say, in conclusion, that if he was elected and they should at any time call upon him to resign, he would do so. Mr. J. WALTER, jun, then came forward and said, that Mr. Gisborne had said that the working people much knowledge, as he aspired to belong to the inferior classes. In the observations he should make regards for the unequivocal attachment they had shewn to his father. He did not come there from melody of the composer, were so nicely blended, and

ambitious feelings, and therefore, if he was returned so neatly executed, by Mr. Fraser and his two it would enhance the value of it both to himself and father had given proofs of his conduct. (Long-conon different principles- (here the speaker came to a heart of man. pause, and there was a cry that " he wanted a fresh book.") Young as he was, he was old enough to remember when Mr. Gisborne endeavoured as far as porting the Kingclair Enclosure Bill, and his father, nessing the astonishing effects produced by Phreno. Cooper." Mr. Ald. Luccock moved this, and after Mr. Stansfeld then moved an adjournment to one of a very heinous nature-a charge of being

LEWISHAM, KENT.—Strong resolutions on the re-jection of Mr. Dancombe's motion by the Honse of Commons have been passed here. A SHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. Challenger lectured here on Sunday last. COLNE.—The lads of this place, at a public meet-ing, have passed a strong resolution, condemnatory of any agitation, except in favour of the People's be a benefit to the poor. Mr. John Carr, cudbear decision with respect to church rates-and the send- venting his malice, like the bursting of Mount Etna, Lord of the Admiralty should select the steam-ship Jones, sat down amidst the groans and disapprobe. upon the devoted heads of Messrs. Bayldon and HALIPAX.-- On Sunday evening 1235, 111. D. Lord of the Admiranty shound scient the stora court of place the stora down amounts the ground and disapprove Rushton lectured in the room of the Association, Devastation to send cut that minister of peace the tion of the meeting. After a few remarks from Swan Coppice; after which Mr. O'Conner's pro-Bishop of Jerusalem; he also alluded to several of Messrs. Beckett, Stockdale, and Rushforth, against the clauses in the proposed Education Bill; he the motion, Mr. Jones rose to reply, and after thanked Mr. Charlton for saying that he had always been the friend of the working classes. [Mr. Charlton — I did not say so.] (Cries of you did.) [Mr. Charlton, — I did not say so.] (Cries of you did.) [Mr. Charlton, then it was a slip.] He (Mr. Gisborne) challenged them to show to the contrary; he was glad to see the liberals united, for cold aristrocratic Whiggery could not put down Torvism. He was an advocate could not put down Toryism. He was an advocate Mr. Samuel Beaumont, traveller, then rose to propose the second resolution ; and, after a few brief that the safest place to deposit the Suffrage, was with remarks, read the resolution and the petition founded the whole people, and without any other limitation upon it. Mr. Foster Wray, printer, seconded the resolution, which, after a few words in opposition from Mr. Joshua Barnard, getleman, was put to covered one that would produce good Government; the meeting, and carried all but unanimously, a few covered one that would produce good Good abuse that there was not one class but what would abuse that power-the class who now possessed it had abused power-the class who now possessed it had abused beckett, E.q., then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct the people, and were always behind them. And in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Jones, what little good they did get, was caused by the and carried unanimously, amidst the loudest appressure from without; and if they wished for plause. The Chairman then returned thanks in a tyranny to be curbed, magisterial authority to be brief and appropriate manner, in which he stated properly restrained, and the people to enjoy their | that it was the first time he had had the honour of rights, they would not send a boy. (A voice, "but presiding over them, but he hoped it would not be

FRASER'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.-We visited the

have heard the "stars" of the musical world-but we certainly were not prepared for so rich a treat notions. and feeling of the poet, and the rich, yet simple A special meeting of the Council of this Borough daughters, that the very soul of music was made four notices on the paper ; including twelve under

apparent to the mind of man. On leaving the room we sensibly felt ourselves called from the heights ment and Burial Ground Acts. to which fancy had soared, on hearing "A man's this community of barter, where "cheap," "cheap," banishes the finer feelings of humanity from the

PHRENO MESMERISM.-We see from bills posted

FACTS FOR MESMERISERS, OR MESMERIC PHENOMENA

in every form; in the courts of law, by magistrates rambling speech in which he attempted to show that TRUTH ; to thee, the real and only Saviour of man- shares, but to edd (as they have done at Manchester) the cost of maintaining the Leeds and Wakefield | kind; to thee, I humbly bow the knee !" suiting the something more to get rid of his loss, or we shall soon Turnpike Road, as well as the other roads in the action to the word. The boys Briggs and Walls, when be worse than insoivent. Township, would not augment the Highway Rates | under the excitation of this organ, had each of them | Mr. Eddison having read the report, moved the d. in the pound, that the removal of the Bars would repeated the Lord's Prayer. The gentleman con. following resolution :-" That the gardens, and the tinued his address, still kneeling, when the part of whole of the property, both real and personal, be here on Monday night, in the Market Place, to a exposed the conduct of the magistrates—the recent with respect to church rates—and the send-very large and attentive audience. being touched, the expression of his features committee to be now appointed shall think proper." instantly changed, and he rose from his kneeling He expressed his anxiety for the success of the position, folded his arms, threw back his garden, but thought that the course he had sug-head, and stalked to and fro on the plat- gested was the only one left open to the society. form in a most self-sufficient manner. After He intimated that there were present, gentlemen thanked Mr. Charlton for saying that he had always rebutting the calumnies and misrepresentations the excitation had been allayed, "philo-pro- with the same good wishes for the success of the

> particularly those of the organs, "benevolence," Mr. H. H. STANSFIELD moved as an amendment the "acquisitiveness," "combativeness," were produced. adjournment of the meeting for a month, because he A newly-discovered organ "velocity" was operated thought there was a chance of carrying them on. upon; and the moment it was touched, he attempted Mr. Mearns, the curator of the gardens, had given to spring from the platform against the wali. The a guarantee that the expenses of keeping them up, operator caught him in his arms, and was alocd by seve for 1843, exclusive of interest on money borrowed, ral others. I. took four of them to hold the excited sub- should not exceed £550. Now the receipts last year jeet back; he making great efforts as torun. On being amounted to £661, but supposing that this year the demesmerised, he was asked what had been his sensa- total receipts realized, say at the gardens £350, tions; and he replied that he had no knowledge of subscriptions £250, and the sale of the plants £15, any thing beyond the fact that he felt a strong desire, this sum would exceed the actual out ay for labour, to close his eyes at the commencement, and the rub- &c., as estimated by Mr. Mearns, and leave a surbing of his eyes at the last, when he was dem mo. plus of £95 towards the £200 per annum of interest, rised; all else was oblivious to him. Ho sta ed which they had to pay. He (Mr. S.) thought it also that he had endeavoured to resist the going into would be madness, in the present state of trade, to the mesmeric state. All the experiments excited offer these twenty acres of land for sale, and in a few great interest ; and the proceedings ended by Mr. T. | years, should trade revive, then perhaps the gardens S. Mackintosh (who had been present during the might be carried on without any difficulty. As to evening) shortly addressing the assembly, advising the Sunday question, he had advocated the opening

respecting the new "theory' of mesmorism ; but attendance bespeke the indifference of the public to Commercial Buildings the other evening, and were rather to look on with an inquiring eye, and chronicle the privilege offered, he should not now oppose the most agreeably surprised at the mode in which Mr. Fraser treats his subject. The musical part was delightful We have attended concerts where a were before the constituency and the legislature, and delightful. We have attended concerts where a them against any attempt that might be made Mr. West then, in a very vehement speech, suptherefore, Mr. Gisborne could not be possessed of combination of talent has been concentrated we to twist the facts so as to accord with preconceived ported at great length the original proposition.

# LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL.

the Municipal Act, and twelve under the Improve-Memorials from various wards in the Borough, against it, but the minority holding seventy-six agreed to at recent meetings, were read by the shares, and the majority only fifty-nine, it was syne," to the dull reality of fighting for a living in | Town Clerk, but no discussion was allowed on any thought to be carried, but on referring, however, to of them.

VALUATION OF THE BOROUGH.

suance of the recommendation of the valuation comin various parts of the town, that the public of mittee, the Council do lay the next borough rate thirds, and consequently this proposition was not possible, to deprive the poor of their rights, by sup- Leeds are likely to have an opportunity of wit- upon the amended valuation of Messrs. Sharp and carried.

THE NEW GAOL.

The report of the New Gaol Committee having been read,

Ald. TOTTLE moved, "That the Council do confirm the conditional agreements already entered into for Ireland, but particularly the industrious classes, ported every principle of the Charter; but it ap-derived from an association founded upon such prin-ciples as that which he was then addressing. Mr. principles of the Charter being carried out, that the Manning supported the resolutions, and said he fair peeple of Nottingham were to be handed from father being their representative—(no, no),—he hoped well filled with a very respectable audience, all Walker, in the Township of Armley, and to Mr. Brook, tooaccount, Minggero, new wedged, a

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them not to place too much faith in all they heard of the gardens on that day, but as the very thin

Mr. Willock seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bond, solicitor, argued against the sale, and

contended that the gardens could yet, by proper management, be carried on.

On the amendment being put to the vote, there was a majority of two in its favour, so far as persons went, but the minority holding the largest was held on Wednesday last. There were twenty- | number of shares, it was declared to negatived During the pause which ensued, several of the shareholders left the meeting; on the original motion being put, there appeared ten for and thirteen the rules, it was found that no sale could take place, unless sanctioned at a meeting, not merely by a The first notice on the paper was. "That in pur- numerical majority of persons present, but by the holders of a majority of shares, to the extent of two-

HIGHWAY SURVEYORS .-- A public meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Leeds was held in the Vestry of the Parish Church on Saturday last. at noon. The "lads" mustered in great strength, and carried the meeting all their own way. Mr. Wm. motion for the adjournment of the meeting was

made and carried, it being agreed that the meeting

His heart was with them, but his own trade (painters) was the tried advocate of the working man's rights, met every Sunday, at two o'clock, and he was and agreed with him (Lord R.) that the people obliged to be with them, which circumstance pre- were the source of all power and wealth; it remained ciation. The resolutions were put from the chair, would have a tried friend of their cause, or one who by acclamation to Mr. Rafter. The meeting of the would wipe away the stain from their characters : Association was adjourned till Sunday the 23rd of and he was not only an advocate for the People's April, at one o'clock.

LONDON .- THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEET-ING was held on Sunday afternoon. Two shillings was received from Camberwell. Mr. Simpson reported from the Observation and Victim Committees. Credentials were received from Mr. Ritchie, for Somerstown. Mr. Wheeler reported from the committee for getting up a meeting in honour of Mr. Duncombe; and Messrs. Mills, Knight, Ritchie, Pickersgill, and Salmon were added to the committee. After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned, reports having been received from various localities approving of the new arrangements for arganizing the metropolis.

AGAIN-LANE.— The directors were occupied the whole nor) - they would also, perhaps, be more patient of Sunday in making arrangements for the fur- when he told them that he should not detain them therance of the objects of the institution, long-thear, hear)-the recent events which were Browett, and Walker were appointed a committee member for Nottingham, and he had a candidate of management for the ensuing month, Messrs. to pose to them. The Noble Lord who proposed Browett, Wartnaby, Dron, Parker, and Wyatt were Mr. Gisborne had said that he had been a member appointed a committee to report upon any altera- for twelve years, and he agreed with him that he had tions or improvements which might be effected in been the friend of the working man's rights-(here decorating the hall. Messrs. Wyatt, Flude, and the speaker who was much confused, said that he Rathbone were appointed to report relative to the had forgot, which was met with cries of "Your establishment of singing and other classes. Ar- fas!")-he was now about to name a candidate to

livered by Mr. W. Balls, after which he gave a younger than the Noble Lord when he first represhilling to the defence fund.

THE ROTENDA.-The members of the Council re-

vote of thanks.

much applause.

Wednesday, the 15th. Candidates for the office of Mr. Eddison :--overseer were proposed, and tenders of the salaries After referring to the long and explanatory report could get it repealed. He proposed F. O'Connor, of the miners of the Durham district was held on although Walls was the person operated upon. I were put in the hands of the chairman, and read by would just remark that Walls appeared liable to A very spirited discussion took place on that all-impresented by the Council to the special meeting of the same day at Shinchiff hill top. The minutes of their previous meeting were read and confirmed; Esq as a fit and proper person, him to the meeting. A show of hands was then shareholders, held on Monday, the 25th of April. portant subject, "the Land," in which several fall into a deep sleep with the muscles of the face, Mr. C. ROBERTS said that he had again the honor taken for each candidate, when a large majority apspeakers took part. The discussion was adjourned and the mouth in particular, quite rigid, so that 1842, we do not think it needful to go into much detail of seconding the nomination of F. O'Connor, Esq. likewise the minutes of the last delegate meeting of peared in favour of Jos. Pickard, an operative, (the many times when the operator was exciting tune in | on the present occasion, and we shall, therefore, merely unto the Monday night following. Mr. Edwin Gill Mr. GISBOBNE then rose, but gave way to working men's choice). A poll was demanded on the Tyne district. It was then reported that not directed the attention of the meeting to the trial of Briges he would sing as long as the excitement state the present condition of the funds, and our view Mr. MELVILLE who proposed Mr. Tyas. only were the numbers increased in each of the behalf of Michael Gill, a provision dealer, and the William Jones, at Leicester, by Baron Gurney; and concluded by moving the following recontinued, while Walls gave no evidence of being of the society's future prospects. former collieries that were joined, but that nine fresh collieries in their district had joined since Mr. CHAS. WILCOCKSON seconded him, when nominee of the respectable masters and middle excited ; but as soon as the muscles of the mouth The total income of the Society, for the past year, classes, the poll to take place on Monday, the 20th Mr. GISBORNE again came forward, and was solution: "That this meeting deeply regrets the pros-tration of justice, as witnessed at the late assizes held Inhabitants of Nottingham, as he had the honour of been disposed of, and the contributions paid in in Leicester, in the case of Wm. Jones; and this standing before them as a candidate, he thought by each locality to the general funds of the meeting. from all sources, has been £662 2s. 5d.; the total instant. In the mean time the liberal Leaguers, debt, including outstanding accounts, is £4,3738, 5d; Anti-monopolists, and Free Trade middle class the monies received during the year, including ex-pences of management, has been £800 14s. 23d.; favour of Mr. Pickard, demanded a large leaving an accumulation of debt for the year of amount of bond from his supporters, a cusmeeting calls upon every lover of his country to that it was a privilege to which he was entitled, to Miners' Philanthropic Society, it was unanimously the saliva and then commence singing, assis: Peargus O'Connor, E=q., in his patriotic effort know who were his opponents-for as to the last agreed that a general meeting of delegates from all sometimes the same song, and at others a different to obtain for the defendant a new trial, to endeavour candidate he knew nothing, and he believed from the collieries in Durham and Northumberland be side for the one Briggs was singing. It was impostom that had not been acted on before. £138 11s. 9<sup>3</sup>d. to remove Baron Garney from that seat, which by what he saw, that they were all equally ignorant as held at the house of Mr. Hamlet Booth, Rose and sible for the one not operated upon to know the ope-It was stated at the general meeting held on Friday, The masters of the Union mill met previous to the his abitrary and partial conduct he has disgraced, to who he was, what was his occupation, or where Crown Inn, Shields New Road, Newcastle, on Sa-tedious to go through the whole of the operations the 29th July, 1842, that "Mr. Mearns had received day of the meeting, called on some slight pretence. and to exert themselves for the obtainment of the be came from—and under these circumstances he turday 15th April, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, People's Charter, that being the only means of must ask the Sheriff to again repeat his name, and Recurring the rights and liberties of the people." inform them of his residence. The residuion took several electrical shocks from the when each colliery that considers the welfare of their order in each of the two counties are expected the operator took several electrical shocks from the 120 resolution was carried unanimously. This was complied with amidst considerable men, active supporters of Pickard, should be disof the debt." to attend by delegation. BARNSLEY.-The Chartists of this town called a laughter, lower part of the cheek of Briggs by merely bringbe pursued by the working people in regard to the bore question. A resolution was adopted, to the ergaring and be to determine above question. A resolution was adopted, to the ergaring and be to determine above question. A resolution was adopted, to the ergaring and be to determine above question. It was also stated at that meeting that " a sale of the charged from their employment. A majority, too, property which had been then long expected, could only of the master manfacturers have also acted in the be effected at a great sacrifice," and we recommended same diabolical spirit, by threatening to starve "that it should be abandoned, at all events until the them into compliance, by depriving them experiment of annual subscriptions had been fairly of their work, if they (their workmen) did provide meeting called by the working people in regard 10 the for a fair stand-up English fight, and he believed the following account, however, has been handed agree that a slight shock was distinctly perceivable above question. A resolution was adopted, to the engaging, and he tendered his hand to Mr. Walter, that the working people should attend the (this Mr. W. refused.) Well, he had offered it to we can place every reliance; and on his authority while the party in the mesmeric sleep gave indica-meeting in the Odd Fellows? Hall to watch thet him in wood faith for he could aspre them that he not vote for the man that they (their masters) did. tried." We now think that that experiment has been fairly In fact, every species of coercion and intimidation meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to watch the him in good faith, for he could assure them that he we publish the statement. He states that he was tried, and that, from the apathy which has been mani-fested by the public to become shareholders, as well as advantage of the necessities of their workmen, have Proceedings, and to give their support to any plan had no personal animosity, but he stood there to an eye witness of the facts he relates. Which they may think an improvement to the Bill assert principles which he had advocated for twelve HUNSLET WARD.—NEW TURNPIKE BILL.—A Young, one of the members of the Loeds Social Mesmeric Class, is the discoverer of the power of to become annual subscribers, the shareholders will be forfeited all claim to the title of Reformers-a title, before the House of Commons. A resolution was years, and during that time no one had accused him public meeting of the ratepayers of the above ward giving off the electric shock. Briggs was the party tattied at the council meeting, that the Secretary of inconsistency; and he hoped that they would give was held on Monday evening last, the 3rd instant, upon whom the process of demesmerization was had been often alluded to by na, and would have disgraged the worst down of the secretary of inconsistency; and he hoped that they would give was held on Monday evening last, the 3rd instant, upon whom the process of demesmerization was had been often alluded to by na, and would have disgraged the worst down of the secretary of inconsistency; and he hoped that they would give was held on Monday evening last, the 3rd instant, upon whom the process of demesmerization was had been often alluded to by na, and would have disgraged the worst down of the secretary down of and Treasurer to the Defence Fund, should andit to his opponents as patient an hearing as they had in the large room adjoining the Punch Bowl Inn, to practised; but both the persons opened their eyes their books by next Monday night, and that all persons holding monies belonging to the above fund thould send in the same on Monday night, as it is desirable to send it off as soon as possible. StockFORT.—Mr. Thomas Clark lectured on Sun-day afternoon, to a numerous and attentive audience of Jouths, in their commodious room, after which as ively and entertaining discussion with a numerous and ively and entertaining discussion. Matter the same off the Honse. Mr. J. Walter, jun., in his ively and entertaining discussion. Matter the same off the Honse. Mr. J. Walter, jun., in his ively and entertaining discussion. Matter the same off the Honse. Mr. J. Walter the here is that the did not think matter is address. had stated that the did not think matter is address. Matter the same off the Honse. Mr. J. Walter was that the did not think matter is address. had stated that the did not think matter is in the work of the same officient to be operated upon, and we feel that we should not be acting justly to the Toryism. shareholders if we did now most explicitly announce HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY .- On the motion and strenuously urge it. of Mr. Hume, a new writ was issued for the borough After a canvass made during the last two years, we regret to inform the meeting that very few shareholders of Nottingham. Mr. Busfield Ferrand moved for, have been obtained, and that the subscription list and obtained leave, to bring in a bill for compelling instead of reaching £600, has only realized the sum of allotments of waste land. The name of Lord J. £275, with an expectation of about £10 more. We Manners was agreed to be coupled with that of lively and entertaining discussion was entered into address, had stated that he did not think respectably signed requisition. At seven o'clock, on the subject of competition. In the large room it safe to come amongst them sooner. This the time appointed for commencing the meeting, it is address to competition. In the large room it safe to come amongst them sooner. This the Alderman by virtue of his office took the shair he was found very excitable. During the time the feel convinced that even with the greatest economy, we Mr. Ferrand. There was no other important at six o'clock in the evening, a respectable congre-Sailon assembled and listened to a long and con-Theory lecture from Mr. Clark. on the land. At are not warranted in recommending the shareholders business. lecturer and Mr. Briggs were endeavouring to mealonger to carry on beyond the time which must elapse STAFFORD.-THE TRIAL OF COOPER AND OTHERS.before a sale can be made. After the examination of two or three witnesses It is with great regret and equal sincerity. that we borne) said that where there was no rognery, there ing, when Mr. Thomas Jones, wholesale wireworker, room) was asked to allow himself to be operated feel compelled to make this announcement. We feel, was no danger ; but he should say that the danger & c., rose and addressed the meeting at some length, upon. He partially declined, on the ground of the for the defence, Mr. Cooper announced that he had the close, a handsome collection was made. closed his case. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd occupied the remainder of Wednesday with his reply, and ALARCHESTER.—On Sunday last, Mr. David Ross lectured in Carpenter's Hall, both afternoon and Prening, to large and respectable audiences. MIDDLETOX.—On Monday evening, Mr. C. Doyle, Manchester, delivered a lecture in the References. MINCHESTER.—On Sunday last, Mr. David Ross lectured in Carpenter's Hall, both afternoon and native is a disgrace to the town, and its inhabitants. the Judge commenced his summing up on Thursday and such of us as have been in the direction from the evening, to large and respectable audiences. morning. He was not expected to conclude before first also feel that notwithstanding our best wishes and late at night. Manchester, delivered a lecture, in the Refermers | not be traced to him, though in reality it was evi- tisements. Mr. Benjamin Gibson, an operative, stage of the mesmeric sleep ; and in this state he personal exertions, for the success of the undertaking, d'Machester, delivered a lecture, in the Reformers Chapel, npon the present alarming distress, the Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the same bet, at eight o'clock. KRINESDORUCH.—Mr. Beesley, of Accrington, bet mache to parishe, are on Friday, upon the capabilities of tal. ind. He was well received, and gave general will intention. and the second of the second designed to the second designed to the second designed to the second designed to the

red in the resolutions; and that he regretted his opinions-and he was ignorant of them. He could Candidate sat down. inability to attend the meetings as he ought to do. not discover what he was about ; but Mr. Gisborne vonted his attendance at the meetings of the Asso- for them to judge like men, and say whether they and carried unanimously. After which, Mr. Moran 'seemed afraid to state his political opinions. He was called to the chair, and the usual thanks voted would also add, that by returning Mr. Gisborne they (in many instances after all other means had failed) Charter, but was opposed to the Corn Laws. He

concluded by proposing Thomas Gisborne, Jun., as a fit and proper person to represent the town of Nottingham in Parliament.

D. BEAN, Esq., in seconding his nomination, said that it was well known that he was an Anti-Corn Law man. He also wished to see the rich paupers done away with, to prevent the polished scamp from putting his hands into the pockets of the people and robbing them by Act of Parliament. He had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Thos. Gisbone, jun.-(cheers.)

Mr. CHARLTON, who was received with much dissatisfaction, said that he claimed at their hands i fair play which open-hearted Englishmen should SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL INSTITUTION, 1, TURN- grant to each other- (hear, hear, from Mr. O'Con-Messrs. Wheeler, Dron, Borthwick, Salmon, Davis, well known to them had caused a vacancy for a of health. rangements were made for lectures, and the inecting them, Mr. J. Walter, jun., whom they had never Bijourned until Thursday evening. seen before—(cries of "We don't want to see him MARTLEBONE -On Sunday last a lecture was de- again")-and though he was young, he was not

sented Nottingham; he would remark that the committee had absolved Mr. Walter personally from

would advocate the rights of all men. They had

a pride in belonging to a society that had the manli- to son. (Laughter.) Now he held this to be the they would find that he should improve, and well filled with a very respectable audience, all ness to adopt such honest, patriotic, and independent greatest absurdity. It was hereditary legislation, that he should be always found to serve them to their eager to witness the phenomena of which so much resolutions. Mr. Moran said that he fally concur- Mr. Walter, Jun., had not told them his political satisfaction. After some other remarks ihe Hon. has been said; but very few of them prepared for

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

THE Proprietor of DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate good properties of this Medicine, must by the recommenddo more to bring it into notice, than anything else, has abstained from publishing cases of cure, and the more so, as he well knows the frauds that are constantly practised upon the public by fictitious or manufactured cases, which causes little faith to be attached to such statements. But how different is it with those persons who are eye witnesses of the diate neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to the convictions of every one under whose notice they scarcely be affected ; it took forty minutes to prohappen to fall. The entire columns of a newspaper duce any perceptible mesmerie effect. The basiwould be totally inadequate to contain a fiftight part of the details of previous suffering, and the joyous expression of gratitude in the numerous letters he has received. But he disdains to agitate the public mind with them, knowing full well, that the Medicine having gained a footing, alike in the mansions of the peer and the cottages of the peasant, nothing can stay its course, nor is there a civilized portion of the globe where it will not ultimately be known and prized as the great restorer

Sold in boxes a 131d, 23, 9d., and 11s.-In Leeds by Hobson, Northern Star office ; at the offices of the Mercury and Times; by Reinhardt and Son, 76, Briggate, and by most respectable Vondors of Proprietary Medicines. In London, by Simpson and Co., the Proprietor's Agents, 20, Mile End Road; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Edwards, 67, St. Pauls,

Local and General Intelligence.

that a sympathetic connection was formed by the the ensuing half year, were then brought forward. Fraser, news agent, Georges-street; John Jackson, **NEWCASTLE**—A meeting of delegates of chain. In general the person operated upon ex- The total amount was £12,997 10s. ; this was re- corn miller : Wm. Brook, tobacconist, Kirkgate ; WALWORTH.-At the weekly meeting here, after being a party to bribery, and he fought their battles the miners of the Tyne was held in the Half hibited the feelings first ; but the time it took to duced in committee by £300 ; the other items were well and often. It had been asked what were Moon Inn, Byker, on Saturday. The Chairman Nicholas Dunn, coffee house keeper, Kirkgate ; Wm. the usual business two members were enrolled. the political opinions of Mr. J. Walter, jun., having been appointed, and the minutes of the preexhibit the feeling in one by operating upon the all carried. Baron, tailor, Gower-street ; George Hogg, mason, siding in Surry and Kent, met on Sunday, at the but he said that was not to the question-(Oh.) vious meeting read and confirmed, the numerous Cobourg-street : Benjamin Knowles, joiner. Bowl-A very long and uninteresting discussion took other, appeared to depend upon the excitability of the delegates were requested to report the progress of person, in connection with the power and activity of place on other resolutions; but there was nothing of Rotunda, Arrangements were made for a meeting It was immaterial for this election. Their part ing Green Yard; Samuel Boothman, bricklayer, Rotunda. Arrangements were made for a meeting was apart from all political motives-(laughter) the society in the various localities, when it was so the society in the various localities, when it was so that as to Mr. Gisborne, it appeared doubtful to ascertained that the numbers were greatly increased the organ excited. Thus Walls was large in public interest. The Council sat until after five York-street ; J. Sanderson, cloth dresser ; E. P. " combativeness," and could be excited sooner by o'clock, and then had only got through eight out of Kitson, butcher; George Robson, butcher, Georges-street; and Edward Bluudell, toy dcaler. which part of the liberals be belonged. Was it their in each locality, and that twelve fresh localities operating upon Briggs, than Briggs could by oper- the twenty-four notices. The meeting was there-Mr. BENBOW lectured at the School room, late intention to forget Whiggery ! (Yer). Would Mr. had joined the society on the Tyne since last in exciting these organs ; as in some private experi-These were declared by the Chairman to be duly fore adjourned until next Wednesday. Zon Chapel, Ropemakers'-Fields, Limehouse, on Gisborne go the whole length of the Charter ? (Yes.) delegate meeting. A good deal of local business in exciting these organs : as in some private experi-Tuesday last. But he would tell them that the Whigs were more having been transacted, and large sums of money decidedly glearing all before him. Indeed, during elected. A motion was then made by a person in wreet ---ments Walls had manifested " combativeness" most the meeting, that the new surveyors be instructed their enemies than the Tories. Eight months ago | paid in from each locality to the general funds of decidedly, clearing all before him. Indeed, during Mr. WHEELEB lectured on Monday evening, at ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDENS to look after the wood blocks which had been taken Tillman's C.ff-e-house, Tottenham-Court-road. Mr. Mr. Walter had to cont nd against secret enemies ; the society, the delegates separated highly gratified the public examination, notwithstanding all the by Mr. Tilney, and bring them back, which having been carried, thanks were voted to the Chairman At noon, on Monday, a meeting of the sharenow all would be fair and above board. He accused with the progress so visibly made in the society. operator's care, the chain which connected the two, Farrer also addressed the meeting. holders in these gardens was held at the Philosoa strong one, was often snapped in two. This was for his business-like conduct in the chair, and the Thefollowing resolution was unanimously adopted :-the parties who had entered into the compromise of ' LAMBETH, 1, CHINA-WALK .- On Monday evening phical Hall, in Park Row, to consider a proposition the case both when "combativeness" and " acqusimeeting separated .- The accounts of the old Sura lecture was delivered here by Mr. Gammage, of having opposed Mr. Walter. (Loud cheers from Mr. "That the miners of Lancashire, Derbyshire, Stafto sell the same. Amongst the shareholders present tiveness" were excited. Walls was more deficient Walter's friends, and couster cheers from Mr. Gis- fordshire, Cumberland, Wales, Iroland, Scotland, veyors are to be passed on Thursday next, at noon. Northampton, to whom was passed an unanimous were J. G. Marshall, Esq.; C. Beckett, Esq.; W. in "tune" than Briggs; and Briggs could be made at the Parish Church vestry. borne's) He would sit down by propising John and every other district where either iron, lead, or H. Marcus, Esq.; E. Eddison, Esq.; K. Cadman, Esq.; W. West, Esq.; W. Willock, Esq.; J. C. Maclea, Esq.; E. Bond, Esq.; W. Smith, Esq., of Burley; and E. Baines, jun., Esq. coal miners are employed, be respectfully requested to sing by operating upon Walls much sooner than Walter, the unflinching advocate of your rights. YEADON .- A public meeting of the rate-SUUTH, LONDON LOCALITY.-The members of this Walls could by operating upon Briggs. Indeed as Mr. J. BARKER seconded him. to put themselves in communication with the payers of the township of Yeadon was held on the locality met on Monday night last. Mr. Fussell a general rule, Briggs, being apparently the most Mr. J. Swger, who was loudly cheered on coming | General Secretary to the Miners' Philanthropic gave an excellent lecture to a numerous andience. Mr. J. Sweet, who was longly cheered on coming General Secretary to the Miners' Fullanthropic excitable, could be sooner effected by operating upon Mr. Marin also addressed the meeting eligiting firward, said that he should propose a man who Society, (Mr. David Swallow, care of Mr. James Walls than Walls could be by operating upon 9th inst, in the Old School room, in that place, for the purpose of electing the constables and overseers Mr. Marin also addressed the meeting, eliciting W. Smith, Esq., was unanimously voted into the Walls than Walls could be by operating upon Briggs. Many times when Walls was being chair. Sinclair, news sgent, 25, High Bridge, Newcastleof the poor for the ensuing year. In consequence of heard something about the New Poor Law, but he upon-Tyne,) who will feel great pleasure in giving a press of business, the meeting was adjourned until SHIFFIED.-Mr. Edwin Gill addressed the Char-tists of Fig-Tree lane, on Sanday night last, upon the Governmen. Factory Bill. On Monday evening could get it repealed. He proposed F. O'Connor, of the miners of the Durham district was held on the miners of the Durham district was held on The following report of the Council was read by

the new discoveries exhibited, and the astonishing effects produced; but as these will be much better understood by a condensed report of the proceedings, we give an outline of the operations and effects no doubt, much of it will be disbelieved by many parties, but hundreds of our townsmen who witnessed the extraordinary effects can be appealed to for the truth of these statements. Shortly after eight o'clock the lecturer and chief operator, Mr. Sladen, a member of the Socialists' Mesmeric Class, mounted the platform, accompanied by Mr. Briggs and two boys, one named John Briggs, aged about 17 years, dark hair and eyes, apparently such a subject as mesmerisers desire; the other named Uriah Walls, aged about 18, but quite of a different temperament and disposition, light hair, ruddy countenance; in appear-

ance altogether an unlikely subject. Both of these times; but at first the one named Walls could ness of the evening was commenced by a short address by Mr. Sladen, after which he proceeded their backs towards each other. A brass chain same."

was then made fast round the wrist of each, passing, in the sitting posture of the boys, over the shoulder of each, so that it was not in contact with anything but the clothes of each boy and the skin of the wrists. The operator proceeded to mesmerize, the one named Briggs, (the most likely one to be operated upon), by contact of the thumbs and a steadfast gazs. Both of the boys were in the fourth stage of the mesmeric sleep in one minute. A few passes were made over the head; and then "self esteem" was excited on one of the boys. They both rose up together, with apparent self confidence. On "combativeness" being excited in Briggs, Walls exhibited the feeling very markedly, the development of this organ being larger in him than in Briggs,

and he apparently possessed more muscular energy. On Walls being operated upon, Briggs exhibited the feeling so decidedly, that it must have convinced all

Walker, at the price of £200 an acre; and so much belonging to Mr. William Hardwick, at the price of £250 an acre, as, together with the said close, shall not exceed 10 acres, for the erection thereon of a new prison with suitable offices and buildings." Mr. Ald, Luccock seconded the motion.

"That in consequence of the distress now existing Mr. Barr's clerk, that gentleman said that any in this borough, and the great difficulty of collect- householder having paid his poor-rates, and liable ing the various rates, and the heavy burdens on the to the highway rate, was eligible, and might legally rate payers, it is inexpedient at present for the be elected on the Board of Surveyors. Mr. Benj. Council to take any further preparatory proceed- Knowles moved that the Bcard of Surveyors consist ings towards building a new gaol."

Mr. LISTER seconded the amendment. After a short discussion, the motion was carried

amendment being Conservatives. The following resolutions were then put. and carried :---

person or persons competent to estimate the expense, included the names of Geo. Hammond, W. Hornsby, and to superintend the erection of the proposed pri- John Goodison, John Sellers, John Rinder, Edward son and other buildings, and to declare, or authorize | Walker, Joseph Town, Thomas Anderton, Thomas the Gaol Committee, or some other Committee, to Gamble, W. B. Hindle, Wm. Mawson, J. S. Darby, arrange the duties of such person or persons, and and J. Wilkinson. Other names were proposed by

"That the Council do resolve that it is expedient to borrow money for the purpose of completing the | put to him as to what he had done with some wood purchase of the said ten acres of land, and the erection and completion of the new Prison and build. ings in the manner authorized and required by the Act 6 Victoria, cap. 98, and other Acts of Parliament now in force, not exceeding the sum of to repair with. Some confusion took place, and Mr. £40,000. at the lowest rate of interest, to be repaid within thirty years from the time of borrowing the same, either by thirty equal annual instalments, or in such other instalments as the Council shall determine."

It was also resolved to advertise for tenders for loans, on the terms required by the Act.

#### BOBOUGH EXPENDITURE.

The estimates for the Borough expenditure for

should be held in the Churchyard. On its asembling here, however, the vicar " forbade the banns" and consequently another move was made-from the Church yard to the Vicar's Croft. Here, although it was market day, there was "ample room and verge enough." The notice by which the meeting had been convened was Mr. MARTIN CAWOOD moved as an amendment, read at each place. In answer to a question put to of nineteen. This was opposed by Mr. Greveson, engraver, who thought fifteen sufficient, the meeting, however, did not think with him. and carried by a majority of 44 to 6-the six who voted for the the original motion for nineteen. Mr. Joseph Jones then proposed a list of nineteen persons. whom he considered in every way eligible for the office : and Mr. Thos. White proposed a list of "That the Council do immediately appoint some 13, whom he considered qualified. The latter list to exhibit the strange effects of phreno-mesmerism. agree with him or them in respect to the terms on various persons in the meeting, including John The two boys were scated in two chairs, with which he or they shall undertake and execute the Stowe, George Dufton, Thomas Tilney, John Frankland, Thomas Brumfitt, and Robert Baker, Esq. On Mr. Tilney being proposed, some questions were blocks, which he had taken from the Highway in Vicar Lane, and substituted stones in their stead. These, he (Tilney) said were at his yard, but they were ready when they were wanted Tilney appeared to be glad to escape the further questioning of the meeting. The voting was then proceeded with, and the following persons, including the entire list of Mr. Joseph Jones, except two who d. clined to stand, were elected by very large majorities. a show of hands being taken for each candidate :-- Messrs. Wm. Gregg, butcher, Shambles ; T. Clarkson, shoemaker, Central Market; George Dufton; John Goodison, milk dealer, York Road; Joshua Hobson, publisher of the Northern Star; John Sellers, tallow chandler, Leadenhall ; Thomas

# THE NORTHERN STAR

### STAFFORDSHIRE ASSIZLS.

STAFFORD. THURSDAY, MARCH 30. (Before Mr. Justice Erskine and a Special Jury)

REGINA T. COOPER, RICHARDS, AND CAPPUR.

Mr. Justice ERSKINE proceeded at nine o'clock this sequently, in his address to the Jury. he, the de- order was restored. whatever to do. The defendan's were charged, great disturbance. with divers other persons, with having un- Joseph Johnson-Saw the defendant on the 19th of ful means. The object might be perfectly lawful, but now produced. if its promotion was attempted by illegal means, then . The placed was then put in and read, and was as an unlawful conspiracy was clearly established. If, as follows :-was the case in a recent trial in another part of the country, there had been a count in the indictment which would have allowed him to reserve a case for the Court above, he should have gladly availed himself of that course; but here he had no option, but was compelled at once to give an opinion upon a point raised in the indictment. The result of his examination of the law upon the subject was then, that any number of workpeople had a perfect legal right to combine to com- laid in the first count of the indictment. pel masters to raise their wages; and if it was competent for them to agree not to work for certain wages the 19th of August, about seven o'clock. There weie see why it was not equally competent for them to agree spoke of the Queen's proclamation, and said there was an illegal conspiracy could be supported. But it would was frightened and went home.

D88C9. (Signed by the Mayor and nine other Magistrates.) Mr. S. Beale sworn.-Was the Mayor of Birmingham in August last. There was great excitement prevailing morning to sum up this protracted case. He was sorry, in the town, and there was a great influx of strangers, after the patient attention which the jury had exhibited many of them colliers. There were many Chartist during the inquiry, that it would be necessary for him to meetings held. Heard of the meeting of the 13th of detain them while he entered at length into the evi- August. The magistrates met, and gave directions to dence on the part of the Grown and the defence; but, Mr. Bargess, the Commissioner of Police. There were although unquestionably much time had been lost in meetings on the 16th and 17th. They began about six useless cross-examination of the witnesses for the prose o'clock in the evening and ended about dark. They cation, he did hope the jury would consider such a were held at Duddeston-row. There were about 1,000 course was nothing more than a manifestation people, working men. Between the 16th and the 20th of just homage by the defendant Cooper to the the excitement greatly increased. On the 20th the system of jurisp udence under which he was then magistrates met again, and issued the placard. There taking his trial. Whatever might be the result, while were at this time placards calling a meeting for the 22nd. no man could do otherwise than deeply deplore the O'Neill's placard came out first, or at least he saw it distress which existed in the Potteries at the time these first. Fears extensively prevailed in the town. The outrages occurred, on the other hand, no man could notices were issued and posted by the authority of the excuse the tumults and violence which then took place magistrates, and special constables sworn in. The The Learned Sergeant, in his reply on the part of the magistrates applied for and obtained additional military Grown, had truly observed, in the language of Mr. assistance. There were large bodies assembled in vari-Curran 'he had knewn tumult and violence to make ons parts of the town on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th; many :ich poor, but he had never known it to make a but the magistrates and police prevented any regular poor man rich." He (the Learned Judge: regretted meeting. Business was during the whole of the time, that the defendant Cooper, in cross-examination, had in a great measure, suspended. The inhabitants were thrown imputations upon the motives of Major Tench, alarmed, and the peace of the town was greatly enthe gallant officer who, in the discharge of a necessary dangered. The defendant was apprehended early in duty, had caused the military to act on the morning of the morning of the 26th, and committed the same day, the 16th of Angust ; but he was glad to find, that sub- fter which no further meeting was attempted, and fendant, had shown better taste, and had arguitted It was then proved that during the week preceding the gallant efficer of doing more than what he the one in which the defendant was apprehended there considered his duty on that occasion. With was a great in flux of colliers into Birmingham, who these circumstances they (the Jury) had nothing were spread all over the town, and there was very

lawfully and seditionsly conspired to excite the August fix a placard, corresponding with the one propeople to riots, ronts, &c., in breach of the public duced, on a wall by the Green Man public-house, in peace, and to excite and prevent the due execution of Moor-street, Birmingham. Read it at the time and left the law. Now, a conspiracy was an attempt on the it there. It appeared to attract attention. Had no part of persons to accomplish a certain object by unlaw- doubt the placard he saw was in the same words as that

- "Chartists-The men of the north have struck work ! The people are being murdered ! Attend at Daddeston row to-night ! Come in your thousands !"
  - There was no printer's name upon it.

Witnesses were then called, who proved the uttering of the words at the meeting of the 15th of August, as

Sarah Mann-Was at a meeting in Duddeston-row on

into peril and incur the consequences of any measures derstand me, gentlemen. that may be adopted for the apprehension of the ill-dispesed, and the preservation of the public

tate to be proper and right. nine o'clock.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

of the people being hunted down by such fellows. practice as to accomplices. His Lordship remarked Bad man, as the Learned Serjeant said he was, he upon the supposed intention to call off in some degree have been this morning called upon to answer these trumpery charges, for he had then seen the "learned counsel looking quite ugly at one another" on the brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the server. "The poor shall never brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land, "the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land, "the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land, "the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the isona of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the land, "the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the land of the land, "the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the land of the land," the Bible said, and it must be brasking down of the land of the the very rakings and scum of Birmingham, who | couldn't cure. There must always be poor people, dirty work in which he was engaged. As to the pended mainly upon themselves and their own conproof of alarm having been caused, beyond that of duct, and the rich should set them the example. In an old woman who sold cabbages having, put up her considering the language of the 19th, the terms of the of these vile blackguards, and it was more desirable to make a population intelligent by lecturing on ourred to him. His Lordship then read and observed summer evenings than to encourage people to sot in upon the words used at the meeting of the 22nd. public houses. There was nothing that he saw As to those of "Bring them in your jacket pockets," against him to answer, except the tomfoolery sentence mentioned by Portlock. "Bring them in your but it was for the jury to consider and determine jacket pockets." How could they bring the police- what their true import was. Then as to the words, men in their jacket pockets !-- and it was to the "Force to force," what could they mean else than policemen that the word "them" was by this witness setting the people to resist the authorities ! There, made to refer. He had been opposed to the colliers then, were the instructions for a placard given to the coming into the town, and he thought that the Anti- printer by the defendant. The printer thought that Corn Law League had not been benefitting the work- seme of the words were too strong, and refused to print ing classes. He had had nothing to do with their them, and some were struck out, which, though legigiven by employers, he Mr. Justice Erskine did Bot eight or nine hundred persons present. The defendant strikes, but had told the people that if friend Sturge ble enough, they would put out of their consideration. found them the money for the support of themselves The defendant was to be responsible only for what and combine for any other legal object. He say nothing one at the time of the Ball-ring concern. &c. She then and their wives and families, they might strike as he had actually adopted. What remained called upon in the law to render such an assumbly or combination proved the uttering of the words as laid in the second soon as they pleased. He complained of the great the people in two large characters, "To work no Hegel. Then, if the obtainment of the Charter was a count of the indictment. There was a puliceman before (xpenses that he had been forced to incur in having more," and spoke of their " delivery from the hellish means pursued were not of an unlawful character, be spy, and said, "Stone him;" "Fetch him out of the to be admitted to bail, previously to which he had be for the jury to say whother or not the defendants, in Ebenezer Portlock-Saw a crowd of persons on the party, and it he was a rogue, he was an open, and ness and understanding, and, one would think, must the means they adopted for the establishment of the 22nd, coming slong Summer-lane. Went with his not a sly, cunning, hypocritical rogue. If it was to have seen and known the operation of these meetings People's Charter, did not conspire to bring about that brother into a public-house there. White, the defendant, err, to be a friend of the whole family of man, then at such a time. The people, in giving up the meeting result by incitements to violence and tumult; whether came, and there were thousands of people. The defen- had he erred, and not else. There had been no more that had been intended (Sturge's and O'Neill's) they did not intend, by advising a cessation of labour, dant addressed them, and said they had been misled by disturbance than there would have been after a dog had acted in accordance with the law, and upon the to produce discontent and those tumults and outrages O'Neill and Sturge's party, who had been negotiating with a kettle tied to his tail, and all the children in principle that the better part of valour was discrewhich succeeded. If they the jury were of opinion with the police. He said that he had called a meeting Birmingham would willingly subscribe a halfpenny tion, and he wished that the defendant had given that the defendants intended inflatting the Govern- for the following night, in Duddeston-row, and he would a piece for such a spree next week, and for this them up too. One of the policemen had very proment or the Legislature by force and intimidation, then hold his meeting force to force, if they would do as he cause there had been all the police in hundreds, the charge in the indictment was fully make out. The did. The people chered, and said "We will." He drawn up rank and file, and the military and all that "Whether he wasn't the worst person in all Birthe evidence. Alluding to the turn-out at Mr. Ridg- will bring the sticks in your jacket-pockets, and it after a few little boys who threw pebbles at one had not been judicious in the defendant to cast as-

ing the state of popular excitement at the time. at work at Manchester. It appeared that this out the most wanton, unjustifiable manner, for forty-eight The Defendant-I have perfect confidence in yeu, The people had been peaceable. This circumstance break was not got up for the purpose of carrying any hours longer. If a committee were granted, he should gentlemen of the jury, and seek to put no further re- was ambiguous, because it did not appear whether public measure; but after this time delegates were be able to prove that it was well known to the magisstraint upon you than your own consciences may dic-tate to be proper and right. they were so because they were so minded, or be-chosen and met, and nearly all those individuals who tate to be proper and right. The turned but declared for what was called the Charter. his fellow-prisoners could not have been better as re-The Court then adjourned to Monday morning, at meeting in Summer-row had been after the posting With respect to this demand for the Charter, or political garded the gentlemen who presented themselves for of O'Niell's placard. At the meeting on the 15th, equality, he would only say that these people were that purpose. "Shortly after, your petitioner was again in Duddeston-row, the language was certainly very quite as well entitled as any other class to demand imprudent, if used. With regard to the spies, what what they conceived to be their political rights | days' confinement in New Bailey lockups, was liberated At nine o'clock this morning GEOEGE WHITE, the could be more irrational than for the policemen to On the fourteenth of August, things had taken Chartist, in a tone of uprightness and injured inno- be sent in their uniforms for the purpose of noting a very different turn from what was expected, and £400, to appear at Liverpool, and answer to the second cence, commenced his defence. He spoke in an what was said! They went for such purpose in plain from that moment a degree of severity-a degree of charge of conspiracy. That your petitioner appeared at Irish brogue, and began by observing upon the clothes of course. It wasn't a question whether the oppression and unconstitutional proceedings of the most Liverpool, when the first charge upon which your peti-character of the witnesses brought against him, and jury morally approved of the conduct of these police-disgraceful kind were resorted to on the part of the tioner was arrested, and after suffiring thirteen days. said, that surely the jury could not think of convict-ing upon the evidence of such blackguards as those by them to have been done as they stated. The evi-in the turn out. A proclamation was issued by the policemen, "of that fine Mr. Tandy and the rascally dence was admissible, though it might come from an magistrates, as he had been informed, in which protected and, as he believes, from a knowledge the prosecutor spy Daly." He complained of the spy system, and impure and a tainted source, as was the every day tion was promised to life and property, and in which had that his witnesses were most grossly and foully had entertained the blackguard Daly at his table the military from the north, and then proceeded to and, if he was correctly informed-and the matter to complain of the unconstitutional conduct pursued in his private house, where he had been prying into read the words alleged to have been used at the could be easily investigated by the committee, if it towards him by the authorities and police of Manches his private thoughts, and then came into the witness- meeting of the 19th, and in allusion to those about should be granted-some of these millowners who had ter; your petitioner, therefore, prays that your honourbox telling point blank lies against him. He had the former dreadful insurrection and burning at the seen the proclamation, and had therefore resisted the able House will be pleased to institute an immediate insinuated himself into the good graces of the de- Bull ring observed, "What was this for but to set the mob in their attempt to enforce the turn-out, were inquiry into your petitioner's case." Thus, then, the fendant, as a private individual, seeking to have the people to act against the Government and the laws ?" blamed by these magistrates for resisting the mob.- result was, that when they went to trial at Liverpool gun trade taught him, and for these honest services He then read and remarked on the placard which (Hear, hear.) Now, what was the state of the count the whole charge was abandoned, and thus these men Mr. Commissioner Burgess had made him a sergeant. the defendant had been seen to affix upon the wall. try between Colne and Burnley at this time ; and what were kept niveteen days in prison without bail, when He didn't think on Sat rday night that he should As to the prospects that were held out to the people was the conduct of some of the magistrates and mill- it was clear, from the very commencement, that the breaking down of their witnesses, and thought that so; it ever was a world of trials-all had their the bound of trials-all had their admission into Colne, and promised Mr. Folds (magis-He (Mr. Duncombe) should now call the attention of the bound of the trials-and the greater part of the ills which those from his home and his wife and child upon the evi- who gathered round the defendant complained of trate of Colne) that no property should be destroyed, the House to the cases of Mr. Turner and three other dence of such a set of blackguards as they had seen, were such as Kings and Lords couldn't create and upon which he ordered the soldiers to open out, and persons, some of whom had been confined for thirteen had been the companions of Mr. Griffiths (the attor- and the existence of the poor would be the blessing Mooney, and also gave him £1 out of his own pocket, bighly respectable printer in Manchester, and the supney for the Crown) for months? He thought that of the rich, if, as he could wish, all did their duty as upon the understanding that life and property posed offence with which he was charged was the Mr. Griffiths would ere this have been tired of the some did. The happiness and good of the poor de-should be kept inviolate. Now, if the late printing the placed which was affixed to the door of shutters, there was none. The meetings had been be- preliminary placard were to be noticed, but he again with it money out of his own pocket, when he had a was examined. When he was arrested, also, a very tween the hours of six and half-past 8 in the evening, observed, that it was fair to give the defendant the sufficient force to keep them back? I have received great outrage was committed with respect to two of his and not in the night time, according to the evidence benefit of any ingenious suggestion as to the context, from Bacup, information respecting the conduct of apprentices, who were carried away by the superin. because they did not know what it was, but none octhey were nonsense, taken literally as deposed to,

processions, &c., as they will thereby bring themselves one side, and the other remains to be told. You un- it was, however, only evidence in this case as show- to turn out. At the end of three days hardly a mill was but it was determined to prolong the imprisonment, in arrested on a second charge of conspiracy, and after seven upon fluding two sureties of £200 each, and himself in it was stated that those who resisted the turn out and perjured, and that your petitioner had ample means to continued to work should receive ample protection ; prove them so. That your petitioner has great reason the town was handed over to a Chartist of the name of days, and some for nineteen days. Mr. Turner was a outbreak had not been concocted by other than Leach, and for which he was apprehended. For this the working classes, would this dispenser of justice Mr. Turner was taken up, and confined in one of the have given the town into the hands of the people, and cells of the Town-hall for three or four days before he some of the manufacturers in that neighbourhood. Mr. tendent of police (Mr. Beswick) under the pretext that Brooks, of Suppyside. I believe the son of the alder if the apprentices appeared before the magistrates with man (this information is from men who were there, and Mr. Turner they could get back earlier to tell the result are ready to make oath upon it), said to them, when to Mrs. Turner. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked whether this was the people wont to stop his works, 'that they were taking the right plan; that by such means they would alleged in any petition from this person? Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that Mr. Turner had not be able to compel the Government to do something for them, and by no other means.' He also went round presented any petition to the House, but he had been his works, and showed them his boilers, whilst they equested by that individual, and by Mr. Tinker and Mr. Seddons, to make their respective cases known to drove in the plugs. He gave them every encouragement, and told them where the other print-shops were the house. Turner, then, was carried to the cells, and in they neighbourhood, and the people proceeded from after the lapse of time which he had already described. his works to stop the others; he also gave them some. and after all the impediments which had been thrown thing to eat. Mr. George Hamilton gave them food in his way of getting bail, he was liberated. Turner, on when they stopped his mill; this gent eman lives at hearing the nature of the charge against him, and be

Irwell-terrace, near Bacup, Lancashire. Mr. White- lieving that he had been guilty of no offence, on his head gave them bread, butter, ham, and cheese, when trial at Liverpool pleaded guilty to the mere circumthey stopped his works. Mr. Ackroyd, Bacup, gave stance of having printed the placard, and since then hwful object, which, u questionably, it was, and the her, and many of the people cried out that he was a been forced to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench tyranny that blasted the hopes and the prospects of them, when they stopped his mill, both food and he had not been called up for judgment. Bit was this the people." Now, those to whom he referred were money. With respect to Mr. Folds, when in the an offence of such a nature that appearson merely charged did not see how, under such circumstraces, a charge of mob." &c. There was a great disturbance, and she been detained in prison for eleven weeks-shameful no more the people than were "the three tailors of police office after my arrest, I heard the superintend- with it should be locked up in a felon's cell, not more it was. He had opposed Sturge and all of that Tooley-street," The defendant was a man of acute- ent of the police say that Mooney could not be arrested; than thirty inches wide, and where there was not capathat the magistrate had acted rather injudiciously; bility for four men to sleep, and where the place was that they had given Mooney the power to stop the swarming with vermin? This was a most revolting mills; and that he had done so under the sanc- proceeding towards those who were presumed to be tion of the magistrates. This I can haffirm." Such innocent in the eye of the law--(hear). The apprenproceedings would certainly lead any one to suppose tices were carried away under the pretence that they that th millowers and the magistrates did not object to would shortly return and inform Mrs. Turner of the the mills being stopped; but the moment those persons result; but instead of that they were conveyed to the declared in favour of certain political rights, a very Isle of Man and kept there for the purpose of giving diff-rent course was pursued from what had hitherto information and evidence against their employer. These been followed. On the 11th of August, he believed the apprentices were kept in the Isle of Man until the Learned Judge then proceeded to read over and analyze said, "You will come prepared to meet the police; you stuff, and the Learned Judge thought that it magistrates first assembled at the Town hall respecting special commission sat at Liverpool last October. As this movement, and they sent for Sir C. Shaw. That he had just stated, Mr. Turner, thinking that he had

me evidence. Allowing to the torn bit of the been guilty stated, bit to be bis duty to give in a list of the been guilty at their work, and were willing to mingham and England shouldn't disperse them." with great care, for nobody appeared to have been without proving anything against any one of them. There was a man dressed as a Quaker, who said he bit to be bis duty to give in a list of the bit to be the bit of th ner the witnesses had described, went, and by terror or had brought four hundred colliers into the town to who committed him, he saw on the bench laughing, very unfortunate. With the defendant's letter to t. wa of Manchester; upon receiving which, some of the ment. When the persons who were engaged in getting by force compelled then to desist from their work, that support the meeting, and O'Neill and Storge had de-meeting was an unlawful meeting; and if they were seried them. satisfied that that was recommended by Geoper, the A placard, as subjoined, had been, on the 19th, posted but it was no joke to him, the fun of the thing was to say of himself what therein appeared about his and had originated the outrages which had taken place. that they were not necessary for the prosecution of their Upon which, as he (Mr. Duncombe) had been informed, employer and the other persons against whom charges Sir C. Shaw said that this was not the case, for that he had been brought respecting the placard, they sent the knew that the persons who originated the turn-out and superintendent of police to Mr. Turner, and said that the disturbances were the hired advocates of the Corn- he must take back his apprentices. Mr. Turner replied, Law League- (loud cries of "hear, hear," from the no, they had left his service, to the great injury of his ministerial benches.) This was also one of the allegation business, and the persons who had induced them to de tions in the petition which he had presented from South 180 were the responsible parties. Upon this Mr. Bes. Shields, and if the allegation was capable of being dis- wich, thinking to alarm Mr. Turner, pulled out a letter proved, the committee would be a very proper tribunal which he alleged he had received from Mr. Gregory, for that purpose. The proceedings, however, which the gentleman who was sent down by the Government all the police. When before the magistrates he lost | Sentence will be pronounced in the Court of them took place towards the working classes were of to investigate the cause of these disturbances, and read the most unjust nature, and the petitioners were per- it to him, in which it was stated, that if Mr. Turner fectly right in saying, that punishment should not did not take back the boys, that the Government would be allowed to fall on the heads of those individuals have him up to London, and proceed to have sentence who had received some encouragement, but upon passed upon him. Now he (Mr. Duncombe) should like the originators and promotors of these disturb- to see the Government which would, after this, bring ances. But what was the conduct which those up this person for judgment because he did not comply magistrates of Manchester pursued towards those with the orders which were alleged to have been made who were supposed to be guilty of what he supposed he respecting these apprentices by Mr. Gregory, and whom, must call political offences? On this point he would by the bye, he still refused to receive. Then, with refer to the first petition which he had presented, respect to the cases of Messrs. Tinker and Seddons; he from James Leach, bookseller and stationer, of 40, Oak- thought that their treatment had been still worse. He street, Manchester. It appeared that it was intended | would read to the House a statement which had been by himself and other delegates to hold a public meet. made to him on this point by these two persons. They ing on the 16th of August, in commemoration of the stated-" On the 14th of August, 1842, we, Isaa memory or Mr. Hunt, for that was the anniversary of Tinker and George Seddon were apprehended and taken the day known by the name of the Peterloo-day. The from our beds at two o'clock in the morning by the petition commenced thus :-- "That your petitioner was superintendent of the police, Richard Beswick, and a arrested on the 17th day of August. 1842, on a charge numerous body of special constables and soldiers. We of sedition and conspiracy, and after being confined in a were then taken to the Town Hall, Manchester, and dark, dirty, and damp cell from Wednesday till Friday, after undergoing the ordeal of searching were locked was then, for the first time, brought up before the up, without an hearing before a magistrate, or examagistrates, Messrs. Foster and Maude; and, eter an mination during a period of six days, that is to say, from examination, was remanded till Tuesday, Mr. Beswick, two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, until ten o'clock superintendent of the Manchester police, stating by a.m. on the following Friday. At this period (Friday) that time he should be prepared with his witnesses." | we were brought before the stipendiary magistrate, % Now he would ask the Honourable and Learned Attor. Maude, when Beswick, not being prepared with enney-General whether he (Mr. Duncombe) was not cor- dence, we were remanded until the following Tuesday. rect in designating this imprisonment of the petitioner, On this occasion our able barrister, Mr. Green, proved without examination, from Wednesday to the follow that the several charges of the indictment were only ing Tuesday, an illegal transaction on the part of the misdemeanour offences. The officer who apprehended magistrates? The law was, that, when a man was us refused to shew his authority for so doing. We arrested, he should be carried before a magistrate as were again remanded till the following Friday, when soon as possible, but it appeared that this petitioner no evidence being forthcoming, we were again remander was arrested on the Wednesday, and was not carried till the Tuesday next: we were then brought up in a before a magistrate at all until the Friday, although close court, and our friends refused admission. Mr. there was a magistrate sitting up stairs in the place Beswick again appeared, but stated that he had no where he was confined. It appeared that when Mr. evidence to adduce, although he confessed, the had Leach was carried before the magistrates, Messrs. rausacked the town for that purpose.' We were not Maude and Foster, they did not take the trouble to in admitted to bail, to appear again in a fortnight, and quire into the case, but remanded him, without exami- were compelled to find two bona fide sureties of £100 nation, to the following Tuesday : this, he contended, each. At the time appointed we again appeared a was an illegal proceeding, and he should like to see the the Borough Court, when Beswick having communilawyer who would say that it was not so. The peti- cated to the magistrates that there was no evidence, we tioner proceeded to say, "That good and substantial were dismissed. You will thus perceive we were in bai was offered, but was refused, on the ground that prison nineteen days, and eleven days on bail. In conthe offince was of so heincus a nature that no bail clusion, it may be well to state that we have both been could be accepted." He begged to remind the Hause, unemployed since that period, and have scarcely the that the offence for which Mr. Leach was arrested was, chance of succeeding again. Seddon, who is a delicate that a placard was posted at his door in which the man, is fast declining, and Tinker and family are suffer people were called upon to declare for the Charter. ing severely." These persons were in prison in this 'That your petitioner then, with thirteen others, was | way for ninsteen days, and there never was a greater confined in a very narrow cell, where there was scarcely violation of the liberty of the subject than in this proroom for two persons to pass each other, and where ceeding. It might be well to state that these me, had the stench arising from a privy at one end of it, along been almost constantly out of employment since with the disagreeableness of so many being confined to that period, and they assured him that there was scarcely gether in so small a space, rendered it most intolerable any chance of their obtaining it again. After and disgusting. That at night your petitioner, with this do not toll him that this was law, or anything like three others, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Tinker, and Mr. law, for the Habeas Corpus Act was virtually and pro-Siddons, were locked up in a cell two yards and a half by tically repealed if such proceedings as these were to be two, in which there were two beds, two feet and a half tolerated. From the case of Leach and his associates each in breadth ; one of these cells are usually allowed in the prison, he would proceed to that of Skevington. for two prisoners, though they be felons. The beds This person, in the petition which he presented to the were swarming with vermin, and the narrowness of House, stated that "in the month of August last the them rendered it impossible for your petitioner, with people deemed it right to cease working, but were the other prisoners, to take off their clothes. The peaceable. On the day before the people struck consequences was, that your petitioner, with the other | (Thursday, August 18th), the magistrates of this disprisoners, never undressed for thirteen nights." It ap- | trict commenced swearing in constables; and on the Fripeared that the petitioner, as well as those contined day, the day the people struck, they swore in the whole with him, were remanded for thirteen days, because the day-they sworn in, drinking at the public expense superintendent of police thought proper to tell the A peaceable meeting was held at six o'clock in the Magistrates that if they were remanded, he should be evening, and notwithstanding the two special constadefendant's letter to Cooper (proved to be in his hand- after dusk riotously and tamultuously, to the great route of an order that the committee, in order the committee, i the 13th, and a print of the Qaten's proclamation issued on the 13th, and a print of the Qaten's proclamation issued of the solutions; and it would be necessary, if not to the 12th of December, 1338. The following copies of the notices issued by the Mayor and Magistrates were put in and read.— "CAUTION. "CAUTION. in defiance of the Habeas Corpus Act, which, notwith- and girls to assemble, from curiosity, when, no disturstanding the boast of the government that the ordinary bance having taken place, the riot act was read. On law had proved sufficient in their hands, had been vir- the following morning, the 20th of August, I was artual y suspended by the magistrates in these districts. rested at my own door, on a charge of using seditions That on Sunday, your petitioner, with thirteen others, language, about one or two hundred policemen, peawere paraded in the prison-yard before Sir Charles sioners, and constables, with the head of Shaw, Inspector Irvin. MacMullen, and others of the police, coming for me, and I was taken below Manchester police. Your petitioner was called out the magistrates. Messrs. Philips and Dawson, and from the rest of the prisoners by Sir Charles Shaw, and the Rev. J. Dudley. On the testimony of one conasked if there was anything he could do to serve your stable, whose evidence was refuted by three witnesses, petitioner; that your petitioner complained of the I was ordered to find bail to keep the peace for all great hardships to which he was subjected, not being months, only one hour being allowed to obtain it allowed to see any of his family or friends, and Bona fide bail being then refused, I was conveyed to requested him to see Mr. Maude upon the subject, Leicester, escorted out of the town by about 500 which he promised to do; that gentleman (Maude) how- policemen, pensioners, and constables, and nine soldiers ever, refused every application made to him, and duting with drawn swords, the soldiers and four policemen the whole period of your petitioner's confinement. going all the way with me. At Leicester I was treated neither friezd nor even legal adviser was allowed to as a felon, and lived on felon's fare, washed in the visit him. That on the following Tuesday, August 23. bath, prison dress, [&c. ; remaining there till the 23rd your petitioner was again brought up before of August, when the difficulties thrown in the way the above-named magistrates, and after a lengthened of bail were removed. Your petitioner further begs examination, was again put back till the Friday fol- to state, that on the following Monday some persons lowing, the prosecutor stating, that by that time he had were taken up on the highway, and required to find no doubt but he would be able to prove a very serious bail for having walking sticks. On Tuesday afternood offence against your petitioner; good and substantial scouting parties were sent out, one of which found bail was again offered, but refused, on the same grounds some men at the monastery, where soup is given away; as before. That on Friday, August 26, your petitioner they brought them away as beggars, getting here about was again brought up, and after an examination of five o'clock the same evening; and after nine, though witnesses had been gone through at great length, was they had been sent to bed, the magistrates had them committed to take his trial at Liverpool, but would be called up, and committed for one month, and one man, allowed out, upon finding two sureties of two hundred because he was known to be a Chartist, to three pounds each, and himself in four hundred, giving months hard labour." With respect to the men who forty-eight hours' notice of bail; that bail was imme- had been taken into custody, and who had been al diately tendered in court; notwithstanding, your luded to by the petitioner, he (Mr. Duncombe) had petitioner wes put back till the forty-eight hours should received a representation regarding their case, from a received a representation regarding their case, from \$ person of the name of Warner, which he would read to the transpire, and was ultimately liberated on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, at four o'clock in the after-House. This paper was dated Loughboro', and proceed "John Mee and others were taken up on the 22nd 0 noon, being ninety-six hours in prison after the bail August, by the inspector and thirtsen of the county had been first tendered in court." Now, it was clear and Monday morning, to communicate with any other is the law. And we further caution all well disposed persons all well disposed persons than one of yourselves upon the subject of this that had been produced. That about the "moral ceeded to pay the visits they intended to pay the visi Continued in our seventh page.)

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defendant and was the result of previous conspiracy al-ut the town and neighbourhood :between them and the other defendants, or between him and any other persons, then that would satisfy the tain and Ireland are aroused-the nation's voice declares. obarge upon this indictment. The Learned Judge, after in loudest tones, that the noble struggle must now be going through the evidence with great care and made. The days of tyranny are numbered. Shall Birpatience, concluded his address at eight o'clock in the mingham, once the Polar star of liberty, now slumber ? evening.

their return found a verdict of Guilty against all the free. defendants, but recommended the defendant Cappur to

would not be brought up for judgment.

felt deeply indebted to his Lordship for his portant subject. kindness and courtesy during the whole of that protracted investigation, and he was worthy of the name of Erskine

The Judge-You bad better say nothing about me. The defendants are to be brought up for judgment next term.

### WARWICK ASSIZES.

CIVIL SIDE, SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

(Before Mr. Baron Alderson and a Special Jury)

(From the Times.)

TRIAL OF GEORGE WHITE.

George While surrendered to answer an indictment for 'unterance of the language on the 15th, as laid in the seditions larguage and riotons and uniawful assembling, first count of the indictment. at Birmingham in August last. The bill had been found of Queen's Banch. On the 29th of October a summons fullows :had been taken out before a Judge at chambers, and the defendant was admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Cresswell on the 10th of November, when recognizances were entered into by himself in £200, and four surelies ; case he should be convicted.

Mr. Serjeant ADAMS, Mr. HILL, Q C., and Mr. WADDINGTON appeared as counsel for the Crown. The defendant undertook his own defence unaided.

Mr. Sergeant ADAMS stated to the Jury the case on behalf of the Crown at some length, as it appeared by the evidence subjoined. He spoke of the fears that we ordered the people to follow us, and held a meeting extensively prevailed in the town and neighbourhood. constables. The Learned Connsel observed upon the Charter and no surrender." extremely mischievons tendency, especially in times of popular excitement, of such proceedings and conduct as the defendant stood accused of. The Gentlemen of the Jury, he said, would hear the evidence, and then Sturge have damned themselves. pronounce whether the charges, or any and which of them, laid in the indictment were made out to their entire satisfaction.

"Men of Birmingham .- A crisis is now come-Bri-No. Awake! Arise! Stand forward in the nation's The Jury retired for about five minutes, and upon moral battle, and declare that now our country shall be

"A great meeting will be held on Monday, Ang 22nd, at ten o'clock, on a piece of ground in Summer-lane, Mr. S. rjennt Talfourd said he would take care that the mar the Asylum, to memorialize the Queen, and to recommendation of the Jury was sitended to; he thought consider what Birmingham shall do in the present awful he might pledge himself that the defendant Coppur state of the country. Is fluential men, of all shades of democratic sentiment, and from various parts of the Cooper, addressing the Judge, said the defendants country, will attend and give their advice on this im-

> " By order of the public meeting held on "Thursday, Aug. 18. in the "Christian Chartist Church, Newhall-street,

"ABTHUR O'NEILL, Secretary." Michael Daly, late a Sergeant of the Birmingham police, and now a sub-inspector of the Staff rdshire force, having given in evidence the words attered at the meeting on the 15th of August, as laid in the first count in the indictment, deposed to the facts that the defendant on that occasion told the people to conduct

themselves in a peaceable manner, for all the authorities wanted was an opportunity of bludgeoning them and cutting them up, and that the people were quiet. George Philip Tandy, a policeman, also swore to the

Issac Cottrill having, on the 26th of August, appreat the Birmingham Borough Sessions, on the 22nd of hended Cooper (the well-known Chartist) searched him October last, at which time the defendant was in cut and found upon his person a letter (proved by the keeper tody under the commitment of the megistra'es, and of the Warwick gool to bein the defendant's handwritthe indictment was removed by ortiorari into the Court ing.) The letter was then put in and read, and was as

#### "Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1842.

"We are in a tremendous state of excitment here: military, pensioners, police, special constables, cannon, in 250 each, that he would appear and plead to the and God knows what are being called into requisition. indictment, and appear on the return of the poster in Sturge and O'Neill sold us on Monday and broke up a meeting which they called in order to defeat ours of the following day. Cooper, there never was greater rascala than they have proved themselves (see the Star of Saturday.) We held our meetings in deflance of proclamations, exhortations, and threats from the magistrates; they covered Duddeston-row with police, but

of 40,000, where we carried the Charter amidst thunderof the meeting of the magistrates on the 20th, and of ing cheers. I forgot to tell you that my house has been their notices by placards and advertisements in the surrounded with police these two nights, and that a public papers of the forbiddance of such meetings. warrant has been issued for my apprehension. I have, He alladed to the state of things which rendered it nevertheless, marched with the 'sovereign people' and necessary for the magistrates to apply for, and the Go. addressed them in defiance of their warrant. We shall vernment to supply, a reinforcement of military. In meet again to night and 'no mistake.' There was some addition to the Dragoons usually quartered in the bar- ugly work last night-my body-guard chucked a raw racks in Birmingham, a force of Infantry and Horse lobster into the canal, and the town has been paraded Artillery had been procured. The Warwickshire, by soldiers, our lads cheering and marching with them Worcestershire, and Staffordshire regiments of cavalry like trumps. I would rather than £10 you were here

" Your democratic brother.

"GEORGE WHITE. "We are getting on gloriously here-O'Neill and

" To Mr. Thomas Cooper, No. 11, Church Gate, Leicester."

the 19th by the defendant (as deposed by the witness police interfered and prevented it; and the defendant

all one side. He knew that he stood in the front body guard, and so on, and the throwing the raw rank of Chartism. "I am a Chartist," he said, but lobster into the canal ? Who was he that he was to were people to be bullied and frightened out of the have a body-guard? The question was, whether avowal of what they thought right ? He argued that they were satisfied that he uttered the words with the Charter was nothing new, and that the very word the intent imputed, &c. If they thought so they poll" meant nothing short of universal suffrage. would convict him. If they could explain it in any He was before the magistrates, it was true, and way consistently with his innocence, he besought there was some chatter about slicks and umbrellas, them to give him the benefit of it. but all that was in evidence was, there was a lot of | The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned little lads running about the street who frightened with a verdict of Guilty, upon the first three counts.

his silk pocket handkerchief, by the way, and some Queen's Bench next term. body pocketed the affront as he did. There was not a greater set of scoundrels and known thieves than the Birmingham police. They had been turned out of various other towns, and prowled about the streets prying into the actions of the people. He had nothing whatever to do with the Bull-ring affair, which was four or five years ago. He came from week, after presentation of petitions on various Leeds to Birmingham two years ago last February. subjects, and some conversation on foreign matters, He had brought a great number of witnesses at a very heavy expense into the town, but he did not know that he should call them to meet this paltry trumpery that was talked of. It would be a loss of time. Every count in the indictment was knocked Robert Brook, of Tudmorden ;- James Leech, of Manup without them, and if the conductors of the prosecution were determined to keep them, the gentleman Brown and nine others, prisoners in Southwell House of the jury, he was not. He said that there was of Correction ;-R. T. Morrison, chairman of a public nothing against him, and, as the case had not been meeting at Nottingham ;-John Skevington, of Loughproved, he called upon them now as honest men, and borough ;-James Arthur, of Carlisle ;-John Allin-on, men who had families of their own, to pronounce him of Stockport ;- Samuel Robinson ;-of Stoke-uponnot guilty of the crime that was alleged against him. Trent ;- James Mitchell, of Southport ;- Samuel His conduct had been such that he had had no need Crowther, of Halifax ;---William Gilpillan, chai man to shrink into holes and corners, as the witnesses for of a public meeting at South Shields :- the Committee the prosccution had been compelled to do, and he to report their opinion, with the evidence, to the had no doubt but that he should walk out of that House." He said that her Majesty had been graciously room honourably acquitted. He trusted that the pleased, in her speech from the throne, to express her state of things would yet be changed, and that those concern that the public peace had been most seriously who were paupirs now would become enabled to disturbed during the last year in the manufacturing earn a competency, and to be honest customers in districts : and her Majesty had also been pleased to the purchase of the manufactures of the rich, to their observe that the ordinary laws of the land had been advantage, and the comfort of themselves, and then sufficient for the suppression of those dirturbances. He that these "blue-coated fat pigs," who were living believed that the House fully concurred in these views: in idleness upon the "vitals" of honest men would but he believed also, that if the House had been in

be dispersed and sont about their business. He, possession of the circumstances which he was now about would not make a long defence ; he would not call to lay before them, they would not have expressed his witnesses; he would not keep the Learned themselves as they did in their address in answer to Judge, the gentleman of the jury, and the counsel that speech. He did not wish it to be understood that waiting there. There was another indictment he intended to impute to the government the slightest against him, and he boped and trusted that they desire to mislead her Majesty, that Heuse, or the counwould get rid of that also in the conrse of the day. try : he believed that the government had been them-What was he charged with, but that he was a selves misled, and that up to the present hour they Chartist, which was no crime at all !

Mr. Serjeant ADAMS-My Lord, as counsel for taken place. He did not mean to say that the ordinary the Crown in the case. I don't think it necessary to law was not sufficient. It was not understood that the exercise my right of reply.

a perfect right to do so if you please. That is a Corpus Act, or of the other acts passed in 1819 and matter only for your own consideration.

the case as it stood without replying.

Mr. Baron ALDERSON then proceeded to sum up, more than the law, and that they had administered it He said that there was no evidence to support the with partiality, cruelty, and oppression. He was aware count for riot, and that the jury should confine their that he was not now about to address an impartial or had been also on duty in the neighbourhood of the now to sing 'Spread the Charter.' I expect to be attention to those for the different seditious language an unprejudiced tribunal; for look whichever way he town and of the iron and coal districts. The pensioners landed in Warwick gaol before Saturday; but, dear charged to have been uttered on the three occasions would, he saw nothing but justices of the peace-thear, too had been embodied and drilled, and great num. Cooper, no matter what befalls me, I have made up my of the 15th, 19th, and 22nd of August, and that of the and laughter)-the great unpaid-ornamenting every bers of the respectable inhabitants sworn in as special mind to stand by our glorious motto, 'The People's unlawful assembling. In order to convict of the former bench of that House. He was aware of the risk he ran, respectively they must be satisfied that the words of the hornet's nest he was bringing about his ears, by were used, that they bore the meaning charged, and the statements which he was about to make; but that they were used with the intent charged. An he had a duty to perform, and he should not shrink unlawful assembling consisted not in that which was from its performance let him please or offend whom calculated to alarm merely timid women and children he might. (Hear, hear, hear.) His motion was not and foolish men, but in what reasonably tended to brought forward with any purty views or feelings excite alarm in persons of ordinary mind and under- whatever, and he trusted that if he should standing, and to interrupt them in the reasonable en- be able to make out a sufficient prima facie Mr. H. M. Griffiths produced the placard affixed on There was a meeting intended for the 24th, but the joyment of their own comforts. If the purpose had case for the inquiry for which he asked, there was such been by the course alleged to change the laws, he a sense of justice in that House that no sentiments of Johnson), the notice of meeting on the 22d signed by ; headed 4,000 or 5,000 persons, and took them to was not prepared to say that it was not an overt act false delicacy would induce any man, or any body of men, O'Neill, the notices by the Mayor and the Mayor and Yardly Fields, in the county of Worcester, three or of high treason, and this was a warning, which in no in that House to shrink from the duty which they owed Magistrates of the 20th (placards and newspapers), the four miles from Birmingham; and the mob returned unfriendly spirit he meant to give on this occasion. to the people-(hear, hear.) He had presented some defendant's letter to Cooper (proved to be in his hand- after dusk riotously and tumultuously, to the great People had a right to indulge their own opinions, petitions to that House which he proposed to refer to a

## THE DEBATE ON MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, in last Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE rose to move-"That a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire into the grievances complained of, and the allegations contained in the petitions of George White, of Birmingham ;chester ;- J. G. Harney, of Sheffield ;- Jonathan were unaware of the illegal transactions which had government had applied to Parliament for any extra-Mr. Baron Alderson.-Very well, you have ordinary powers, such as a suspension of the Habeas 1820; but he appeared there to say that something Mr. Serjeaut ADAMS was satisfied with the leaving more than the ordinary law had been put in force-that the magistrates of England had administered something

" CAUTION. "Public-office, Boronch of Birmingham, August 20, 1842.

ings have been held in various parts of the kingdom of defendant, who reunited and addressed them. caution is at the same time given to all well disposed men was to some extent suspended. persons not to attend or join any such meetings. Notice is also given, that all necessary measures will be adopted Crown. to prevent the assembling of any such meetings, so as disturbance thereof.

#### " CAUTION.

" Borough of Birmingham, August 20, 1842. "We, the undersigned, magistrates acting for the borough of Birmingham, having received information of meetings in this neighbourhood, and having this day It to be our duty to make known to the public in general that, after the publication of her Majesty's proclamation, all assemblies of persons in considerable num. bers having a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace, and to excite the fears of her Majesty's peaceable subjects are illegal, whatever may be their avowed oblect, and wherever held, notwithstanding they may not at the time be stiended with open violence; and we at such assemblages to the peralitics of the law.

the mob: and the police communicated with Sturge and O'Neill, who told the people to go home, and "" net act in violation of the orders of the magistrates." Mir. Sturge, on this occasion, begged of the people to

large bodies of men, who have proceeded from place to ; Other general evidence was used, of the carrying of place at unseasonable hours, and that violent and sedi banners by the mob, of the crowds collected, and of the tions language has been addressed to them, and it has general hooting at the police, the noise, tumult, and

This was the case presented on the part of the

effectually to protect the public peace and prevent the disturbance thereof. on the alleged grounds that he was too much exhausted and not well enough then to conduct his defence as efficiently as he might do and desired, and that several of his witnesses, whose testimony he deemed to be of importance to him, had been prevented from as yet arriving at Warwick.

said borough, ander the present state of disturbance and origin, ander the present state of disturbance infortunately existing in other parts of Rogland, deem it to be our duty to make known to the mobile deem The learned and humane Judge responded, that he tiously, or with wrong motives, to protract the duration of the trial, and he was quite willing to believe that the defendant had no such intention. He then very mildly said, "I will accede to your request, and grant you the indulgence you seek, postponing your hearing until Monday."

The defendant-I humbly thank your Lordship.

Mr. Baron ALDERSON-Gentlemen of the jury, I declare our firm intention to prevent the same, and hope and believe that it is not necessary to cantion yon, to subject any individuals who may be found assisting not in the course of to-morrow, Sunday, or between this and Monday morning, to communicate with any other

Judge) as to that, said that it was a crime, if it ever inhabitants of South Shields. He had presented it to was done, to carry that measure by force. His the House on the 3rd of March, and he had since then Lordship then read the words contained in the first received various communications respecting it from the "Whereas information has been received that meet. disperse, and they began to do so, but were met by the count of the indictment. The object seemed to be to manufacturing districts. The petitioners prayed that obtain what the defendant called the Charter, House to institute an inquiry into the origin of those There was no pretence for saying that the meeting had been in the dark hours of the night. The defen-dant appeared to have concluded with an exhortation had ordered it to be printed had caused to be been represented that such meetings are intended to be great confusion, and consequent alarm that were cre- to peace and tranquility. It was for the jury to say, expunged from it certain words which applied to the held within this borough; notice is hereby given, that ated, and of the facts that people closed their shutters how far the import of the language might have been conduct of individuals. The petitioners expressed their no such meetings will be permitted to assemble, and from apprehension, and that the ordinary business of varied by the context and the rest of the speech, regret at the disturbances which had taken place; they which they had not before them. He had felt it to stated that they did not attribute them altogether to the be his duty, in a case at Derby, to suggest possible distressed state of the people, but they considered that contexts, making the matter of a less guilty, or more the causes of the late outbreak were mainly owing to innocent nature. Here it did not occur to him how the inflammatory and revolutionary tendency of to do so, but he enjoined the jury to take it into the speeches of the Anti-Corn-Law League-(cheers their consideration whatever of this nature might from the Ministerial benches.) They stated fairly and reasonably be suggested by their own that whilst their friends were suffering imprisonminds. His Lordship then proceeded to read the ment, expatriation, &c., those who were the evidence. As to the excited state of the people at causes of the disturbances were at liberty, and the time, he observed that what might not be dange- they asked the House to institute a strict and scrutinizrous at one time, and under one state of circumstances, might be so in the extreme at another, and under The Hon. Speaker then ran over the principal incidents another state of circumstances. It might be safe of the beginning of the strike first in Staffordshire and

and not dangerous to introduce a red hot poker into then in Lancashire, which being already familiar to our a grate full of coals, whereas it might be dangerous readers we omit. Speaking of the meeting at Manand unsafe to introduce it into one full of gunpowder chester, on the 9th of August, in Granby-row Fields, to or other explosive material. It appeared that at which the Ashton men were escorted by Mr. Maude the meeting not many of the strangers in the town | and the Common Clerk, he said, that meeting was adhad been observed present. The notice of the magis-trates was a very judicious and proper proclamation tist, in the presence of the stipendiary magistrate and to have been put forth at that time, forbidding meet- the common clerk ; in the course of his address Doyle ings of this description. The Queen's proclamation said that there could be no doubt of the meeting being had been extensively posted in the town as well as a lawful one, the stipendiary magistrate being present in other parts of the kingdom, and it contained an and that no one could afterwards object to anything exhortation to the magistrates to be vigilant and prompt. The placard that had been issued by O'Niell the defendant was not responsible for, and satisfied there was a degree of sanction given to these from joining in, we being present at, any such meetings trial. At present you have heard, you know, only battle" was a piece of fudge that they always put in. they entered Manchester, and invited the different mills was required to inquire! into the solvency of the bail;

had no doubt that if the House would give him a com- if honourable gentlemen would carefully read these diors passed through a narrow causeway, which leads Member select, as worthy of the consideration of the man who was described to the House as a guiltless MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. mittee, that he should be fully able to prove this. All various petitions, and inquire into the subject, they to the barracks, Samuel Crowther, a nail-maker by House I If he might judge of the individual cases, person, who had publicity pleaded guilty, who had any (Continued from our Sixth Page.) kinds of intimidation was practized by the police would be satisfied that there was ample ground for trade, who resides in King-street, when the soldiers he would give his word to the Houre that there was submitted to the law; and this mad, who had acthem all to the Longhborough police station for safety towards those who signified their willingness to become these complaints, and that it was essential an in-them all to the Longhborough police station for safety towards those who signified their willingness to become these complaints, and that it was essential an in-had passed, what to look for one of his children that not the slightest pretence to justify an inquiry. knowled his off noe, the Hon. Member said that inthe middle of the night called them out of bed, bail for the petitioner. In one instance one of the gairy should be made into the conduct of the house-he was within a few yards of There were none of the individuals brought before committed no off more at all. Was in the bed at a third that house he was within a few yards of There were none of the individuals brought before committed no off more at all. sind use a the Governor's house. He saked the super- who happened to be a licensed victualler, and who had been was with the soldlers or standing by at the time be justify the statement that had been made. He card, but that he also affirmed that he had been intendent if he saw them begging? He said, 'No, but offered to become bail for the petitioner, and said to ject should compare the observations he should submit to guiley of no offence ? Was that, indeed, the mode in should compare the observations he should submit to guiley of no offence ? Was that, indeed, the mode in the same begging and the street should compare the observations he should submit to guiley of no offence ? Was that, indeed, the mode in should compare the observations he should submit to guiley of no offence ? Was that, indeed, the mode in the same as the street should compare the observations he should submit to guiley of no offence ? Was that, indeed, the mode in the same as the street should compare the observations he should submit to guiley of no offence ? Was that, indeed as the same as the compare of the former as the compa they ithe prisoners) had said they were begging. His him, "Your licence will be in dauger on the next another case to which he would now call the attention at the time. Crowther was in the attention of the House with the authentic which, when the mercy of the Crow the index t they in provide some bail of the authentic which the authentic which the authentic which the authentic which which the authentis authentic which the authentic which the authentic which the When J. Mee told him his name, the worthy Magis-In consequence of these proceedings, notwithstanding trate's reply was, 'Oh, I shall send you for three good bail was effered for the liberation of the petitioner, months to hard labour, and I am very sorry I cannot he "was confined in solitude and cold for the space and certainly he could not compliment the Henourable in addition to which he good with 5d, per pay pension, was for longer.' 'And is your name Green?' to of eleven weeks, during which time your petitioner's and Gallant Gentleman opposite, the member for South non- And is your name Green?' to of eleven weeks, during which time your petitioner's and Gallant Gentleman opp-site, the member for South trade before the misfortune happened, but has Nor did he think that the persons in whose behalf who were brought before the tribunals of them ment you the answer being 'Yes' 'Then you may wife gave birth to a child, and was thereby inca. Nottingbamshire, for the views of justice upon which never been able to work since; he had 2s. per week inquiry was prayed were judiciously selected. He country, and who thus proved how worthy they from the parish for six weeks, they would then relieve would mention their names as he found them in the were of the leniency with which they had been ga. Without any reason whatever being expressed, pacitated from attending to your petitioner's business, he had conducted the administration of the law on that him no longer; he is now obliged to live on his pension, notice of the Hon. Gentleman's motion, and in the treated-(loud cheers)? But, so far as he the others were sent for one month each; and when thereby subjecting him to serious loss, independent of occasion, on the bench of the Quarter Sessions at Not. they arrived at Leicester prisen, the Governor ques- the agony of mind which he had to endure." The tingham. What did Jonathan Brown, Harney, and or be a burthen upon some one else; he is fifty four exact order in which they are put down. There was was concerned, such conduct should have no intioned them. He told them "it was a very mean case, whole of his papers, the petitioner stated, were taken the eight other petitioners complain of? It would ap. years of age; he is a married man, and has a wife and George White, of Birmingham; he did not state fluence upon him. It would not, in the least defor I believe you are innocent;' and the chaplain ques- from him, and when, on his bail being at length per- pear that that district, at the time of the general exsmall family." (Hear, hear.) The above is strictly with entire certainty, but be believed that this man gree induce him to call Turner up for judgment. tioned them very closely, and said, 'I believe you are fected, he applied for his letters and papers to be given citement, partook of the prevalent agitation; but there it from Crowther himself, he says he was lately convicted before Mr. Baron Gurney. The Hon. Gentleman presented petitions-these innocent, because you are all in one mind, and one tale; to him, in order to that he might prepare his defence, was this marked difference in respect to what took thinks he shall never be able to work any more. (Hear, The next was Robert Brook, of Todmorden, an petitions he had read, and he came there prepared to but God was visiting them for some of their former sins.' they, as well as his other property that had been place at Nottingham and its neighbourhood, that there hear.) Now it was to be observed that in the particular individual who had been convicted in Lancashire. answer them, the Hon. Member pulled out of his pocket a variety of papers, the accuracy of which Now, Sir, the facts of the case are these :- There is a taken, were detained by order of the Rev. J. was not one single act of violence committed, not a part of the town where this poor old man lived, there The next was James Leach, and he had been conwas not confirmed on oath, and for the truth of which monastery about a mile from Sheepahead, where soup Boudler, one of the visiting magistrates of War- single stick or stone flourished or used, not a single had not been the slightest disturbance, and therefore victed in the same county ; there was J. G. Harney, it was impossible that the Hon. Member himself is given away every day to all the poor that go; wick County Gaol. He (Mr. Duncombe) was utterly pane of glass broken. On one occasion, however, some the act in question appeared to be an instance of mere and he also had been convicted in Lancashire ; Jonain given and he soup-room, and Father Edwards at a loss to understand by what authority this reverened persons did collect at a place in the neighbourhood of wanton outrage. Mr. Bingley, the reporter for the than Brown and some other persons had all been concould be responsible (hear, hear.) It was, he said, to the them to wait a minute or two, and he would magistrate had kept back from the unfortunate pri- Nottingham, at the distance of two miles from that Leeds Mercury, were victed, though they complained of their treatment, a new proceeding in that House for any Honourable bing them something to eat; and before they had time somer the letters and papers which were necessary for town, to the number of between 400 and 500; they eye-witnesses of the circumstances, being within two he believed, since their trial-[Mr. T. Duncombe-Member thus to be collecting letters from individuals to bring them any, the police force entered and him in the preparation of his coming defence (hear, assembled in consequence of a notice which had been yards of the victim at the time of the occurrence, and ("Prior to their trial."] - The next was R. T. Morscattered over five or six counties, and who it was dragged them away. Before the police reached this hear, hear). Mr. White went on to state-" Your publicly issued, that on that day several cart-loads of were prepared to prove the facts as they appeared in rison, of whom he knew nothing; and then came evident were not well disposed to the peace of the community, and certainly not well disposed to the established law (hear, hear); it was not, he said, these two men had not been there begging, and they a wish that it should be delivered up, and wrote to the poor. One or two parties had visited the same place street, which is in the vicinity of the barracks and judging from the authentic information which he usual, under such circumstances, and with such statements, to seek from that House that inquiry mid, 'No.' What, not a little water ?' And the reply visiting magistrates of Warwick to that effect. That two days before, and no damage whatever had been police office. A small number of the Hussars, who had possessed, and of which he did not doubt the correctwas again 'No,' but the police themselves then had your petitioner was referred to Sir James Graham, done; but, on the occasion of these poor persons going been clearing the streets, turned up the bottom of King- ness, to show that none of these transactions were should be granted against magistrates. He now the daring impudence to beg some pears which they and wrote to him on the subject, requesting that his to the place to receive the provisions, of street, and, after proceeding a few yards, were filing proper for the investigation of a committee. He passed to the case of Leach. Leach was the chairman the daring imputence to beg some parts and seen property might be restored, or a sufficient reason given which they stood so greatly in need, they were surof the executive council of the Chartist body, and many persons go up to the monastery; and they said, for its detention; and that her Majesty's Secretary for rounded by a body of police, and the whole 400 or 500 it. At the time that Messrs. Bingley and Hall, mittee, on evidence taken on oath-he would satisfy Leach was connected immediately and directly there were persons continually going up, so they could the Home Department refused to give it up, or state persons, without any rhyme or reason assigned. were were approaching the top of King-street, an old man, the House, from the nature of the cases to which the with the preparation and printing of this not tell who went' All this was done without the know- the grounds on which he withheld it." Now Mr. marched off to the House of Correction. at Southwell. named Samuel Crowther, a nailmaker, was coming Hon. Gentleman referred, and from the evidence address, which originated with one of the defendledge of the inmates of the monastery; and Father White was a working man with a family depending no Riot Act having been read, no act of violence whatbrought before the Court in Lancashire-that the | ants, and concerning whom he could not be silenttowards them, apparently to go to his own residence, statements in the petitions were not true. It was that was a man of the name of M'Douall, if he Elwards says that he will give his oath they never upon his exertions, yet in this manner had he, for a ever even attempted-(hear, hear.) When they were which was only two or three yards distant. At this aked for anything." He had always understood that period of many weeks-months, indeed-been prevented lodged in prison, before they were brought up for period there was not the slightest disturbance in the said, as one means of throwing blame on the authori. mistook not an orator at Depiford on some occasion. asked for anything. It has in with a stand as one means of throwing plame on the authori-it was a privilege of the poor to go and obtain soup, from attending to that business by which he had main-examination, they were visited by a sergeant of the 45th streets, and, indeed, there was no necessity for calling out the This man, not M'Dougall, but M'Douall, had been or other charitable donations, from an institution like tained himself and those who were so dear to himregiment, and by an officer of the 60th R.f.w, by whom | twenty persons in the space betwixt the top of the | military. In common, he was sure, with the great convicted at Laucaster, of the highest offence the present, without their being interfered with. Was (hear, hear). Then there was the case of Mr. they were asked if they would not enlist; the officer street and the soldiery towards the bottom, a distance m jority of his countrymen, and in common with the charged in the indictment. It was M'Douall who it not monstrons, then, that men under such circum- Robert Brook, schoolmaster, which had also been saying,-"If you do, you will get plenty of meat and of probably near one hundred yards. All the soldiery government, he lamented the circumstances which had prepared the placard; it was proved to be in stances should be committed for three months, or one printed with the votes that morning. This petitioner drink, and get out of your troubles; if you do not, you had disappeared along Nelson street, except one man made that step necessary. For those who had sufmonth, at the discretion of a magistrate, merely because complained "That your petitioner was arrested at his have got into a terrible scrape, and you will smart for who paused and looked in the direction of the persons fered he felt the deepest sympathy; but there was no to have been concocted before the 17th, probably it they were known to be Chartists? He then came to a own house, Back Brook-street, Todmorden, on the 5th it." This was the first time that he (Mr. Duncombe) above-mentioned, and then levelled his musket, and occasion for a committee to ascertain those facts; was on the 15th; he thought that it was in the case of a most disgraceful character which had occurred of September last, upon a charge of sedition, con- had heard of a Honse of Correction being turned into a appeared to take a deliberate aim at them. Not the nor was it necessary to ensure the sympathy of the hands of the printer on the morning of the 16th of at Manchester, he meant that of the Rev. J. Scholefield spiracy, and riot, &c., and was brought before John crimping house for Mr. House. If he were to judge from the statement of August. And here he felt very great regret in being at Manchester, he meant that of mention the name of another person; who had been kept seven days in prison without any Crossley, Brg., of Scaltcliffe, Todmorden, and James The men, however, one and all refused, saying they Hall, who, seeing no cause for violence, apprehended the Hon. Member with reference to the transaction compelled to mention the name of another person; charge being made against him. The fact of the Rev. Taylor, Esq. Todmorden Hall, when your petitioner had been doing nothing wrong. Some of the magis- none, and regarded the action of the soldier simply at Halifax, he should say that the circumstances but, as far as he could, he would not do that person tharge being mide sgainst him the manner in which was grossly insulted by the said John Grossley. Esq., Mr. Scholefield being arrested in the manner in which was grossly insulted by the said John Grossley. Esq., he was, and the treatment which he was exposed to, and amongst the language used was the following :- 'I this immense number of men in the House of Cor-with perfect unconcern. The soldier, however, fired, of the people of this country were not obtuse-they any injury. Mr. Feargus O'Connor. M'Douall, and several other Chartists, met at Mr. Scholefield's he was and the treatment which he was exposed to, and amongst the industry were not obtained in the industry industry were not obtained in the industry industry were not obtained industry were not obtained industry were not obtained industry industry industry industry were not obtained in the industry indus chapel, on the night of the 16th of August. It reference the greatest discussed in the grea about sixteen years of age, and he described the treat- of-himself two hundred pounds, and two sureties one the policemen said, "No," or "Yes," to A or B and who had previously seen him in a fit, replied that in question, and had committed a great crime. Feargus O'Connor to alter it. He was, however, ment which he then met with in a letter which he had hundred pounds each; and when two persons of good so on, A or B was sent away or kept, and of the 500 he was only in a fit. In a few moments, however, a Refer that case to a committee of the House ! Why then too late to make the alteration, and therefore it addressed to him (Mr. Duncombe). He ssid:-"On and unblemished character, and both men of property, who had been arrested, but twenty-nine were detained. Friday, the 38th of September, 1842, as soon as the ser- and both county voters in the West Riding of York. When these twenty-nine were taken before the magiswas allowed to be printed in the shape in which it had been originally agreed upon. But rant opened the gates to my house, a little before six shire, presented themselves as bail, the said John Cross. trates, the Hon. and Gallant Gentleman opposite, when which was crowded with women uttering loud screams, him arrested and brought to trial. He asked the Leach was the person at whose house M'Donall In the of our police constables, Messre. Beswick, ley, Esq., told them, 'he would not take their bail they were committed, told them in so many words that the old man was found lying on his back on a bed up Hon. Member why he would refer such a case to a was, and had corrected the press. He did Irwin, and Green, came into my house and because they were Chartists, and said he would not the Magistrates were determined to make severe examples stairs, with a wound in his abdomen, his shirt was committee ? [Mr. Duncombe said it was not taken not know but that he had shown the very copy sent the servant up stairs to say that I take a Chartist as a bondsman, for he was determined of some of them. The petitioners, in consequence of saturated with bloed, and he was writhing with agony. up by the competent authorities]. If so, if the ma- of the placard which had been in front of Leach's wasted immediately. I came down, half to put "own the Chartists in Todmorden," and the con- this observation, and of the undue prejudices which Messrs. Bingley and Hall immediately went to proque gistrates would not act, the grand jury was sitting, house, and there was another copy of it found within his shop-(hear, hear.) The other person named by dressed, to know the purport of their early visit. Mr stable was ordered to take me away, but through the they not unnaturally considered they should have to the attendance of a surgeon. On calling afterwards, it and a bill, if there were any bill, if there were any Beswick said. 'I have a warrant against you.' I said interference of the solicitor sent down to loek into the contend against, when they found the Magistrate who was understood that there was but little chance of foundation for it, might he obtained. Lot the the Honourable Member was Mr. Scholefield; he "Very well; I will dress and come down again directly." case, your petitioner was recalled, and the same indivi- committed them, telling them beforehand that he would recovery. At the time the shot was fired, Mr. Bingley parties go before the grand jury and prove the facts, was the gentleman in whose chapel the meeting Inturned and said, 'What is the nature of your war- duals taken as bondsmen. Your petitioner was again make severe examples of some of them-(hear, hear,)- and Mr. Hall were only about a yard from the man would be put on his trial. had taken place, and the question was, whether Mr. not? He read the substance of it, being for ' fiot, arrested and brought before the Magistrates at Man- applied to the Secretary of State for the Home Depart- who received it. A more deliberate piece of butchery That he was a soldier, gave him no exemption. He Scholefield was aware of the object of the meeting conspirary, &? I said, ' Very well, I am your pri- chester, whose names your petitioner does not know, ment that they might be tried before an impartial jury was never witnessed.' The poor man was carried to was amenable to the law though a soldier, and to for which he had lent his chapel. On the 16th it Emer.' I was giving instructions to my son. a youth and requested to find other bail to the amount of-him- at the Aseizes, and not at the Quarter Sessions; but the law recourse should be had. If half what had was proved by the son of Mr. Scholefield that the in his twentieth year, as to what he must do. 'Yes,' self in £400, and two sureties of £200 each, but not Right Hon. Baronet sent no answer to this application. He was now incapable of work, yet from the time of been said were true, the man was not the proper persons met at that chapel. It had been publicly man the being sole to do so, your petitioner was sent to Kirk. The consequence was, that these twenty-nine persons the outrage up to the present moment not the slightest subject for an inquiry before a committee of that announced, but then there was no meeting for that zho, for publishing a seditious placard.' I asked him dale, along with many more in the same situation were brought before a jury, and be purpose which had been the avowed object of the The had any more? He said, 'No; but before I go Your petitioner was eventually brought up at Liver. They were prosecuted on three indictments; the trials mittee of the town's people had investigated the made to answer with his life to his country parties coming to Manchester, which was something I must look over your papers, letters, drawers, dc.' I pool, before Lord Abinger, to take his trial, when the lasted for three days; but although there was evidence matter. No witnesses had been examined; nor was for this atrocious act. Whether the case were so with respect to a commemoration or a monument mist for other your papers, letters, in switch and the papers letters, and had to find bail, bimself in £200, and the first four prisoners had been convicted, and although Some London newspapers referred the matter to by the evidence, on oath, given in Lancashire, which place and call of the there was also the search (without legal authority, as I have since two sureties of £50 each. Your petitioner complains the remaining prisoners asked that fresh jurors should Leeds, which might be one reason why no inquiry would show that similar charges relating to Preston Harney, Allison, Brooke, Arthur, and several others, learned. He emptied one drawer of the whole of its, that he was kept in prison, on account of such exces- try them, this was refused them, and they were tried, took place; but there could be no doubt or mistake were destitute of foundation. The Hon, Member for to the amount of forty. They assembled, and made contents; very diligently examined the surgery; then, sive bail being required, until the trials came on the whole twenty-nine of the fury of the soldiers at Preston, speeches, the character of which might be known into my private room, where was opened for him my at Liverpool, when the Judge (Lord Abinger) reduced dictments, by the same jury; the result was, that they That paper said :---- Murder, or What ?-- On Tuesday and accused them of much unnecessary cruelty. from the speech of the man named Cooper, who was meteisire, portable writing-desk, drawers, &c. He was his bail as follows :- from himself £600 and sureties to were all sentenced, some to six month's imprisonment, afternoon, whilst Mr. Samuel Crowther, a respectable Their conduct had been spoken of in language which now under trial at Stafford. The resolution of the my carious in prying into things that could not really the amount of £600, to himself £200 and sureties to the some to shorter periods of confinement, when they nail-maker, and aged pensioner, was standing at his had been most improperly used-(near, hear.] At meeting of delegates he had them before him. They smean him, such as my deeds, banking book, &c. I amount of £100. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that were once more lodged in prison, in order to undergo own house door, in King-street, watching the trial, at which not a defendant complained of put forth their Executive address, and that, with mid to him, 'Surely there is no treason thema.' Then, your honourable House will be pleased to institute an their sentences. The Hon. and Gallant trentleman visited pass by, one of the advanced guard having passed him the facts brought forward by the Crown, not a single their address, was published to the world. The withe drawers and work-boxes of my danghters, in the immediate inquiry into your petitioner's case." And them, and said. 'Now, if you will express your contri- forty yards, at the corner of Nelson-street, turned defendant out of ten or twelve who speke for them- object of the prosecution at Lancaster was to satisfy Etting room and bed-room, and into all the rooms in the well he might pray for an inquiry into the case. It tion for the off-nces which you have committed, I will round, and shot the brave disciple of Wellington selves or by their counsel-he was speaking from his the public that where persons met in private conbase. They took a large parcel away with them, and was perfectly clear to him (Mr. Dancombe), that there interest myself with the Secretary of State for the through the body." He took that from the Bradford general recollection, having recently cast his eye clave, that when they arranged at private meetings which I have not as yet got back; but it is remarkable had been a regular conspiracy on the part of the magis- Home D-partment to obtain your parden; but they paper. There was no doubt, then, that it was true-no over the report of the trial-not ene of the documents the object of which was to inflame the that not one document was produced, either in Man- trates throughout this part of the country on this oc- all declined the offer, saying, 'No, we have done doubt; the House could not doubt that the man had defendants on his trial denied that the wit mob, then they would be mixed up with the violence these or Lancaster, against me. We were taken in a casion-thear, hear). He was borne out in this asser- nothing wrong, and we shall not, therefore, do what been wantonly shot-that he had been seriously wound- nesses for the prosecution gave a correct acwhich they had themselves produced. and would not exch to the police office; after a while were sent for tion by the disgraceful conduct of two magistrates of you propose; but we shall take a different course as ed-that he was even now in a sinking state-that it count of the transaction. The leading counsel for be permitted to escape, on the ground that they had by Sir Charles Shaw, chief commissioner of police, Staff rdshire, in the case of Arthur George to the matter, at a future time.' That course they was impossible that he should ever resume work. It several of the prisoners was his Hon. and Learned published a libel, from the mischief which they had whose term expired that very day, and he told us to O'Neil, whose proffered bail were refused by these two had taken was to bring the matter before the could not be supposed that these facts, and such facts friend, the Member for Sutherlandshire; and he did occasioned. He might now be allowed to point for be the borough Court, and ordered an officer to gentlemen for precisely the same reasons. When Mr. Honse of Commons. Now all this might be justices' as these, did not make a profound impression on the not state to the court and the jury that the evidence out the state in which Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffollow at a respectful distance. There we found many O'Neil was brought before these magistrates, two good justice; but he very much doubted whether, if minds of the working classes. It could not be sup- given was such as they could not help on; but he fordshire were at the moment these publications thers. We were not there long before we were sent and sufficient bail presented themselves-men perfectly these men had been tried before a Judge of Assize, posed that they did not excite heart-burnings and stated, not only that the evidence he had heard was took place. If ever there was a moment at which from thence to the New Bailey, the County Court, and, solvent, and in respectable circumstances, town-cound guilty upon such evidence discontent, and give rise to an opinion that no justice correct, but the language was appropriate (The Hon.) this country was on the eve of a civil war, and will it opened, we were, with about a dozen others, cillers of Birmingham, for which office they must pos-examed up in a small cell about three yards wide and sess a qualification of £1.000 over and above what events, there was the evidence of the first day, which feit these things keenly, and they would continue to that the Executive Council of the Chartists had issued not entirely escaped, all the horrors of such a warin or eight yards long, with a disgusting and offensive would pay their debts. On these gentlemen presenting no judge would have allowed to be used sgainst them feel them. What must be their feelings, he put it to a large placard, on which they said, "Englishmen, if over there was a moment of such imminent place at one end sufficient to make any one sick. About themselves, the magistrates, Mr. Badger and the Rev. on the third day on a separate indictment, as had been the House, with regard to Crowther? Let them the blood of your brothers reddens the streets of danger, but from which it had pleased Providence me o'clock we appeared in court before Mr. Mande, the Mr. Cartwright, asked one of them whether he had done at the quarter sessions-(hear, hear). He had test the feelings of the working classes by their own. Preston, Blackburn, and Halifax, and the murderers to preserve them, it was at that very time when ripendiary magistrate; and Mr. Gregory, not having not taken the chair at a Chartist meeting some six now done with the law portion of the case; and he What happened in this town only a short time ago, when thirst for more !- be firm. be courageous, be men." outrages were constantly being committed. Let my charge against us ready for a hearing, we were re- months before; and the other asked, whether he had would beg next to call the attention of the House to an amiable and confiding gentleman was shot in the In speaking of the transaction at Preston, in the ad- them, he said, look to the evidence of Pilling, who manded until the Tuesday following. I offered bail for not signed the requisition calling that meeting. On the gross outrages which had been committed on both streets, the victim of assassination ? The whole town dress of the Chartists to the Chartist public, they boasted of his going about from place to place, and myself and son's appearance ; but no, my case was so their answering in the affirmative, the magistrates said the lives and liberties of the people called aloud were peacefully and lawfully assembled, and they had having addressed three hundred thousand persons, minus that nothing but my person could be taken; as at once they would not accept the bail of parsons Preston, and Blackburn-thear, hear). At Halifax for the blood of the manlac.-He was confident that been fired upon while peacefully "agitating for the and when 150 mills were stopped. It was at that a invoir my son was out on bail. I was thus at once holding such opinions, and Mr. O'Neil was accordingly a very strong and general feeling prevailed that more doubts still would be thrown by the public on the Charter." That was their expression : now let him moment that persons, whose motto was "peace, at off from all my professional and important duties, committed to prison, where he remained a considerable the military had been called upon to act with- administration of justice, that the working classes state the facts on the deposition of the commanding law, and order," went about stopping mills-they permisery transactions, &c., and my own son could not; time. Mr. O'Neil's case was taken up by a benevolent out the slightest necessity-(hear, hear). Parties were would feel still more mistrust; if the events of Halifax officer. He had under him about seventy policemen, said with the owners' consent; but in some cases Re ma without a magistrate's order. Tuesday came, individual, and a criminal information was filed against ready to come forward and prove that the military, which he had brought before the House were not and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and about the same number of troops, and these it was proved that there was resistance to the com-individual, and prove that the military, which he had brought before they were called out at Halifax, in August last, strictly investigated, and were not the whole trans-forces were hemmed in, in front and rear, by the mand, even to the shedding of blood. In other 2309 himself, and two others of £100 each, with forty-eight the honourable and learned Solicitor-General. And were ordered by the magistrates to clear the streets. With forty-eight the honourable and learned Solicitor-General. And were ordered by the magistrates to clear the streets. hour notice. My bail was tendered then, but refused; what was the justification they set up? They (hear, hear). Indeed, both there and at Blackburn the justice. He hoped that the House would concede the many thousand persons, and they assailed the solthe greatest reluctance. But here the Chartists the expiration of forty-eight hours again offered at admitted the whole facts as stated by Mr. O'Neill and the Borough Court, before Mr. Mande. He was about they justified on the ground that the surgies proferred some computation as to acting against their starving which now prevailed amongst the working classes that to receive it, but one of the police officers put him a were Chartista. One other very extraordinary reason countrymen, pursued the course of previously exciting no justice could ever be obtained fby working men. officer on his oath, stated that it was necessary, for of the law. They supposed that any demonstration Ep of paper on the bench, and he then said they must which was given was a conversation which was stated the soldiers by drink. Before they started, the mill- They said that there was one law for the rich and the safety and protection of the police force and of his of physical power was moral force; that persons rate further inquiry. On this they (the bail) went to to have taken place between Mr. O'Neill and one of the tary, it appeared, were collected together at the North- another for the poor, and if the House wished to intimidate Er Thomas Potter and told him their case. He said constables who took him to prison, or rather a conver- gate Hotel, at Halifax, and there had money given disabuse their minds of this impression it would press upon them, and hem them in more and more. others, was moral force ; that provided they did not he would take the word of any of them for £1,000. sation between the constable and a person of the name them by gentlemen of the town to spend in intoxicat. grant the committee he asked for. The petitions and would not give way; under such circumbreak a man's head, that they did him no personal and promised to meet them at New Balley at five of Lancefield, who addressed him while Mr. O'Neill was ing liquors, and make them, as it was said, "up to the he had presented were not, indeed, public petitions- stances, the officer, for the safety of his harm; that there was an absence of personal stock, 'and we'll have him out, you shall see.' with him; for all that it would seem Mr. O'Neill did mark"-thear, hear). Under the influence of the mili- they were the petitions of individuals; but they were men, considered that the order to fire was violence, there was merely moral force-(hear, Ine time came, and it was done. Thus was I at liberty was, " while eating a pork pie," as the oppenent stated tary all sorts of illegal arrests were made ; and many members, and not unimportant ones, of the bedy necessary. All the evidence brought forward by the hear, hear). He could show this to be their If in, after a week's imprisonment; and since, at (a laugh), to cry, "hear, hear in to some remark one of the persons so arrested remained in prison for several politic. They had a claim to consideration if wronged government, and it was not impugned by the Char. Opinion from the language of one of the defendants. Incester, a complete acquittal, and my son not of the other parties made with reference to the Chartists days, and were then dismissed, without being taken - they had a right to domand redress when aggrieved; tists, justified the officer. The united council were In one case it was proved that a mob assembled, Prosecuted at all ! The expense, inconvenience, giving the magistrates a good deal of trouble. If Hon. before the magistrates, or having had from that and these individuals looked with anxiety to the deci- of the same opinion ; and it was difficult to admit they called to a bricklayer, who was employed, to cease work-that they would not permit him to work. Ind zanoyance has been great." The police. Members of that House, whose custom it was to cry time to this the remotest idea of the grounds sion of the House on this night; and on this occasion that there was the smallest opening for the language The best dies of the papers of this gentleman "hear, hear," to sentiments unpleasing to the ears of on which they were arrested-(Hear, hear, hear," to sentiments unpleasing to the ears of on which they were arrested-(Hear, hear, hear," to sentiments unpleasing to the ears of on which they were arrested-(Hear, hear, hear," to sentiments unpleasing to the ears of on which they were arrested the bard-of the place at which they were arrested the bard-of the place at which there ship and privations to which, unfortunately, the work- taken of the event at Preston in the address of the his labour, and they would bring Scholefield, although he had repeatedly applied for before Measure Cartwright and Badger, and have their had actually been loss of life; and there, too, it would do it. They did, Etem, and not one of these documents had been used profilered hail refused, because they and their bail dif-be found on enquiry, that it was the general opinion of months, they had looked forward with hope—indeed, Learned Gentleman quoted another placard, in then, come again; they brought more with them; In the trial by the Attorney-General which had been so fered with the worthy justices in political opinions, the inhabitants that the interference of the military was he might say that it was their only hepe-that they which the Chartists asserted that their " brethren's and, when the man saw a large mob collected, he felt obliged to obey their bidding, and he ceased Ilegally taken from Mr. Scholefield. The result of the they would find how very inconvenient such a principle totally uncalled for and unnecessary. Of course the should obtain justice from the legislature-that a day blood had been shed while peaceably agitating for tril was, as was to be expected that the Rey. Mr. of administering the law was, though their case would be their rights." Let the House see what was meant working. The defendant in that case thus cross-Scholefield was honourably acquitted. Thus, then, be far lighter than that of men not so well able to help the authority of the magistrates. At the time the sol-tim gentleman was remanded to the New Bailey pri-themselves, as was the case with the various petitioners dera fired, the people were certainly much example and redressed. He would say, in consisted of an assembly of 10,000 people, hemming man not to work ? Yes, you did do so. Did I do any injury to any man, or was any property de-In from day to day, for the purpose of seeing whether, to the House on this occasion-thear, and laughter.) at the conduct of the police; but the few stones that conclusion, that he believed he had made out his case; in the military and police, and having great facility in, from day to day, for the purpose of seeing whether, to the House on this occasion-thear, and languter.) at the conduct of the police; out all the attention of the house was that of George justice, he could not have believed such a statement in they saw the soldiers fire in sections upon the peo- the House for its indulgence; he thanked the Right had at length adopted. He had called the attention to others, that they should not work until the White, news-agent, of Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham, reference to gentlemen. named as, and calling them- ple. The consequence was, that a number of per- Hon, Baronet (Sir James Graham) and the Hon. and of the House to this particular case, established in a Charter became the law of land. Now, it was his The complained strongly of having been committed to selves, administrators of the laws-(hear, hear,) sons were wounded, four of whom had died; and he expressed it in that House without By on the evidence of hired and acknowledged spies. Another justification put forward by these individuals certainly thought the Government ought to satisfy paid to his statement of the Honourable Member in the other disguise-it was not only his right, but he was Now, if anything could be more disgraceful to a was, that the Lord Lieutenant, and the Magistrates themselves as to how far this loss of life was necessi- had been, he was afraid, wearying and painful; and, transaction he had referred to was no better bound to do it. In his opinion every man who moved Government, or a magistracy, it was the employment of generally of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, when tated by the urgency of the case, or otherwise.- (hear, with these acknowledgments, he would conclude by founded. The House could, in the exercise of a about from place to place, joining mobs, for the The (Herr, hear) He did not believe that the these disturbances in Staffordshire began, met together bear.) In a letter which had been sent him on the making his motion. purpose of stopping labour, or by intimidation to candid judgment, form its own opinion of the other Fight Honourable Baronet, the Secretary of State for and agreed that any persons holding a particular de- subject, the writer distinctly stated, that at the time General Johnson seconded the motion. The Hon. Itransaction referred to by the Hon. Member for bring about a change in the laws of the country, the Home Department was at all cognizint of, or a scription of political opinions, should not be received as the magistrates sent for the intoxicated soldiers, horse Member complained of the excessive bail which was Finsbury. With reference to the motion, he would was guilty of high treason-(hear, hear). He defied bity to, the employment of spices on this occasion, bail in any case which might be brought before them - and foot, to clear the streets, and spare neither man. demanded in these cases, particularly at Dudley ; say that the House must find it impossible to conbecause he did not believe that he could have anything thear, hear.) Now, here was a direct conspiracy on woman, nor child, there was not the slightest breach of and the excess was proved by the circumstances that cede it. The motion was entirely wrong as to the dict it. There was a question as to the fit mode of to do with such a proceeding. With respect to what the part of the Lord Lientenant and Magistrates gene-the document to George White, against whom there raily of these counties to infringe, to violate, that which and the writer went on to remark: "If such proceedings third. In his opinion the demand for excessive bail ing it forward, on principle the House could be no doubt as to the facts; but then there was a uncert of the such of Was nothing but police evidence adduced, when he was had always been held to be the clear liberty, to be as these are not calculated to goad on a peaceable peo- was contrary to all justice. Was that the way, he not concede to it; and if he adverted to some was a doubt as to the way in which questions ought bien before the magistrate, the first witness produced one of the most sacred rights of the subject, that of ple to acts of violence, I do not know what is. There could be no doubt but at wind him was police Sergeant Daly. On his being giving bail-(hear, hear). And what was the opinion, the soldiers cutting and bayonetting, in all directions, that a late Attorney of now bringing it forward apparent. he was carried before the taken up, and when with s man of the name of Brown and the petitioner, and that he was accustomed to walk about with them. That he was accustomed to walk about with them. That he shows actustomed to walk about at the shows actustomed to walk about at the shows actual at a term at a term at the period. The shows actual at the shows actual at the period and the period at the period at the period at the period at t That he always did so in coloured clothes, and that he of Westminster, 13 Edw. 1, c. 15. Lord Coke in his the bayonet or sabre, from one street, to another, till down Chartism. But was that done by making the for judgment. He was averse from alluding to them a bill was sent up to the grand jury for high treason. bid not think that they knew that he was in the, commentary upon that statute (2 Just 191) says, that opportunity of escape officed ; scores were cut with masses discontented ? He believed that the only in any way that might seem to aggravate their He was not positive as to the fact ; but it was in his police. He was in the commentary apon that statute (2 Just 131) says, such and pricked with bayonets, and some of them way to put down Chartism was to give the people offence--it was indeed with great reluctance he did recollection that an indictment had been found there Wy one to do this, and he replied by his superior offi- detain him in prison, is a great offence and grievously very severely."-(hear, hear.) After the Manchester their rights, and do them justice; and that there so, but his public duty compelled him. He should be the so of the severely."-(hear, hear.) After the Manchester their rights, and do them justice; and that there so, but his public duty compelled him. He should be the severely."-(hear, hear.) After the Manchester their rights, and do them justice; and that there so, but his public duty compelled him. He should be the severely."-(hear, hear.) After the Manchester the max to put it down. He thought it have been extremely aled to have extended from the for high treason, but the Government thought it the only and he replied by his superior offi- detain fills in prison, is a great online and greated, but is provided him. The should better not to proceed for high treason. The judge at massacre, when inquiry was asked for repeatedly, but was no other way to put it down. He thought it have been extremely glad to have escaped from the better not to proceed for high treason. The judge at detain distinct the greated was impossible for the House to refused, the Right Hon. Secretary opposite declared was impossible for the House to refuse the inquiry. task, but the performance of his duty to the Govern- Liverpool had distinctly stated, that in his judgment, on the noise to refuse the Ministry of the House to refuse the Ministry of the Govern- the Minist dese of White and the other person, his answer was speaks of a refusal of bail, as an indictable offence. that the loss of life which had taken place was not the place was no The wine and the other person, his answer was speaks of a refusal of Dall, as an indicable onence, that the loss of the crown chose to dismiss all the magistrates, who said Blackstone, referring to the ancient statute, (Book 4. unauthorized by the circumstances of the cossion; and of the Crown chose to dismiss all the magistrates. and the institutions of the country, obliged him to and what was more, he commended the lenity of the second till after they must grant the inquiry, or they must grant the inquiry, or they must grant the inquiry, or they must make remarks that he would have willingly post. Government for adopting the mode of prosecution the transformed the analysis all the magistrates involved in the transformed the analysis all the magistrates involved in the transformed the country. that the The sector was not bound to answer the c 22; the Hadeas corpus, and the bill of rights, cans more association the one of the sector of the sec The question, Mr. Spooner, another of the magistrates, hear.) Lord Denman further on told the magistrates of the entire mob at Halifax did nor consist of more than tions. It was most unjust and improper in them to another trial now going on, implicating other indi-The parties then met in Manchester, having for their in the discretion of the magistrates, hear.) Lord Denman further on told the magistrates of the entire most unjust and improper in thom we another of the magistrates, hear.) Lord Denman further on told the magistrates of the entire most unjust and improper in thom we another of the magistrates, hear.) Lord Denman further on told the magistrates of the entire most unjust and improper in thom we another of the magistrates, hear.) Lord Denman further on told the magistrates of the entire most unjust and improper in thom we another of the magistrates of the entire most unjust and improper in thom we another of the magistrates, hear.) Lord Denman further on told the magistrates of the entire most unjust and improper in thom we another of the improvement, and these were chiefly hoys and refuse bail, to men on account of their political viduals connected with the outbreak in Staffordshire; object originally a procession, or something in conin the discretion of the witness to answer it or not. On ordinary text books, would have convinced these gen. women. At Blackburu there was even less reason, if opinions, or to make them find excessive bail. Yet last year. That trial had now reached the sixth the function of the witness to answer it or not. On ordinary text books, would have convinced these gen-true function being again put, the witness declined theme that their refusal on anch a ground to receive the true in fit. Could there be the least doubt, after, bail effered, was not a legitimate exercise of their out of the indices and to speak of the delegates and to speak of the society, and the contrary - (hear). This was the opinion true in the indices of but quite the contrary - (hear). This was the opinion of his honour-the Honourable Member had brought before the local authorities of but quite the contrary been made on Eccles a mill, the motion of his honour-the Honourable Member had brought before the local authorities of but quite the contrary been made on Eccles a mill, the motion of his honour-the Honourable Member had brought before the local authorities of but quite the contrary been made on Eccles a mill, the motion of his honour-the Honourable Member had brought before the local authorities of having any Bringham? George White, in his petition, stated - of the Lord Chief Justice of England with references having the motion of his honour-That the tore without advanting to what took place at all, they publicly gave notice of their "Int your petitioner was arrested on the 26th day of to the lord-lieutenant and magistrates of Staffordshire. fired at by persons in the mill, who were subsequently able friend. House, without adverting to what took place at meeting at all, they publicly gave notice of their Argustiest, upon a charge of redition, and was brought. They pleaded ignorance of the laws, forsooth, as an taken from the mill, and conveyed away in a carriage, before Marge of redition, and was brought. They pleaded ignorance of the laws, forsooth, as an taken from the mill, and conveyed away in a carriage, The motion was then put from the chair. abandonment of that intention ; but then they met in Mauchester on the 17th of August last year. The before Measure Spooner, Beale, Moorsome, and other excuse; how would such a plea be received from a escorted by the police and soldiery. The populace fol-Mr. Scholefield's chapel, on the night of the 16th. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would state to the House Honourable Member had called attention to the Explorities, then assembled in the public office at Bir- poor working man, who might far more justifiably lowed, assailing-not the police or the military, or the Bingham and the public office at Bir- poor working man, who might far more justifiably lowed, assailing-not the police or the military, or the and the morning of the 17th. for the purpose of conwhy it must not grant the Honourable Gentleman's case of Leach, Turner, Scholefield, Harney, Sed-This has saving and was committed to Warwick county gool offer it? (Hear, hear.) What effect would his saying authorities—but the persons in the seach, who had fired motion for a committee, why it never granted such dons, and others. Some of them had not petitioned, as them, with should of execution. The magistrates, committees, and he would state reasons why the and some petitions came from others who had not head not be should not desist. However, told the crowd that if they did not desist. However, told the crowd that if they did not desist. cocting an address to the public. He might now be allowed to state the nature of the address. There thes of hold and acknowledged spies, and he did not know that what he had done was contrary to at them, with shouts of execution. The magistrates, committees, and ne would state reasons wuy the and some petitions came from others who had no the magistrates? Why, none at all; however, told the crowd that if they did not desist House should not vote with the Honourable Mem-connection with the trials. He would refer to the were five members of the Executive Council : Leach, to take his trial at law have upon the magistrates? Why, none at all; however, told the crowd that if they did not desist House should not vote with the Honourable Mem-connection with the trials. He would refer to the were five members of the Executive Council : Leach, ber. The Honse had no means of giving any redress circumstance of Turner, who had been brought the chairman; Archer, the secretary; M'Douall the them to work hard this a far stone was the market there to work hard this a far stone was the market to work hard the market there to work hard there was anprind for leave to put in bail, which was agreed to by him to prison for several months, there to work hard, this a few stones were thrown, not at the magis-beh whatever. The Honourable and Gallant Gentleman forward as the printer of the placard. The Hon. was another, so was Campbell, and there was an-beh who demanded six emotions in flat in the tread-mill. (Hear, hear.) It was a very trates, or police, or soldiers, but at the coach, and who seconded the motion complained of the excessive Gentleman stated that Turner had committed no there name that did not occur to him. This address The maintaine to put in bail, which was agreed to by him to prison for several months, where we was a very trates, or police, or soldiers, but at the coach, and who seconded the motion complained of the excessive and have the base who demanded six sursties in £100 and turn the tread-mill. (Hear, hear.) It was a very trates, or police, or soldiers, but at the coach, and who seconded the motion complained of the excessive bail had been been been the base the base the base the base to be and the base the the himself in £600, with forty-eight hours different thing with lord-lientenants and magistrates of the soldiers forth with fred. He did not blame the heavy bail taken. But if excessive bail had been offence; but he would lay the facts of the case then was put forth on the 17th of August, at a time believe bound to taken—if the parties held to bail had sufficient counties; let them behave ever so growly, let them soldiers here either, for they were bound to taken—if the parties held to bail had sufficient their proper denses admitted that he was the magistrate's order; when a hundred thousands wore meeting. billing present in Court, who were well known to be violate the liberty of the subject in however flagrant a obey the magistrate's order; but certainly the ma-illegal or unconstitutional treatment—their proper dence. Turner admitted that he was the printer together; when a hundred thousand persons were by the magistrate's order; but certainly the ma-illegal or unconstitutional treatment—their proper dence. Turner admitted that he was the printer together; when a hundred thousand persons were at the assizes at Livernach, but he going about different parts of Langashire. Cheabire, The by the magistrates, That Bichard Spooner, manner, and not the slightest notice was taken of them. gistrates were not justified in ordering the military means of obtaining redress was to apply to the law of the placard, at the assizes at Liverpool, but he going about different parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, the merely because a few stones had been thrown; of the land. They should go before courts where the avidence and examination could be taken ou oath; husiness, that it came in a hurry, that he did not to work to abstain from labouring order that the Chardiamed your petitioner in open Court, That he could be most delighted to hear it, that her Majesty had been far more the evidence and examination could be taken on oath; business, that it came in a hurry, that he did not to work to abstain from labourin order that the Charthe weight of the period being similar political princi- advised to strike these magistrates from the commission humane, when the people were pressing so near, to where the men accused could vindicate their conduct; trace its contents, that he never read it, that he iter might become the law of the land. The address With these of your petitioner, as bail on his of the pesse. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, have the the solution that the bay onet. It further where a jury, if they were criminally indicted, would exceedingly regretted ever having printed it, and in thus commenced :- "Brother Chartists,- The great In the probabilities prince is attract to strike these magnings which is provided to strike these magnings w

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much less of suspicion. Cooper appealed to God prisoners were thus liberated from prison, in order, and assured me that if we wanted protection it /most important question sifted thoroughly, he con- time ; but the military authorities would have insti-MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. (Continued from our Seventh page) God, and reason, have condemned this inequality. Here the inequality pointed out was that the sisted belween these who paid for labour-thear, hear) Here the finequality. Here the inequality pointed out was that hear, hear) Here the content the sisted belween the pointed to fabour-thear, hear) Here the content the statement, have condemned this inequality. Here the inequality pointed out was that hear these who paid for labour-thear, hear) Here the content the statement, have be content to fabour-thear, hear) Here the content the statement, have be content to fabour-thear, hear) Here the content the statement, have the belows and the statement, have the content to fabour-thear, hear) Here the content the statement the present to fabour-thear, hear, have the content to paid for labour-thear, hear, have the content the content the content the statement, have the content the content the content the statement, have the content the content the content the present to fabour-thear, hear) the point of the meeting-no one turned him out of the meeting-no one have the content the present to fabour-thear, hear) the point of the meeting-no one have the content the content the present the theorem the present the theorem the present the theorem the present to fabour-thear, hear) the content the present to fabour-thear, hear the present the theorem the present to fabour-thear, hear the present the theorem the present the present the theorem the content the present the present the theorem the present the present the content the present the present the present the present the pr MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION. mean to keep back anything that might be material and no one turned him out of the meeting-no one in the commission of an offence of the gravest aspect men only wanted a reasonable change, which I was ground, as stated by the Chief Justice, that the justified in acting with decision at Blackburn. It in favour of these parties. The trochantion went, denounced him. He believed that he had been praised, as well as for the protection magistrates were wrong in their law. The rule was a disprace to this country to admit-but the public peace, they had yet, instead of being indicted of my people willing to concede; and that as for the protection being indicted of my people works, if my people were work in the track and the the being indicted of the be on :-" Nature, God, and reason have condemned of eered—that his spirit had been praised, as well as this inequality, and in the thunders of a people's the manhness of his declaration, and on the fellew-the real property of society, the sole origin of acce-the real property of society, the sole origin of acce-the sole the real property of seciety, the sole origin of accu-mulated property, the first cause of all national the real property of society, the sole origin of accu-malated property of society, the first cause of all national was posted all over Manchester, and not less than malated property of society, the first cause of all national weach, and the only supporter, defender, and con-trioutor to the grastness of our country, is not venture in small bodies beyond trioutor to the grastness, which appeared in those lifeless effects, the houses, ships, and machi-nery which labour have alone created. He knows that that strike, which was intended to effect a that strike expressed in the grastness of the country is not venture investigation the grastness of the country is not venture in small bodies beyond that heart-rending scene which has been de-soried. Why, it is notorious in Halifax that the that strike, which was intended to effect a that strike, which was intended to effect a that that strike, which was intended to effect a that concluded by counspling these of the country distributes the fact of the man being were awarded. Where, then, was stele to five a select commit description the Charter and it concluded by counspling these of the combined by counspling these tracks were wrong in law, costs, as he had said, an attempt was fact of the conspliced in the man being were awarded. Where, then, was estele to ecosmitized in the man being were awarded. Where, then, was est held, nor in the slightest degree regulated, until every the Charter, and it concluded by counselling these guilty was that of high treason.-(Hear, hear.) He shot in the manner described. And such severity as investigating this matter before a select committee ? He (Sir J. Graham) said, an attempt was decidedly bels, nor in the sign est degree regulated, birlievery the Charter, and it concluded by consening these guilty was that of high reason. (iteal, heat.) The shot in the main't described. The shot in the main't described. The shot in the main't described. The law and the details had already been fully made at a rescue. The Hon. Gentleman said that there was no foundation for the motion, much is on the same political level as the employer, tion of life and property. He admitted that when they fired they fired they fired they made at a rescue. The Hon. Gentleman said that calming the public mind by assuring the people that cleared up by the highest tribunal in the country. He troops were so pressed, that when they fired they much it was made; and he must say, in the law and he must say, in the law were would rem-ve, by uni- there had been a very remarkable abstinence from which it was made; and he must say, in the law of the Namber for Finsbury, the mate the country were within two yards of the crowd, and he ques-He knows that the Charter would rem-ve, by unit there had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the had been a very remarkable abstitute from the fact of the loss say, in the that is would give cheap government as well as cheap sinc-it was not characterised by violence ; but then inquiry like the one sought for, and to make the ascertain whether the people had not reason to com- judgment gave praise to the magistrates. The Chief situation of the troops at this crisis, when it was that is would give cheap government as well as cheap time-it was not characterised by violence; but then inquiry have the one sought for, and to make the ascertain whether the people had not reason to com- judgment gave praise to the magistrates. The Chief situation of the troops at this crisis, when it was field, high wages, as well as low taxes, bring happi- it was his duty, also, to show what were the inten- nost scenching inquisition into the misconduct and had not reason to com- judgment gave praise to the magistrates. The Chief situation of the troops at this crisis, when it was not characterised by violence; but then inten- nost scenching inquisition into the misconduct and had not reason to com- judgment gave praise to the opinion of these magistrates was stated that this band only consisted of thirty men a plain, and pledged itself to the most scenching inquisition into the misconduct and bad notives—if there existed misconduct and bad notives—of hastily adopted, in a crisis of real danger, and most stated that this band only consisted of thirty men are to remove the evils which afflict the great mass of hastily adopted, in a crisis of real danger, and most stated that they were the to remove the evils which afflict the great mass of hastily adopted, in a crisis of real danger, and most stated that they were the community. But if the people are to be left in probably from deference to a general resolution. In imminent danger, pressed as they were on every the community, long-continued protective from mill to mill to mill to mill to mill to the well as the them." would be to encourage all those who were banded in the mass regulated in the most stream of the people are to be been a state that this crisis, when it was not come out, then we will make them." to in spiroring Lations; therefore it is that we li might indeed be said, as it was said by the defen- tozether to violate the law, and afford the greatest pare for another insurrection, as the time is not far interfering by a criminal information, and we dis-have solemnly sworn, and one and all declared, that days and their coursel on their behalf, that all they discouragement to all those who were disposed to distant when the people must be again driven to vio- charge the rule; but as the conduct of the magis-any unnessary loss of life, they fired by single file, the golden opportunity now within our grasp shall meant to do, whilst they preserved property and admit its sway, and join in paying to it a quiet and lence. The labouring people must be supported. trates was such as to justify the application, they until at length, having kept perfect order, they were They must live by their labour, or you must supply must pay the costs." He repeated his assertion that enabled to retreat, although they were so much presno pass away frui less, that the chance of centuries abstained from an attack on life, that placeably peaceable obedienco.-(hear, hear.) sf. ded to as by a wise and all-sceing God, shall they might have a general suspension of labour, Mr. Pakingron called the attention of the House them with the means of subsistence-(hear, hear.) with respect to the animus which dictated the pro-sed by numbers, evincing, he was sorry to say, contrary not be lost; but that we do now universally reserve and that such would have the desired effect. And to the statement of the Honourable Gentleman It is an old saying that "hunger will break through ceedings of these magistrates, the Court of Queen's to the usual character of English mobs, a most sanguinnot be lost; but that we do now universally resolve and that such would have the desired encet. And to the statement of the Honourable Gentleman it is an old saying that "nunger will be be under the fore and that such would have the desired encet. And to the statement of the Honourable Gentleman it is an old saying that "nunger will be under the statement of the Honourable Gentleman in taking of the statement of the Honourable Gentleman, in taking of the statement of the Honourable Gentleman, in taking of the gentleman, in taking of the state their conduct. Under the head of Chorley, it was for Finsbury (Mr. State their conduct. Under the head of Chorley, it was for the state that their power too great for you. I should recommend point of law they were undoubtedly wrong, and method to pay the costs. With state of the town, they had been guilty of conspiring with the Lord- the would not, therefore, the bourge it was the to the respect the town, they had been guilty of conspiring with the Lord- the bourge the town, they had been guilty of conspiring with the Lord- the respect the town, they had been guilty of conspiring with the Lord- the respect the town. The work to great for you a committee of the House of Commons as ment of the People's Charter." This was put forth in attended that 8,000 men had entered the town, they had been guilty of conspiring with the Lord-to the working its attention they were therefore ordered to pay the costs. With set up a committee of the House of Commons as to the working its attention they were therefore ordered to pay the costs. With set up a committee of the House of Commons as to the working classes, and doing respect then to the Dudley case, there was no reason dence that there were therefore unfit to mole that a great number had gone to Preston, and that they were therefore unfit to mole the prejudices which prevail in for instituting an investigation before a committee of ner's jury. But, in fact, there had been an inquest are. I hundred parts of the country, seeking, by stopped all the unlist in Bingley, several mission of the peace. Now, he would say, that he their minds against the governing power. Depend that House. There might have been some doubt which had tried the question, and which, after a long the area by intimidation and violence, to stopped all the mills, without any knew no gentlemen more fit in every respect to upon it no decision of this House can put down the whether, considering the circumstances, that the investigation, returned a verdict of "Justifiable optrations of labour. Evidence would be shown to difficulty, there being no protective force; that hold the commission of the peace, or more fitted organization which has been formed for the obtaining applicants entertained strong political opinions and homicide." (Hear, hear.) Then with respect to of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and the were connected with a violent political movement, the conduct of the mayor—in his (Sir J. Graham's) was the object of those parties when this was to be seen but the families of the unemployed advantage than the gentlement alluded to. What Voto by Ballot. He thought to the refusal to take bail was on by justifiable by opinion, that magistrate's conduct was marked with Yery paper was published by the Chartists workmen going through the streets. Similar state- had been the nature of the charge against them ! persist in their domands. He would support the law always led him the utmost intrepidity; he was present during the themselves. The next passage referred to the ments were made from Stafford, Manchester, Dews- In point of strict law, they were certainly guilty block-shed at Preston. It said further-"Country- bu y, Halifax, Leeds, Huddersfield, and other in refus against them the decision of the Magistrates, and motion unsubstantiated. The mean approximate suppression of the Chartests workmen going through the was present during the motion with much pleasure. to believe that the decision of the Dudley magis-whole proceeding; he took the command of the Mr. W. Parten defended the Magistrates, and trates was improper; and any doubt which had troops; he did not order the firing until the danger thought the motion unsubstantiated. was pressing; he stopped the firing the moment the to believe that the decision of the Dudley magis- whole proceeding; he took the command of the In and brothers, centuries may roll on as they have places; in these places, where there was no protective accepted it. But the persons aggrieved had ap-fleted past, before such universal action may again force to guard the mill-owners, everything was pealed to haw—they had applied to the Court of be developed; we have made the east for fiberry, obliged to yield to the demands of the mode. Under Quarch's Bench for a criminal information against and we must stand, like men, the hazil of the die." these circum-tances, he asked, was it possible the magistrates, and what was the result ? The All rais, it was to be observed, was addressed to men for them to doubt, but that the persons Honourable Member for Finsbury had already and we must be observed, was addressed to men for them to doubt, but that the persons Honourable Member for Finsbury had already and we must be observed to be observed, was addressed to men for them to doubt, but that the persons Honourable Member for Finsbury had already and we must be observed to be observed to men for them to doubt, but that the persons Honourable Member for Finsbury had already addressed to men for the military head of the troops as abled in thousands-(hear, hear.) Is proceeded engaged in these violent proceedings were doing moved for and obtained the magistrates who ordered them to do so "nounced to be a document which, if not treason- was satisfied with his conduct; the town was satis--" Let none despond. Let all be cool and watchful, that which was nothing short of high treason-(hear) with the case. He (Mr. Pakington) had a were the very pink of humanity. and he is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had and he is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had and he is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had and he is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had and he is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had and he is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had is charact r, might be considered as border-fied; and the second with the thanks of his fellow towns-been with the proceedings of the magistracy in the had been with the proceedings of the second petition was gone through the principal charges brought forward for and wide to follow your memorable example, the term. They were engaged in a great combination carried on by means of inti- that workmen assembled to devise means to better-the completion of the Executive Councel from by the Hon. Gentleman, and he must repeat the mide was another work was another work were an another been when the beared and mone and work were another been when the beard ano able in i's charact r, might be considered as border- fied ; and if he (Sir J. Graham) mistook not, he had -" Let none despond. Let all be cool and watchful, that which was nothing short of high treason-(hear) with the case. He (Mr. Pakington) had a were the very pink of humanity. Brethren, we rely upon your firmness; cowardice, midation and violence. They went from place to ing their condition, but that others took advantage made were substantially, that the magistrates had which this placard emanated, and who was convicted; question which had been so forcibly put by his Hon. tracesery, or womanly fear would cast cur cause place intending, by that intimidation, force, and of their quarrels with their masters, and finding refused bail in some instances, and demauded heavy and the third petitioner, who was acquitted, was and Learned friend the Attorney General, and he back for half a century. Let no man, would else the back the House to consider how dangerous motions child break down the solemn pledge, and it they do constitution of the country. Such conduct did sought to incite them to every kind of outrage. Not enced great discomfort in confinement. As to the ings of this Executive Council, by whom the can-in the back in the back down the solemn pledge, and it they do constitution of the country. Such conduct did sought to incite them to every kind of outrage. Not enced great discomfort in confinement. As to the ings of this Executive Council, by whom the can-in the starting pursue amount to treason-(hear, hear). But what was the that the discussion of public grievances had been in-length of the remands, they were longer certainly gerous and seditions, if not treasonable, placards semblance of maintaining the administration of them-they cesery who would madly cour: course taken by the government ! It was, in the temperately conducted, but that tumultuous assem- than in ordinary cases, but not from any desire to issued. So much, then, for the Lancaster and justice, and when in reality they interfered with it. Our machinery is all arranged." What, he first instance, to institute inquiries, and where indi- blies rendering all discussion impossible, led to make them longer than was absolutely n cessary. Dudley cases. He now came to the case affecting the due administration of justice, and never more asked, was the meaning of that ! It continued, viduals were found actively engaged in these com- speeches and conduct which must have been expected As to the refusal of bail, undoub edly, before the the Hon. Member for the county of Nottingham, so than on this occasion. A statement had been "Our machinery is all arranged, and your cause will binations, to arrest them. In the first place there to lead to violence, outreaks, coufficts examinations were completed, and before the magis (Col. Rolleston), who had given a most clear and made by his Hon. and Learned Friend—it had been in three days be impelled onward by all the intellect was arrested Leach, and afterwards Turner, the with the lawful authorities, almost certainly to blood- trates knew the nature of the charges that might be distinct explanation to the House; and they must wrung from him-of what was the conduct of one we can summal to its aid; therefore, whilst you are printer of the placard which he had referred to, shed, and very probably to universal pillage. made, they did not think it expedient to admit to bail. remember that this statement did not rest on any individual at Manchester, when the delegates broke praceful be firm; whilst you are orderiyn be all be so and the person at whose house the address of the Whether or not these meetings having been held in As to the wisdom of this course, he was perfectly doubtful authority, but that the Hon. Gentleman up, after having completed the arrangements which like use is of small ready to abide by the decision of the House; his own was himself a witness of all the transactions referred they had entered into by a conspiracy; his Hon, and that you had no voice in making it, and are, therefore, have been passed by ? If the prosecution had been importance; they had been held in other quarters, impression was in its favour. Then as to the excessive to in the petition. The House must bear in mind Learned Friend had disclosed the speech which was the slaves to the will, the law, and the caprice of for high treason, Leach must have been arrested. producing their natural results, and were rapidly bail, - it was in some cases required to be large; he that though, in this instance, one Jury tried all the made by an individual who was then on his trial at your masters." And in a passage which he had and he must refer much of the apparent severity of extending. It is sworn that near Dudley, in a popu-felt anxious himself, under the circumstances, on cases—though all the prisoners were included in the Stafford for his conduct on that occasion. But the passed over, he found this expression : "Peace, the magistrates to an impression very generally bail, persons were expecting to which he communicated with the magistrates to an impression very generally bein of half a million, persons were expecting to which he communicated with the magistrates to an impression was made ve prevailed on our side ;" that is, abroad that the offence which had been committed follow this example, and in this state of things the when it was considered that it had been by no means pleaded to that indictment conjointly—in order to were at that moment awaiting the judgment of th They had stopped it, not by ap-scharg to man-they was high trassen, and that it was likely that gevern- meeting in question was announced. It was certain that some of the prisoners had not rendered afford them a more fair trial, and to give them and Court of Queenety she had the provide that the provide the prisoners had not rendered afford them a more fair trial, and to give them and Court of Queenety has the printed to exact such the operation of the prisoners had not rendered afford them a more fair trial, and to give them and Court of Queenety has the printed to exact such the demands better to addite the printed to exact such the bail as, without them in charge it they pleaded to the draw the printed to exact such the bail as, without them in charge it they pleaded to the start are pleaded to be printed to bey the law the instruments of mis-be concaced, by and of related to every she may the start for pleaded to be printed by the law, and, as waregard themestriks and the instruments of mis-proraled to neur side--let firm the reversed, much and the trip prevailes with the advect parts of them and the trip prevailes with the advect parts of them as instruments of mis-holicary prints and the instruments of mis-ther of them and the statements which might has a more their appearance. How, and the statements which might has a set the print of them a mister on the state them with the advect pleaded to the viglance, the split of the destine of the statements of them as an imputation in the symptement. The prevent is and the statements of them a universe is specified to interface with the advect pleaded to the split and the statements of the split and the statements of the split and to be advected them and the statements of the split and to be advected to the split advected to the split and to be advected to the split advected to the split advected to th thy had stopped the entire labour of men-they was high treason, and that it was likely that govern- meeting in question was announced. It was certain that some of the prisoners had not rendered afford them a more fair trial, and to give them an Court of Queen's Bench and the judges of that court institutions of the country were to be permanent, abandoned against him: and Leach himself stated which they most properly disported on the 20th of to reuder the incouvenience as small as possible ground for placing the accused upon trial; but, when 'rial cannot with 'ria your petitioner appeared at Liverpeol, when 'August.' The Hon. Gentleman continued—Yet in under this enormous influence. With the prisoner was tried by a jury, the magistrate having consistence more, the first charge upon which your petitioner was spite of all this the Hon. Gentleman continued—Yet in under this enormous influence. It was tried by a jury, the magistrate having continued the Hon. Heard not only the accusation but the defence. It (Chief Justice said, the magistrate should be dismissed from the 'that the magistrate should be dismissed from the 'that the magistrate should be dismissed from the 'that the magistrate should be dismissed from the 'day occurrence that an error had been 'to the most or yet to for the use abinoted, a dass of every day occurrence that an error had been 'to forward all moneys for the use abinoted, and a, a he believes, from a knowledge them to commit it, they honestly entertained, and if indicate rest to the molecular of 'hear, hear,' form the leaser' form the low say that his wincesses were the generated at the present of the subject, there were good grounds for make 'to forward all moneys for the use abinoted, and as this crisis most grossly and foully perjured, and that your leaders. Mally round cur sacred petitioner had ample means to prove them so.'' ing them believe that under existing circumstances. 'I and justice'' to reuder the invest of the subject, there were good grounds for make'' form the moneys for How were the the present of that your leaders. Mally round cur sacred petitioner had ample means to prove them so.'' is the petitore that magistrate and invite conducts) is the second to dimined the softward and invite the determent the performance and judge- 'cons' and there had ample means to pro put his hand to a document hke that - (hear)? What contributed on the clearest evicence. It was admitted dismissed, on the ground that although the magine- believe, have been found guilty of participating in Hon Gontleman sold that monomania was the order from some sensitive apprehension that his conduct where the unlawful the unlawful dismissed, on the ground that although the magine- believe, have been found guilty of participating in Hon Gontleman sold that monomania was the order from some sensitive apprehension that his conduct was the construction which any fair and can lid man by himselv that the placerd had been proved to have traves had committed a legal error, jet that at the the unlawful proceedings- (hear, hear). More part of the day (laughter), and he illustrated the remark should be misunderstood, veting for it nevertheless word i must apprehension to the Honse been stuck up on his house. It was also proved to interest the order of Mr. Foster and Mr. by an allusion to the Hon. and gallant efficient the -("hear, hear," and laughter). That he must say was hardly jet in the possession of all the facts, that it was at his house that M'Doual had corrected -(hear, hear). As soon as it became known in the Maude, I feel bound to declare that they are held in Member from Brighton, observing that they have not the they have been that they are held in Member from Brighton, observing that they have not the they have not the conduct of the day (a log of the day (hear, hear," and laughter). That he must say which would enable it to come to a just judgment the proof when the placard was printed ; and it was district to which these gentlemen belonged, that the highest esteem by men of all parties ; and I the Poor Laws were mentioned, that Hon. Gentle- not shake his respect for the Hon. Member's characwith respect to these cases. He particularly re- also proved by one of the books, respecting the tak- Hon. Member for Finsbury intended to come before believe that the imputations involved in this motion manter; but he did hope that other Hon. Members, qu-sted their attention to this resolution, which the ling away of which a special complaint relative to will not meet with the smallest support- (great Captain PECHELL (interrupting).- The Hon. Mem- thinking with the Hon. Member for Kendal, would d legal 5 had come to on the 18th. It was to this that Leach was one of the members of the Executive their conduct, a public meeting was held, and he laughter and ironical cheers.) ber for Marylebone referred eff ct :- "R=50 vcd, That we, the delegates, in Council-(hear, hear.) He was sorry to detain the held in his hand a copy of the address voted at that Colonel Rolle Ton (who spoke in a most inaudible behind you. (Laughter.) ber for Maryleboue referred to an Hon. Gentleman decisively mark their sense of this motion by putting the Hon. Member for Finsbury in a small minority. public meeting assembled, do recommend to the House so long with these details, but the Honourable meeting to Messrs. Cartwright and Badger. The tone) said the serious charges of the Hon. Mover Sir J. GRAHAM - Whenever the Poor Laws were Mr. G. Wood said, that it was solely on the Various constituencies which we represent to adopt Member for Finsbury had made special complaints Hon. Member proceeded to read the address. It were not worthy of the slightest credit; and that it mentioned, the Hon. and Gallant Member for Brigh- ground that his own conduct was impeached by this all legal means to carry into effect the people's with reference to the treatment experienced by the acknowledged the deep and lasting sense of obligations that he work of the magistracy had not ton secmed always to have in his mind's eye that motion that he voted for it. an regan means to carry into cheet the people's with reterence to the treatment experienced by the gates be sent through the whole of the country, to gates be sent through the whole of the country, to cheet the people's gates be sent through the whole of the contrary. He was the meaning classes, in carrying out the resolution of the made the law of the land." What, too, he asked, was the meaning of the land." What, too, he asked, was the meaning of the land." What, too, he asked, was the meaning of the land." What, too, he address the resolution of the address the resolution of the address the resolution of the address and resolutions of the land. "What, tand by recollections of the address and resolutions of the land was the meaning of the land." What, and by recollections of the address and resolutions of the land of the patters and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the address and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the address and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the land was the mean of the patters and resolutions of the country for the address and resolutions of the land was the mean of the patters and resolutions of the land was the mean of the patters and resolutions of the land was the mean of the patters and resolutions of the country for the patters and resolutions of the land was the mean of the address and resolutions of the land was the meaning of the patters and resolutions of the land was the meaning of the country the address and resolutions of the land was the meaning of the patters and resolutions of the second was the address and resolutions of the land was the meaning address and resolutions of the country had had not shown the co history of the addr-ss and resolutions of the Committee, and chairman of that body-then list ke observed the name of Lord Ward-(hear, persons from Derbyshire and other places, which Mr. Mott, and by recollections of the K ig dey Union Queen's Bench had not shown these gentlemen that Chartist delegates. He thought so lar from having Harney, one of the delegates, who had been also hear) He himself had been present at many of planny showed that it was of a most serious nature, -(a laugh)-and he indulged the House with a detail the magistrates could not do so with impunity, he a doubt of it, that it had been made a matter of convicted. There were also Brown and Robinson, the conferences held between the magistrates were perfetly justified of the oppression to which the poor in the north of should have voted for the motion; as it was, he in taking strong measures for its suppression in the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and had in taking strong measures for its suppression in the had always considered should oppose it. pose of turning the strike to the account of the Charter. man of a Chartiet meeting-these were all the per- uever witnessed more temperance, combined with first instance. that the Hon. Member for Finsbury (Mr. T. Dun- Mr. V. STUART had to state, on the part of Sir Captain BERKELEY said, it was an injustice to the combe) was a gentleman of strong understanding, Charles Shaw, that he was most anxious to have gentlemen whose names were brought forward that that his mind was unclouded by any vulgar prejn- an inquiry, and from his (Mr. V. Stuart's) acquain-They came to Manchester for an entirely afferent pur- sons he had to do with. He might mention here judicious firmness, than he had seen manifested pose. But when they came there. wing what was that the paper of resolutions of delegates which he upon those occasions-(hear). This was not, he this inquiry should not be granted; and for that dices-(loud laughter)-but it appeared to him that tance with that gentleman he must say he believed, the state of the public feeling, they with that there had read, was signed by Harney at the bottom. believed, the first occasion on which the Honourwas afforded to them a "glorious 20'den opportunity." But to continue-these persons were all who had able Gentleman opposite had been unlucky in the reason, he should support the motion of his Hou. the Hon. Member was not quite free from monoma- if an inquiry were granted, he would come out of it nia- (a laugh.) That Hon. Gentleman seemed to with honour to himself. They conceived it right, for them purposes, to take been convicied, and sentence had not yet been passed. selection of a course to be adopted. It was a very Friend. advantage; and accordingly. as they not put is for ! They were to appear on the first day of the term to poor return to men who had, in a great crisis, dis-ward in their placard, if all Wales, Scotland, and, receive the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench | charged their duties with zeal and with great activity | Magistrates and Police of Manchester. Mr. BROTHERTON defended the conduct of the be haunted with the idea that all the Judges were Mr. AINSWORTH, from his acquaintance with the Magistrates and Police of Manchester. Lord INGESTRIE spun a long yarn chiefly from the trates were monsters of tyranny and oppression, ton, that their conduct was most exemplary in every Irelard, had followed the example willen was set for the offences of which they had been found guilty. -it was a poor return to such men, for a Member by Lancaster, the effect would be a seneral con- And this was the time which the Hon. Member of the House of Commons to stand up and attempt affidavits of themselves in defence of the Stafford. that juries could not properly perform their duties, trying and difficult circumstances. fusion in the country. There was, too, in aid of for Finsbury selected for making a charge against to hold them up to public scorn, and to reproach shire "Shallows." He admitted that they had and that Chartists were the brightest examples of Captain VIVIAN said that the Hon. Member for committed an error, but he thought they deserved innocence, and purity, and kindness. (Laughter.) This Finsbury (Mr. T. Duncombe) had stated that the such an object, a placard issued of this description : the magistrates who had committed these men. It them for conduct for which they were well entitled - Run for gold-iabour-labour is suspended- would be safer for the public peace, and much to public gratitude-(cheers.) public credit is gone-paper is worthiess-every better for the offenders themselves-it would be Mr. FIELDEN was almost inaudible for several the gratitude of the country. Mr. R. Scorr supported the motion. The conduct Hon. Member seemed to be labouring. At that event- them do their duty. Now, here was no duty so was the extraordinary delusion under which the troops at Halifax had been given drink, to make sovereign is now worth threy shillings-run, middle much more constitutional, and in accordance with sentences, and was very imperfectly heard through- of the magistrates in many of the cases alluded to ful period, at the commencement of last Autumn, to painful to a soldier as to have to suppress disturclasses run for gold." He believed that their im- the discret exercise of the undoubted powers out. He was understeed to reprodute the conduct had been, in his opinion, most unwarrantable. He which such frequent references had been made to night, bances in his native country, and he thought that pression was, that if this state of things could be of this Honse, if the motion for inquiry had of the Dudley Magistrates in refusing to take bail—a knew it to be a fact, that on the morning appointed he (Sir James) had, amidst much peril and anxiety, the House agreed with him that no blame could be succession to for the trial of U'Neill, the Chartist preaches, be an opportunity of forming a judgment as to the cases of the cases and deen to be a case of the trial of U'Neill, the Chartist preaches, be deen to country that degiven an impression to succession. Succeed had been to be a case of the trial of U'Neill, the Chartist preaches, be degived had been to be a case of the trial of the succession. Succeed had been to be a case of the trial of U'Neill, the chartist preaches, be degived had been to be a case of the trial of the magistrates of the more gravitation the trial of the succession. Succeed had been the trial of the magistrates of the trial of the been to country the degived had been to be a case of the trial of the magistrates of the trial of the been to country the degived had been to be a case of the magistrates of the magistrates of the magistrates of the magistrates of the trial of the been to be a case of the trial of the been to country the substance of the magistrates of the trial of the been to country the substance of the magistrates of the magistrates of the magistrates of the magistrates of the magistr pish, although it had been improperty in patted to upon it had decided Cooper's case, and also until the most unfairly treated. He had heard it alleged that without the slightest appearance of turnult, the discharged their duties; and he would be betraying his language, because few things were hkely to him, of any man, whatever might be his upinions. Court of Queen's Bench had disposed of the persons the Government had treated the rioters with Magistrates went to the windows of the Court-house, his trust if he neglected to state to the House that, be more painful to a soldier's feelings than the im-who songht to maintain them by accessly—ke did not awaiting its sentence— (hear, hear). Under these knicket, but surely that was no argument for the where they had assemble for judicial business, and if happily this kingdom then escaped the imminent putation the House that and the addition the disconstruction the discharged the rioters where they had assemble for judicial business, and if happily this kingdom then escaped the imminent of the where they had assemble for judicial business, and if happily that was no argument for the where they had assemble for judicial business, and if happily that was no argument for the surection of the period to the made. make it a matter of repreach to any one, who up- circumstances, he must say that, having the means magistrates being allowed to treat them with a read the Riot Act. In another instance, a person of and serious danger of an insurrection of a most. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, he only stated that the held the doctrine that Universal Suffrage would be of showing that the offence was actually committed degree of severity for which there was no necessity. the name of Cooke had been arrested for exhibiting formidable character, widely spread, and threaten- troops had acted under the orders of the magis-Honourable Member for Fin-bury, that it he would be knew, these gentlemen had done no more man was grieved and neglected. The Attorney-General had cases, the liberty of the subject had been grossly from the magistracy-(hear, and cheers). It might burn ale and cheese had been supplied by the in-furnish him with the evidence to show that ary their strict and absolute dury under the peculiar stated that the movement had not originated with the violated. The Attorney-General had given no be invidious to allude to any particular instances, habitants to the soldiers beyond what they were persons were consumus together to do a public and painful circumstances in which they were place a Chartis's. It was at first a question of wages and answer to the charges brought forward by the Hon. but two had already been referred to by the Hon. entitled to. Whether they had a right to do so of mischief, he should in mediately feel it to be his -(hear, hear). He mought it but right to mention of work. Many were out of employment, and those Member for Finsbury. The Hon and Learned Member for Finsbury. The Hon and Learned Member for Finsbury. dniy to see, first, whether that which was imputed one thing more: so far from the parties complaining who were in work were labouring at such reduced Gen leman said these were not cases for enquiry by of the Counties of Stafford and Worcester. The had a very bad appearance, and was complained of was a crime, and next whether it could be brought having been dealt with with extraordinary severity wages that starvation was staring them in the face. the House, but for indictments or ac ions at law; home to them—(hear, hear). All he had done was on the part of Government, he was not sure but that. There was one case brought before the Honse which but although the parties aggrieved might proceed in commencement of the disturbances; but the Lord- in some places receive money, which they spent in this was of a peculiarly distressing nature. (We under- each case, and obtain damages in a court of law, it Lieutenant of Worcestershire was in town at that intoxicating liquors, and in other places rations stated and fully proved, and when it could not be tully self for the part which he had taken in the trials, stood the Hon. Member to refer to the case of White.) was only by an inquiry before that House that all the period, and at his (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the beyond what they were entitled to. The Hen. Member to refer to the case of White.) was only by an inquiry before that House that all the period, and at his (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the beyond what they were entitled to. The Hen. Member to refer to the case of White.) was only by an inquiry before that House that all the period, and at his (Sir J. Graham's) request, at the beyond what they were entitled to. The Hen. Member proved, the prosecution was abandoned. He might that that complaint might be really made against him. Was this proper treatment of a man, who, as he had cases could be fairly investigated, and the general short notice of two hours, that gentleman went for Birminghom seemed to think that his (Mr. Dun now call the attention of the House to the address on the part of those whom he represented there, as no bad intention, ought to have been put down with conduct of the magint before that he was on a peculiarly investigated against him. of the delegates which had appeared in the Northern having scarcely exhibited that degree of severity all possible humanity? And after all, continued he, matters of discretion for the preservation of the public peace. It might, and Cartwright, but that was a mistake. He did Star of Saturday, August 20. There had been ivery which in such cases it was proper to enforce. He what has been the conduct of these men, that they magistrates every latitude, but when they proceeded as he had before observed, be deemed invidious thus not want to inquire into their case. It had been deegates assembled, and very nearly every ene of assured the Honse that he made this statement with should be so unequivocally condemned ? What is to breaches of the law, and gross invasions of the to allude to particular cases, but, as the Hon. disposed of by the Queen's Bench. The rule had them spoke, the regulation being that no one was reinciance; but the facis were these:—It speared the grand object for which they combined? To liberty of the subject, instead of preserving the public Member for Finsbury had mentioned the Lords-been dismissed, and they ordered to pay the costs. to speak more than five minutes—(laugh er);—and he to him of the greatest importance that, having found obtain a voice in the making of the laws—(hear.) I peace, it was the duty of that House strictly and works the had referred only to the conduct. take up more than two minutes. They had a short- ing men to continue their unlawful proceedings, to purpose of obtaining some share in the government for Worcestershire. hand writer present, who sapplied them with an persevere in a course of violence and intimidation of the country, and the men who joined in and led to address a very few words to the House. The take up more than two minutes. They had a short- ing men to continue their unlawful proceedings, to purpose of obtaining some share in the government hand writer present, who supplied them with an persevere in a course of violence and intimidation of the country, and the men who joined in and led account of the speeches that wer- name. Now he - it did, he repeated, appear to him that it was pro- them used language just as exciting as any imputed Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down would, he would say, that from the commencement of these ais r ad that portion to which he (Mr. Dur.combe) begged to say that in the pocket of it w k, one of the per that they and the public should know that those to these men. And these, be it always recollected, believed, be alone in the opinion that his Hon, and disturbances he had received no more active and had referred. (Sir J. Graham-" You read it yourprisoners-and he wished to call the attention of who advised crime, when that crime was executed, were working men. What does Leach say ! This, Learned Friend the Attorney General had made an efficient support from any individual for the main- self.") There were then but few Members in the Hon. Members to this fact-in his portet was found should be put on a similar footing with its perpe-, let me observe, was a man of excellent character. I a short note of the debate-it was his, a hittle me- trators; and it therefore seemed to him to be neces- never heard a word to his disparagement. He is a unsatisfactory reply to the specch of the Hon. tenance of the public peace than had been rendered House, and he would read it again. The Hon. Gen-Member for Finsbury. He would say with con- by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worces (long) having done so, proceeded to observe, that fidence, that a more full, complete, spirited, and ter. Various subjects had been mentioned during however some Honcurable Members might think morandum of what had passed, and it, in every sary to indict those parties-the advisers and the Chartist, it is true, and as such must be called and satisfactory answer had never been given to any this discussion to which it would be unnecessary for those magistrates entitled to the confidence of the respect, bore out the statement of what, partic Ps, the perpetrators together-to show that after the com- treated as a criminal. But what is his defence ? Hon. Elember would call " the ren- gade" shorthand mitment of the crime the former were amenable to "We are charged," said he, "with wishing to destroy charge than by his Hon. and Learned Friend to- him to advert, but he felt it his duty to refer to one House, his belief, founded on the opinions of Coke, writer. He would tell the Hon. Member that that its consequences, and liable to the same indictment, with wishing to destroy the work of our night—(hear, hear). His Hon. and Gallant point which had been touched upon by the Hon. Hale, Blackburne, and Denman, was, that they person was not there as "a spy." It was not the under which the actual perpetrators were charged. Said ne, "with wishing to destroy the work of our night—(hear, hear). His Hon. and Gallant point which had been touched upon by the Hon. Hale, Blackburne, and Denman, was, that they person was not the as "a spy." It was not the under which the actual perpetrators were charged. own hance! But this much I maintain—that it is Friend, the Member for Glocester, had truly Member for Finsbury. That Hon. Gentleman had were guilty of and indictable for an effence against our duty to take care that machinery does stated that all the facts of the same indiction our duty to take care that machinery does stated that all the facts of the statement with th wards volunteered and expressed a desire to give in- peiled to abancon-and he did it with reluctance- not destroy us." In fact, he maintained formation. He, for one, had not the slightest ob- the charges made separately against the leaders of nothing more than that it was necessary to shorten pletely disposed of. The allegations of the Hon. the statement with great pain and hesitation-that Member for Finsbury had been dealt with seriatim liquor was given to the soldiers at Halifax, that they (Concluded in our first page. jection to receive the statement of such a person- these misguided men-charges, which, if proved, the hours of factory labour, so as to make it com-be might have broken faith with the book a person- these misguided men-charges, which, if proved, the hours of factory labour, so as to make it com-be might have broken faith with the book a person- these misguided men-charges, which, if proved, the hours of factory labour, so as to make it comhe might have broken faith with those with whom would have subjected them to far more severe pu- patible with the life and comforts of the working to give evidence on each of the charges. The Man act, and that a breach of military discipline ensued. LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS no faith ought to be kept-(hear, hear, from Mr. nishment than uid those upon which they were actu- people-so as to enable their children to receive that chester case had been disposed of by his Hon. and Now, until the Hon. Member made this assertion, Duncombe.) He said that if persons met together ally tried. The offence which they had actually been education which you now so loudly urge on Par-O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Learned Friend the Attorney-General ; the Dudley he (Sir J. Graham) had never heard such a charge for the purposes of treason, or what was approaching convicted of was conspiracy, an offence punishable liament as essential to the salvation of the country case had also been satisfactorily disposed of, not- mentioned, either in that House or out of it; and, withstanding what had since fallen from the Hon. with all respect for the Hon. Gentleman, he must Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printto treason, and that there who joined with them by fine or imprisonment, but by nothing more. -(hear, hear.) How could you expect anything were to regard themselves as bound by moral feel. No such modes of extra punishment as the treadmill else but some civil convulsion, when you invariably ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13. Market-street, Briggster Gentleman who had just sat down, by his Hon. declare that he could not place credit in the state and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, ings, or that no sense of public duty-no feeling as could be resorted to in such cases; but whilst he was denied all redress of the grievances of the people, Friend the Member for Droitwitch; there did not ment. The officer in command of the district in remain unanswered a single statement which had which Halifax was situated was a gentleman of the ings, or that no sense of public darger-was to induce them to repair to the public darger-was to induce them to repair the wrong they had been once willing to do, and to make to compensation for their guilt, then he ssid, if such a rule were laid down there would be no safety for society where such conspiracies existed, and such printer, and some others-he thought it right, while the working men all legitimate inter the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the working men all legitimate the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to deny the working men all legitimate the posterous to be investigated by the House pre-eminently distinguished by his military talents, pre-eminently distinguished by his (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-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 inlawing while back constructs called, and since others—he thought it right, while unlawing conduction while while be investigated by the House inlawing conduct of magistrres, which, in my opinion, was to be obliged to refer to, as the man was now on his trial; but it was essential that the House should be array of this while be and be array of this while be array of this while to be obliged to refer to, as the man was now on his trial; but it was essential that the House should be array of this while here array of this while posterous to deny the working men all legitimate to be obliged to refer to, as the man was now on his trial; but it was essential that the House should be array of this working men and he (Sir J. bot it was essential that the House should be array of the array of this working men and he (Sir J. bot it was essential that the House should be array of the array of this working men and he (Sir J. bot it was essential that the House should be array of the array of the array of the beam of the array of the array of the bound of the array of the array of the bound of the array of the bound of the array of the bound of the array o whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Promises. All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to know, by means of that speech, what the parties ness by this mode of proceeding, the effect of it is working men came over to the works of myself He long hesitated whether he should grant a crimi-meant by this actives, for that speech left it no was that the indictment was carried by writ of cer-longer as a marry of dubt, not even of shringe, horars to the Court of Quern's Berch, and that the Mr. Crossley, and an efficer of dragoons, came to me Mr. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, April 8, 1843.) 143