try, to shift his ground, and now has the consummate

meanness to accuse the members of this association

with Infidelity and Socialism-(hear, hear). But the old cheat will be found out yet-(hear, hear, hear).

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MI DELB FRIENDS, -Of course my present position will be ample apology for no letter apon the Lind in this week's Star Mayhap that while you set reading this, I may be ence more the inmate of stelon's call. Well! be that as it may, when my ine expires, be it long or be it short, I will return pre with undiminished energy, and I trust with to you constitution and intellect. I must now proper for the worst, and anticipate some separation:

proper for the worst, and anticipate some separation:

proper is the power of innocence to resist the

irea hand of oppression ! My short time shall be devoted to your service. my shich I perform in the shape of advice. Hear me, then and mark me; I have STRUGGLED with you present. It was over all things necessary in public that in the way of misrule. I never for one pore join in the glorious struggle.

depend upon it, that after all, in the Cottage on the follows:-Land is the only safe asylum for the sons of toil, now 1. That the Union comprehend the following places

is whom I have the most unbounded confidence, the assistance of the association. and one in whose councils I have found much wisdom : one who understands our position; Midland Counties Charter Association. who is hearty in our cause; who knows our grievances and the remedies for them.

The Star has survived all the shocks of the op- localities. pressor, and shall survive the worst that is now well may they attempt to "raze Olympus," or to months. turn the sun from its course.

the last; for if you dont beat them they'll beat you. themselves. NAME FOR A MOMENT ENTERTAIN THE NOTION OF individually and collectively, every proper means of were strong enough to form an Administration out of the sacred objects for which it is instituted. Poor Law Bill and the Rural Police Bill were the For Law Bill and the rearsh Poince Bill were the 9. That any of the officers of the Association betray-first seps thrown to their newly-created power; and ing the principles he is entrusted to preserve, or

Roberts, that circumstances would admit of for the of the working classes. issiral, convinced that the puny endeavour of the adopted. tenfold strength to our principles.

God bless you, my poor but honest friends. If under the superintendence of the General Council. the last; and when I return from the dungeon's goom, should faction have scattered you, I will tary and in proportion to their means.

Ever your devoted friend. FRARGUS O'CONNOR. Lordon, Wednesday evening.

Chartist Entelligence.

BIRMINGHAM .- TAILORS .- A meeting of the the gloresaid document will become the law of these adjournment was carried unanimously to defer the realms. The resolution was passed unanimously, after meeting one week. The Conference will meet again When he and James Neale were elected sub-Secretary street. and Ir-a-urer, pro tem.—)ir. John Mason then, at conideratic length, addressed the meeting in a most enermann-1, and showed the necessity of the different these forming themselves into political bodies, as the or means of gaining their just rights. The thanks of the meeting having been given to Mr. Mason for his

COUNCIL MEETING .- On Sanday, the first meeting of the General Council of the Birmingham and Midhad Counties' Charter Association assembled, according to the decision of the previous delegate meeting, league. then at once to proceed with the business. He would attend a meeting to be held on the day of the meeting all on the Secretary, Mr. Mason, to read over the in the Guildhall." minutes of the delegate meeting of April the 16th. The secretary having read the minutes, Mr. Welsford moved

EDINBURGH—Mr. Dickinson gave his second their read the minutes, Mr. Welsford moved their confirmation. Carried nem con. Mr. Donaldson lecture in Whitefield Chapel, on Monday evening, to then rese and said, that he felt desirous to learn in good audience. what capacity the members of council should then con
BUNDER—On Saturday last, we were honoured then conand taken an active part at the preceding meeting, highly delighted with the lecture and explain the exact position in which they were If we also executed for the estisfaction of every one existing institutions."

Dorthern Star,

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

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by more than ten years, as man never statigging the more creditable affairs to render even the numberless undertakings that the past several by the more creditable of the numberless undertakings to render even the numberless undertaking to render even the numberless undertaking to render even the numberless undertaking to re for more order, and with a sincerity that none can successful that men should understand clearly their hundreds of these poor men have been employed in held on Sunday afternoon, at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, position: and had the instructions of the successful that men should understand clearly their hundreds of these poor men have been employed in held on Sunday afternoon, at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, for join order, and with a sincerity that none can few join order, and with a sincerity that none can few join order, and with a sincerity that none can few join order, and with a sincerity that none can position: and, had the instructions of the delegate leveling some ground at the west end of the town, after considerable discontacted for by the relief committee; and, in order order, and with a sincerity that none can position: and, had the instructions of the delegate leveling some ground at the west end of the town, on and White, when some rough compliments were contracted for by the relief committee; and, in order required would have been unnecessary. This, hewere the contracted for by the relief committee; and, in order to excitement was now at its highest to encourage the men to do well, this humane compliments were carried by the relief committee; and, in order required would have been unnecessary. This, hewere the contracted for by the relief committee; and, in order required would have been unnecessary. This, hewere the contracted for by the relief committee; and in order to excitement was now at its highest to encourage the men to do well, this humane complete in the delegate levelling some ground at the west end of the town, on the contracted for by the relief committee; and, in order required would have been unnecessary. This, hewere were carried by the cheers of the Chartists, and hisses of the contracted for by the relief committee; and, in order required would have been unnecessary. This, he excitement was now at its highest to encourage the men to do well, this humane complete in the cheers of the chartists, and hisses of the cheers of th will, at length, we have become so ever, was always the result, when individual opinion mittee resolved that the men should work it by the powerful as to be a terror to tyrants, and a stumbling over-ruled the opinions and decisions of bodies. He piece, or they should have no work. This, to say the a public meeting of the Chartists resident in London begged to state to Mr Donaldson that of the men should work it by the lettows:—"That on the first Monday in every month, powerful as to be a terror to tyrants, and a stumbling over-ruled the opinions and decisions of bodies. He piece, or they should have no work. This, to say the a public meeting of the Chartists resident in London names then nominated should be submitted for day at out-door labour in their life was cruelty in every the fangs of the law, when those for whose election in each locality, so that the council might be sense of the word. However, the poor fellows were best it is framed discovered that I was neither invested with the highest moral influence which the glad to accept of it, and wrought with as much been in the sold, or intimidated from the advocacy public voice could confer on a delegated body. For by alacrity as though they had been brought up to it, and this mode of constituting the constitution that the constitution the constitution that the constitution the constitution that the constitution that the constitution that the constitution the constitution that the by the course. But in proportion as the law would possess the confidence of the entire localities, as favourable, they earned from 7s. to 9s. per week. ppresses me, I have a right to expect your co-opera- well as the particular place which he would directly re- Circumstances are now altered, when the men should tion of, " or any other member of the Executive," and per and support, especially when I ask nothing present, and no one would gain a seat without carrying from two months' practice be able to work harder, for the alteration of the word "removable" into "austich birm the called and support, especially when I ask nothing present, and no one would gain a seat without carrying from two months' practice be able to work harder, for the alteration of the word "removable" into "austich birm the called and support and but fidelity to yourselves, your country, and your with him the esteem and universal confidence of the some weeks past they have not earned above 5s. per pended." Several other amendments were proposed, That cause sustained itself through my people. Such a body, guided with wisdom, would soon week; that is, when they have had full time; but, from having the effect of reducing the number of persons proves formidable power against despotic authority. A wet weather and other casualties the great body of them necessary to carry the provisions of this rule into effect, prove a formidable power against despotic authority. A wet weather and other casualties the great body of them thence, and the absence of better men, for many public meeting was to be held on the day following the run from 1s. to 3s. 6d. The work is paid by the positions aforetime; and it is as valuable now as it was delegate meeting, and it was fully arranged that the square yard. A meeting was held on Tuesday, in All, then, that I require of you is to keep the whole list nominated to serve as council for the ensuing Mr. Miller's Arena, to hear a report from the treasurer, three months, would have then and there been elected, Mr. Bennett. About 1 000 were present. The report For myself I sak nothing; but I beg for the wives the various localities could have held similar meetings. seconded by Mr. J. Colquboun, and carried by acolaand families of my brother prisoners. Do not How this had been set aside he did not know—he had mation, h vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Bendeer them, as you will thereby angment the terror to leave the meeting. Mr. Donaldson—Had that been net, for his services as treasurer, and his untiring I, Turnagain-lane, on Monday evening, to receive the done all would have been right. Mr. Mason-We efforts in behalf of the poor. if the LIW and the power of laceson. If your new must therefore proceed as a provisional council. He laders, who may have to supply our places, shall was proud to witness the numbers then present, and the was proud to witness the numbers then present, and the spirit which pervaded them, it augured well for future and not their country's good, will be their success. Several of the members expressed their satis-Make them understand and instruct themships. Make them understand and instruct themships upon the subject of rural pursuits; and see
ships upon the subject of rural pursuits; and see
whatever measures had been prepared by the provisional committee. The Chairman then called on the that the lecture upon the Land, its capabilities, and secretary to read the plan, which would be afterwards the leveliness of a rural life and happy home; for, discussed scription. The secretary read the plan as

made lumber by machinery, and surplus by over- in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford. viz, Birmingham, Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, The place so ably filled by my friend and your Walsall, Wednesbury, Darlaston, Redditch, Bremsfriend, the Rev. Wm. Hill, should be share a felon's grove, Stourbridge, Lye Waste, Dudley, West Bromhis will, during our absence, be supplied by one wich, Tipton, Oldbury, Smethick, Great Gredge, Nuneaton, anch such other places as may hereafter desire

2. That the Union be called the Birmingham and 3. That a General Council be elected every three months for the government of the Union; the members to be fairly and proportionally chosen from all the

4. That a General Delegate Meeting take place each simed at it. For, after all, the great object of the three months, to receive the report of the Council, present persecution is to destroy the Star. But as audit the accounts of income and expenditure, and nominate a new Council for the succeeding three

5. That the whole list of candidates be submitted for Be firm; love one another; unite as one man; and, election in each locality, where they shall have the above all, cultivate a friendly understanding with power (proper reasons being assigned) to reject such your Irish brethren; for, believe me, e'er long, all the having the power to judge whether the objections are sens of labour will see with but one and the same sufficient to refuse such persons as may be objected to. eye; and trick, juggle, and chicane will cease to 6. That there be a President, Secretary, and Treablind the understanding. Fight the League to surer chosen by the General Council from amongst 7. That the members of the Council will adopt.

POTUME WITH THE LEAGUE! If, to-morrow, they raising funds to extend the Association, and promote: their party, your slavery would be complete. The 8. That the Association hold inviolate the document entitled the People's Charter.

me make them supreme, and both would lose their failing to do his duty should be see those principles hidenaness in their further enactments for the pros- endangered by designing men, or damaging the inration of labour. Of all the horrors that could terests of the body by misconduct, shall be subject to present itself to me in the dungeou's gloom none | 10. That the Council employ their talent, wisdom,

ead equal the announcement that you had formed and zeal, to cultivate patriotism, to diffuse intelligence, conclusion four and sixpence was collected for the were immediately assailed and thrown down by the templated that despoising should erect its horrid these rooms for the purpose of overthrowing us, and of ary brotherhood with that hellish faction. Look to and inspire the whole of the members with the love of THE CHARTER and the LAND! and let faction of all liberty—to promote social intercourse, esteem, brodenominations "Waste its sweetness on the desert; therhood, and temperance throughout our Association. 11. That the Council, as soon as possible, devise some means of raising a fund for the relief of members in I have made the best arrangements, in conjunctidistress, misfortune, and sickness, and to take such the with our inestimable friend and adviser, Mr. other measures as may conduce to the general welfare

12. That the Association be ever ready to co-operate increent to morrow as I would go to a bridal for National re-organization which may hereafter be

Crown to crush us will have the effect of giving a jurisdiction of the Birmingham and Midland Counties defence. Charter Association be essentially, for the time being, the world deserts you, I will remain your friend to 14. That Sub-Treasurers be appointed for the various localities, to receive subscriptions for the general fund.

15. That the contributions of the members be volun-

mee more rally you and make you a fresh terror The plan having been read, Mr. Reece proposed, and wany fresh tyrant that may present himself. Mr. Ball seconded that the first article be adopted. Again I repeat that I WILL BREAK OPPRESSION'S After some discussion, in which Messrs. Donaldson, FLID, OR OPPRESSION SHALL BREAK MY HEART. Mason, Fallows, Reece, and Farmer took part, it was Hemmings said he was sfraid the expence would be Erect. on Monday evening. Mr. John Burton was unanimously agreed that the Council recommend the of the evening by stating that a few friends of the trade the various localities to aid in carrying out the mea- pose. The following sums were paid in by the delehaving met together they had resolved upon forming sures agreed upon Mr. Fallows was elected Presigates:themselves into a political society, independent of the dent pro tem., Mr. Mason, Secretary pro tem., and trade society, and he hoped that they would be unani- Mr. Recce, Treasurer pro tem, and the following genmons on that subject. Mr. Charles Thorp moved and tlemen were appointed sub-Treasurers :- Mr. Fallows, Mr. Wm. Talbert seconded the following resolution: Birmingham; Mr. Wright, Dudley; Mr. Robinson, "That the distress and suffering which have so long Coventry; Mr. Danks, Wednesbury; Mr. Griffiths, afficted society has been caused by that monster evil Walsall; Mr. Stevenson, Worcester; Mr. Chance, class legislation, and being convinced that nothing short Stourbridge; Mr. Forrest, Lye Waste; Mr. Ball, of the emachment of the principles as contained in the Oldbury; Mr. White, Bilston; Mr. Bromlee, Leadurument entitled the People's Charter can render mington; Mr. Donaldson, Warwick; Mr. Nichols, peace and prosperity to the oppressed artizans of these Darlaston; Mr. E. Cook, Redditch. The Council ides, we therefore resolve to enrol ourselves as mem. then adjourned for a month. On Monday evening, ben of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Charter the monthly Conference of Birmingham Chartists Americation, from a firm conviction that a powerful was summoned to meet in the Aston-street Room; thin of the working class is the only means whereby but, such was the crowded state of the place that an

NEWCASTLE,-Mr. Beesley lectured in the Chartist Hall, Gost Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday evening, on the fallacy of the arguments of the Anti-Corn Law

ton-see of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford on Monday evening, Mr. Young in the chair. The Harwick, Mr. Donaldson; Coventry, Mr. Hemmings; to Mr. Cleave, as treasurer to the Defence Fund, the Wolverhampton, Mr. Farmer; Bilston, Mr. White; portrait, presented by Mr. John T. Young." "That a Sturbridge, Mr. Goodfellow and Mr. Chance; Lye requisition be got up to the Mayor to call a public West and Dr. Chance; Lye requisition be got up to the Mayor to call a public control of the Waste, Mr. Goodfellow and Mr. Chance; Lye requisition be got up to the diagon to the Anayor to Maste, Mr. Forrest: Redditch, Mr. E. Cock, and Mr. meeting to petition Parliament for the adoption of the Parker; Waisall, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Perkins; Old-People's Charter." "That means be used to ascertain bury Mr. Weeks and Mr. Perkins; Old-People's Charter." "That means be used to ascertain boy, Mr. Ball; Stafford and Bromagrove, by letter. when Mr. O'Connor can come to Newcastle, and, if pos-Mr. Potts was unanimously called to the chair. He sible, fix the meeting so as to have him present." the could not but feel the weight of the task " That persons be appointed to make out a list of the mained him, when he witnessed such an important various localities that are likely to send persons to meeting of the members of the council as were then assist in re-organizing the district." "That such Present. He would not detain them, but would call on places be written to, requesting them to send persons to

and themselves authorised to act. He had not yet by a visit from Mr. Archibald M. Donald, from Aberbest elected, and he supposed such was the case with deen, who is at present thrown cut of his employment tion appointed to wait upon her Majesty's ministers to the case with deen, who is at present thrown cut of his employment. most of them. No one could feel more anxiety to for his steady adherence to the cause of the people. secure their support to the Bill as amended by the mist in establishing an effective organisation in the He delivered a lecture on the above evening, "On the resolutions of the meeting. districts, nor saw more the necessity of such an association, past history, present position, and future prospects of the way about to be adopted, than he did. the Chartist movement." After votes of thanks to the He hoped than the did. He hoped that some of those then present, and who lecturer and Chairman, the meeting quietly separated,

Paced. Mr. Mason said that he considered Mr. On Monday Evening, Mr. Robert Peddie, of for ameliorating the condition of the working classes, by hissess the proposition liar and flippant Whigh had been forced by the overland to be doing, and God bless were discussed that he considered Mr. On Monday Evening, Mr. Robert Peddie, of for ameliorating the condition of the working classes, by hissess the proposition in which they were beddied that he considered Mr. On Monday Evening, Mr. Robert Peddie, of for ameliorating the condition of the working classes, by hissess the proposition in which they were Demicison's question was not only very proper in Edinburgh, delivered a lecture on the "dreadful destains and flippant whigh had been forced by the organisms of the meeting most cordially coincided with the proposed in their first resolution, and told them that the considered in their first resolution, and told them that the considered in their first resolution, and told them that the proposed plan, and pledged themselves to do all in their power put forth in their first resolution, and told them that the proposed plan, and pledged themselves to do all in their power put forth in their first resolution, and told them that the proposed plan, and pledged themselves to do all in their power put forth in their first resolution, and told them that the proposed plan, and pledged themselves to do all in their power put forth in their first resolution, they opinions of the Judges at the recent trials in that coun-

begged to state to Mr. Donaldson that at the meeting least of it, was charity with a vengeance! Piece work shall be held, before which the proceedings of the Exeof delegates, it was agreed that the whole list of at such a job to tradesmen who had never wrought a cutive and the Council shall be laid for their approbathis mode of constituting the council, each member well paid for it. For some weeks, the work being who shall report the result at the next ensuing meetso that each councillor would have held his seat in virtue | was most minute, detailing every penny received and of the public vote of the people of Birmingham until expended. On the motion of Mr. James Adams, se-

LOCHEE.-Mr Archibald M'Donald, from Aberdeen, lectured here on Friday last. A committee was then appointed, and votes of thanks given to the chairman and lecturer, when the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the information they had received.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, the Chartists of Little Horton met in the school-room, Park-place, when the plan of Mr. O'Connor, for getting on the land, was disof 5s. wascollected for the defence.

Pigeons, 3s. 6d.; Daisy-hill, 3s.; Thomas Story, 1s.; mer, 3d. The council adjourned to six o'clock in the | C.eave, Parker, Wyott, M'Frederick, Read, Stallevening, to enable the collectors to make up their wood, and others took part, and the meeting eventually books. In the evening, the following sums were paid adjourned until Tuesday evening next. in:-B. B. Lane, 1s. 2d.; New Leeds, 9d.; Shear Bridge, 2s. 2d.; Little Horton, 5s. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:-" That the council do meet, for the future, at six o'cleck on Sunday evening." "That this meeting do adjourn to Monday evening, at eight e'clock, to meet in the co-operation shop, Chapel-lane, when all books for the defence are to be brought in.

large room, Butterworth's buildings." "That the sum of £2 12s. 3d, be paid to John Arran to assist in defraying his expences to London." "That every exertion be made by the members of the Council in their various localities to raise subscriptions for the Defence Fund." "That Mr. Smyth do continue to be agent for

ON SUNDAY EVENING Mr. Arran lectured in the defence.

THE CHARTISTS of New Leeds met in their room on Sunday morning. The meeting was thinly attended, and an adjournment took place to Sunday next at ten defence of all : while my mind is made up to go to with their suffering fellow countrymen in any measures o'clock in the forenoon, when it is hoped that every member will attend, as every exertion must be made

has roused a new spirit among them.

SUNDERLAND .- Mr. Beesley lectured here on Monday night last, in the lecture-room of the Whole-hog Chartist Brigade. Five new members were

MANCHESTER -SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELE" LETHE CHARTER, NAME AND ALL, AND seconded, the adoption of the third article. Agreed to held their usual monthly meeting, on Sunday last, in NO SURRENDER, be your motto, and Union without discussion. Mr. Newhouse proposed, and Mr. the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester, when Reece seconded, the adoption of the fourth article. Mr. there were delegates present from the following places: -Manchester, Mr. John Nuttall, Mr. Wm. Grocott, great, having delegate meetings so frequently, as some Mr. William Gresty, Mr. John Siddeley; Halshaw question whether a repeal of the Corn Laws would had to come a great distance. The rest of the members Moor, Mr. James Garkell; Hollinwood, Mr. Joseph considered that it would be very injurious to the cause, Brierly; Stockport Youths, Mr. James Hibbert; to hold them less frequently than once in three months. Oldham, Mr. Richard Haslem; Salford, Mr. Ralph Agreed to nem. con. Mr. Reece proposed the adoption Buckley; Chartist Painters, Mr. Peter Cameron; of the fifth article, and Mr. Welsford seconded it A Rochdale by letter. Mr Nuttall was unanimously lengthened discussion ensued, in which all present took called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes part; it was finally agreed to without a dissentient. of the last meeting. On the motion of Mr. Gresty, the The remaining articles were then agreed to without minutes were confirmed, with the exception of that above trade was held at the Royal Oak, Little Charles. 2ny discussion. On the motion of Mr. Mason, it was part of them which referred to the address to the The Chairman opened the business formation of Provisional Committees immediately in tended to by the committee appointed for that pur- locality to request our co-operation in getting up a that they were united. It needed only for the flag

> SOUTH LANCASHIRE FUND. £ s. d. Carpenters' Hall 0 15 0 Stockport Youths 0 1 0 Chartist Painters 0 2 0 Ashton-under-Lyne 9 3 4 Oldham 0 10 8 IRISH PUND. Stockport Youths 0 1 0 ... 0 0 3

NEWTOWN, (MONIGOMERISHIRE) -- As has following resolutions were passed:-" That each locality sufficient for the support of the population, it was been the case at other places, the Dissenters here have announce through the Star the name of the lecturer and necessary to struggle for a repeal of the corn laws." fiercely attacked the Factories' Bill; the working men, time of meeting. If this is not attended to the local The motion being seconded by a person on the husthowever, have been at their posts, and taking the good lecturers will not hold themselves responsible for ings, the chairman proceeded to read the resolution ble sucress, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the amendments in support, not only of a regular system have no delegate present, the result of this meeting, meeting at the request of the Lambeth Chartists, amendments in support, not only of a regular system have no delegate present, the result of this meeting, meeting at the request of the Hall, and addressed the levy, and that they report accordingly at the next delethe consideration and maturing proper measures
the considerati Members from the following places were present:— minutes of the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the present plan, and also to Chartists moved forward at the same time.

For Birmington the following places were present:— minutes of the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the present plan, and also to Chartists moved forward at the same time. Dudley, Mr. Wright, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Watts: twenty-six shillings realised by the sale of McDonall's delegates were then given to the Chairman, and the fighting attitude, headed by the parson, who had wolverhampton. Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Watts: twenty-six shillings realised by the sale of McDonall's delegates were then given to the Chairman, and the fighting attitude, headed by the parson, who had moved the first resolution. Mr. Ruffy Ridley being meeting separated.

old and tried friend.

LONDON.—A public meeting was held on Friday evening, at the small room of the Crown and Anchor House of Commons by Mr. Elphinstone "for establishing a court for marriages and divorces." Mr. Verson having been called to the chair, in an eloquent address, showed the evils of the present system in a social and political point of view. Messrs. Tanker, Brook, Ridley, Wheeler, and others addressed the meeting. A resolution and petition founded upon the bill, but carrying its provisions still further was adopted, and a deputa-

CROYDON, SURREY .- At the usual weekly meeting towards carrying the same into effect.

fellows :- " That on the first Monday in every month, tion, and for the satisfaction of the country generally." The seventh clause was altered in the following manner: That the accounts of the Executive shall be audited by five persons chosen at the monthly public meeting, ing." The eighth clause was agreed to, with the addibut they were all negatived by large majorities. The ninth clause was adopted, an amendment to reduce the salary of the Executive having been lost by a considerable majority. The Council then adjourned until the following Sunday, to meet at the same place, at two o'clock precisely.

Political and Scientific Institution was held at the Hall. a secretary, decide upon his duties and salary, and also to decide upon the double return of Messrs. Knox and Williams, as directors: Mr Wartnaby was called to the business. Mr. Salmon read the balance sheet, from which it appeared that the receipts up to March 25th, 1843, had been £284 15s. 63d., the expenditure £297 17s. 01d., and the liabilities, £278 19s. 0d. After cussed and adjourned to Tuesday evening. The sum Wheeler seconded that three auditors be appointed, some slight discussion, Mr. Wyatt moved, and Mr. which being carried, the election fell on Messrs. ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the council met in their Sewell, Bolwell, and Stallwood. A letter of resignaroom, Butterworth Buildings, when the following tion was read from Mr. Knox for the office of director, sums were paid in for the defence :- New Leeds, and from Mr. Knighton for that of Secretary. Three 3s. ld; George's-street, 3s. 2d.; Wapping, 1s.; Three separate motions were then made that the salary of the Secretary should be 10s., 20s., and 30s, per week. A. B., 6d.; A. S., 6d.; J. C., 6d.; B. E., 1s.; J. Bul- Considerable discussion took place, in which Messers.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF SURREY met at No. 1 China Walk, on Sunday last. The discussion on the land was gone into and again adjourned. Mr. Knighton gave notice of his intention to resign the secretaryship in consequence of acting as secretary pro tem, to the committee for getting a hall. It is hoped all will attend on Sunday next, in order to appoint a person in his place. Mrs. Peplow made a demand of one pound ON MONDAY evening the council met at the co- for posting bills on account of the Surrey Demonstraoperative shop, in Chapel-lane: the following sums tion. Messrs. Brown, May, and Knighton, urged the were paid in for the Defence Fund: T. M. 1s.; J. necessity of its payment. One shilling was collected Sugden, 3s.; per Wm. Neale, 3s. 7d; G. Bishop, 1s.; Victim fund, which with 8d. otherwise collected was

and others also adddressed the audience.

A MEETING of the Anti-Corn Law League was held a new room to hold their meetings in, and are progress- the Chartists, but they took nothing by their motion. ing in the right way. Beesley has been lecturing, and The South London Chartists, anxious to show to their brethren that they are still on the alert, adjourned to the ensuing Thursday.

PADDINGTON .- Mr. George White lectured here on Sunday afternoon. Ten new members were enrolled on Monday night.

lity, the subject of the land was discussed, and after View it with its boundless streets, its innumerable meeting separated. an animated discussion, was adjourned till next Friday, then to be considered in connection with the render the land easier of obtainment ! The discussion to commence after the lecture. Mr. Rainsley will lecture here next Tuesday evening, at eight

THE CAMBERWELL LOCALITY met as usual to transact their local business on Tuesday evening.

South Lancashire Chartists, which had not been at- ness received a deputation from the Marylebone would vanish. It need only to be known public meeting at Hampstead Heath on Whit- of union to float over their heads and tyranny would Monday. A committee of three was appointed to crouch before them like a spaniel dog. Mr. Hill adaid in the above object. Notice of motion was given dressed the meeting at considerable length, and defor next Monday to consider whether it is advis- parted amidst the rapturous plaudits of the assem. | young men of this country applying their minds for able to continue or discontinue the Sunday evening lecture; the members are therefore earnestly re- Mr. Brown, in an eloquent and long address, moved. quested to attend to consider the above and other and Mr. Illingworth seconded, the following resoluimportant matters, on Monday next.

CHARTIST TRIUMPH OVER ANTI-CORN LAW PHY-SICAL FORCE.—A beautiful specimen of the real disposition of those pretended friends of the working classes, was exhibited at the Horns' Tavern, Kennington, on Monday evening last. Immense placards had been posted for a week previous, announcing a public meeting for the above purpose, and at the time for commencing business, Mr. Warburton, of dissecting notoriety, was called to the chair; after which the Rev. Mr. Burnett, a dissent-Striptions as members of the association.—Messrs E. o'clock, in the Malt Shevel large room, Princessof arousing the various localities to a sense of their a long and prosy address. The resolution declared outy, in which several of the delegates took part; the that the land of England being incapable of growing writes, to forward to him, betwixt and the next meet- were given by the Chartist party, responded to by ing, their decision upon this matter." "That the levy hisses from the broad cloth gentry on the hustings. books for the use of the Female's Adult and Children's in Mr. Robert Brook. Mr. Brook started for London be discontinued for the next month." "That each An indescribable scene of confusion followed this School. delegate lay before his constituency the subject of the exhibition of feeling, and shouts of "Go on the hustlevy, and that they report accordingly at the next dele- ings White," arose from all parts of the crowded and CARPENTER'S HALL.—Two lectures were delivered knocked off by the fighting parson, another of the in the above hall on Sunday last, by Mr. Christoper gentry at the same time striking at Mr. White, but Doyle. The audiences were not so large as usual, but having missed his mark, Mr. White seized him by

and the Chartist body proceeded at once to contest the platform, hand to hand, and in five seconds put afternoon, at the same place. the whole troop of well-fed middlemen to the rout. The Anti-Corn Law men attempted to amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. Messrs. Warburton and Co. immediately dispatched

GLASGEW .- CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE UN. AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Council of the should have a chance of trying the more creditable A PUBLIC MEETING of the Shareholders of the bility of anything being done, we left the meeting, whilst Mr. Ridley was still on the table, previous drain, and after some discussion regarding the order of to which three cheers was given for O'Connor and the Charter. Mr. Rouse, above alluded to, is the basely attacked in the Town Hall of Birmingham.

> LAMBETH YOUTHS .- Mr. Brown lectured to this body, at Mile-end, on Sunday evening, after which an interesting discussion took place.

> Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, delivered a talented John-street, Tottenham Court-road. Flora Tavern.

BARNSBURY PARK.-10s. was voted to the Defence

A Public Meeting was held on Tuesday evening kett having been called to the chair, addressed the meeting in the usual talented manner. Mr. Fra-zer moved the following resolution:—"That this country are suffering owe their origin and continuance to class legislation, and that the investing the whole people with legislative power by the enactcongratulated them upon the presence of Mr. Hill, connected with his own trade, lett bearing. After three hours of interminable disagree. moral, political, and social rights; they must enthe parlour of the house, and made arrangements for a sparrow, not a union with those whose interest it but the gratitude of the whole community for having large open air demonstration on Kennington Common for was to thwart them in their holy struggle, but a defeated one branch of this nefarious project—thear, union among themselves. Let the working men hear). The other branch of it-the Catholic Emigrabe united among themselves before they went about tion Swindle, that in which he regretted to say the Very claiming the aid of the middle classes. There Rev. Dr. Yone, is concerned has not been brought before was power enough in the hands of the men Parliament yet. He begged leave to save Mr. Clarke's of London, if united in the holy cause, motion for the next day of meeting. The thanks of he LAMBETH .- At a meeting of members in this loca- to laugh to scorn the opposition of any Government. meeting were then voted to Mr. Rafter, after which the courts and alleys, it was indeed, as Cobbett termed it. a "mighty wen." Let any one reflect upon the immense mass of working men there stowed away,

all of whom were, or ought to be. Chartists, and for whose enfranchisement the Charter was designed. See these men, crawling like slaves upon the face of God's earth-men whose intelligence called into existence all the splendid edifices and improvements they saw around men whose sinews formed that which their intelligence designed-if these men THE SOMERSTOWN LOCALITY met on Monday at could only see their own interest, and concentratedly bly. The resolution was then unanimously carried. ner, addressed the assembly for upwards of an hour. free. and was greatly applauded. The resolution was NANTWICE, -A public meeting was held in the unanimously agreed to. Mr. Mantz moved, and Mr. Chartist Room, in this place, on Monday evening Drake seconded a vote of thanks to Messrs. Hill and last, when Mr. Dixon, from Manchester, delivered

a suitable reply, and the meeting dispersed. parts of the bill as an instalment, have thrown over-board the petition for its utter rejection, and carried the Secretary do write to the various localities that George White, of Birmingham, who attended the tingham met at their room, St. Anne-street, on Monday, when a lecture was given by a member on the ance Hall, on Complete Suffrage. chair, the meeting was adjour ed till Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at the same place, where the
Tailors Charter Association will continue to meet every

Monday evening at the regular system have no delegate present, the result of this meeting."
That each delegate come prepared to the meeting arose in the body of the Hall, and addressed the pelitical rights of women. The room was densely pelitical rights of women. The room was densely clauses which so pinch the manufacturing tyrants, who with the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clauses which so pinch the manufacturing tyrants, who with the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clauses which so pinch the manufacturing tyrants, who with the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clauses which so pinch the manufacturing tyrants, who with the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clause which so pinch the manufacturing tyrants, who with the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clauses which so pinch the manufacturing tyrants, who with the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clause in the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clause in the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton asked the name of the indication, but also in favour of the stringent clause in the opinions of his locality, concerning the engage chair. Mr. Warburton that the Secretary do request those places to which he Mr. White's name being announced, loud cheers to the lecture. At the close of the lecture a subscriptation at tended. At the conclusion of the last lecture a tion was entered into to enable the members to purchase vote of unlimited confidence was unanimously passed

MACCLESFIELD .- Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stock-

OLDHAM-On Monday evening last a spirited dis-For Birmingham, Mr. Mason, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. confirmed, the following resolutions were unanimously plan as a Chartist lecturer." "That this meeting do Anti-Corn Law men on the platform rising in a body, of the Land. The speakers with great energy expressed the clenching their fists, and placing themselves in a confirmed the following resolutions were unanimously plan as a Chartist lecturer." "That this meeting do the clenching their fists, and placing themselves in a confirmed the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the previous meeting having been read and appointments during the following resolutions were unanimously plan as a Chartist lecturer." "That this meeting do the clenching their fists, and placing themselves in a chartist lecturer." That the secretary be instructed to remit this day month." The thanks of the clenching their fists, and placing themselves in a chartist lecturer." adjourn until this day month." The thanks of the clenching their fists, and placing themselves in a their anxiety of immediately commencing some practical operation, in order to alleviate the suffering which moved the first resolution. Mr. Ruffy Ridley being we are daily experiencing through the introduction of the first to ascend the hustings, was unceremoniously improved machinery, and with great warmth urged the necessity of falling back on the land, which was the only source for our salvation. At the conclusion a goodly number enrolled their names with a determinalistened with marked attention to the remarks of their collar and threw him into the body of the meeting, tion of carrying out the above object. The meeting was then adjourned to Sunday next at two o'clock in the

on Monday, it was agreed that 5s. should be sent to All this expence, direct and indirect, is thus incurred the Defence Fund. This is the fourth subscription in vain, and will be incurred over again, should the court with them, but it was wrenched from them the Delence Fund. This is all to one pound overrule the objections raised by counsel, and proceed by force, and Mr. White immediately mounted it seven shillings.

a messenger for the "Whig body guard," alias the held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening plete our triumph. Now, let every man be at his post, police, and on their arrival they again ascended the last, at six o'clock, at which hour the meetings will be and do all he can to aid in giving a legal, peaceable, hustings. The uproar was now at its greatest held until the latter end of August. On the motion of but determined death-blow to despotism and misheight, and Mr. Warburton endeavoured to make Mr. Woodward, Mr. Rafter was called to the chair. rule. I do not call upon you to aid these men: the the police do that which his cowardly squad were The venerable Chairman said that it afforded him the cav se is more your's than their's, and I will for once incapable of, but finding them reluctant in the matter, he ordered them to take Messrs. White and Rouse into custody; this they also declined, and lived prejudice and ignorance,—combined as both were for the cause, the thousands of working men failed to here, on Monday evening, at the Bald Faced Stag, Mr. White still held his position on the table, well with malignity and serdid peculation, and plunder of support them, and that, too, while the pipe and pot Paul was called to the chair. After taking into con-supported by his friends. He attempted several his poor, duped, deluded, and warm-hearted country. went freely round. We must have an ample defence sideration the proposed plan of Feargus O'Connor, Erq., times to obtain a hearing, but his voice was drowned men—(cheers) It was no longer a transportable off, nee fund provided, and that without delay. Up then, and as they had failed in their attempt at fighting, they opinions of the Judges at the recent trials in that coun-

If the poor people whom he cheats out of their money under the false pretence of repealing the Union with it, knew but a tithe of his soguery there would not be one stone upon another in his house in Merrion-square in four-andtwenty hours after. Look, too, how his cause has ever been tracked with the blood of his countrymen. Do we not all remember the oath he swore before high Heaven that he would never pay one farthing tithe, and the horrid and impious denunciations which he hurled at the devoted heads of those who would pay tithes? Look at all the bloody unatoned-for murders that followed from his advice; fourteen persons shot dead at Newtownbarry, on the ever-memorable 18th of June, 1831; nineteen killed at Carrickshock, on the 14th December lent altercation took place between Messrs. Warbur- Wallstown; five at Moselain; twenty-three at Kilkeel; pitch, the cheers of the Chartists, and hisses of the tion, the numbers who died martyrs in the prisons anti-Corn Law men formnig a most discordant through Ireland. Seas of blood have been shed by folnoise. A slight pause now took place, caused by lowing the advice of this wicked old man; and after all mental exhaustion, and Mr. White again com- a base compromise was entered into upon the tithe menced an attack on the fallacies propounded by the | question. Tithes have been converted into rent, so anti-Corn Law rarty, he was hissed by the League that the people must pay-(hear, hear.) But then the men and loudly cheered by the Chartists, and in the people should know that Maurice O'Connell has midst of the confusion, Mr. White addressed those nothing to live on but the odious impost tithe. He in front of the platform, and moved an amendment married Bindon Scott's only daughter whose whele to the first resolution. Another storm was then fortune was n tithe, and ne doubt he takes care of the created, in the midst of which Mr. Warburton tithe at any rate-(hear, hear.) He never proposed a declared the meeting dissolved. Loud shouts of measure yet that he did not betray when he found it Ridley take the chair," resounded from all his interest to do so. Let any one who doubts this read quarters. upon which the Chairman again his letters to Bric, upon the Catholic question, and how resumed his position, and was again received he worked himself to oil for the purpose of getting a by groans and yells, mingled with, "Go down you Whig humbug," "Off you body snatcher," &c., &c. Mr. Ridley then ascended the table, and seconded Mr. White's amendment. He was loudly Before he put the Repeal in abeyance he prevailed upon cheered by the meeting, but could not gain a hear- John O'Brien, Tom Arkins, and that great goose, Brening through the noise of Repealers, who were non, the poor rate collector, to pass a vote of confidence backed by the "blue bottles." The noise and confusion created by these pretended Liberals had the Repeal was put in abeyance, and his son in law—the effect of causing hundreds of the working men to beautiful and elegant repeal member -Fitzsimon, hopnetire in disgust, as it was quite clear those polite | ped off to the Whigs, and sold the county Dublin to a balance sheet of the affairs of the Institution, to elect gentlemen would remain as long as they had the Non-repealer, for a fat Whig place—thear, hear, That's police to protect them; and, seeing the improba- true, we know that)-Depend upon it that the greatest godsend he could get now would be some sort of coercion act, because that would give him an opportunity of kicking up a great dust about tyrauny, behind which he would retreat with the thousands of pounds man who stood by Mr. O'Connor when he was so he has got from the people. This is what he is looking for. The scheme is a deep one, but he has been at every sort of scheme to make money by a short cut since ever I knew him. Well I remember what my lamented friend, the late Very Rev. Dr. Hamill, said about him It has come to pass. I shall mention it upon a future occasion. He calls us infidels. Let him answer the admirable arguments of our excellent counlecture on Tuesday evening, at the Hall of Science, tryman Con Murray. It is by raising the hue and cry against us that he hopes to escape detection and expo-Mr. Fussell lectured on Sunday evening at the sure himself. But thank God we are rising as we ought to do in public estimation. The people are beginning to see that the shillings of the poor will not Repeal the Union. They are beginning to doubt that this year, 1843, is the Repeal year. They ask how can we Repeal the Union when we cannot return Repeal at Hemmingway's Saloon, Mile Enc-road; Dr. Bow- Members for the city or the county of Dublin? How can we Repeal the Union when we cannot prevent the passing of an Irish Arms Bill? It is heart-rending to see how the people are cheated. Mr. Rafter resumed meeting considers that the evils under which the bis seat amidst the repeated acclamations of the meeting. Mr. Dyott read the last day's minutes, and the objects and rules of the Association. He then proposed for admission, Mr. Simon Tobin, iron-founder, and Mr. ment of the People's Charter is the only remedy Patrick Carr, carpenter, who were admitted. Mr. for such evils. Mr. Frazer in an eloquent manner Dyott said that he regretted very much to be forced to supported the above sentiments, and in apoligizing bring under the notice of the meeting the strange con-Greenough, 1s.; Holme Lane ends, 4s. 3d.; Idle, per for the purpose, 6d. of which Mrs. Peplow gave to the for the unavoidable absence of Mr. O'Connor, duct of some of the members of the Association, men S. Turner, 1a; Bottomley, 9d.; J. Crowther, 9d.; handed to the secretary. Several important matters editor of the Northern Star, and Mr. G. White, men to whom he alluded were all Scotchmen. And it Mrs Smith, 6d.; Clarkson, 6d.; Shear Bridge, 4d.; were gone into and the council adjourned until Sunday which was received with tremendous applause. Mr. Bottomley, 1d.; White Abbey, 1s 6d. It was resolved next.

That a public meeting be held on the 16th of May, to

MR. Brown lectured on Sunday evening at the Poli
MR. Brown lectured on Sunday evening at the Poli
MR. Brown lectured on Sunday evening at the Politake into consideration the establishing of a Chartist tical and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnsgain-lane, to a cheering, waving of hats, handherchiefs, &c. He ciation with the crime of being compessed chiefly of numerous audience, and was much applauded. The stated that he thought they had appointed him to a Scotchmen and Englishmen; nothing daunted, we hailed chair was filled by Mr. Bolwell, who addressed the sinecure office he had all his life been fighting the accession of the Scotch type founders to our ranks, meeting at some length. Messrs. Wheeler, Salmon, against; they had assigned him a post with no duties | we receive them as brethren. For a while they attended attached to it. The resolution needed no support, our meetings. They began to fall off; the reason it supported itself to the understanding of every assigned then was that we held our meetings during on Monday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. honest man, and they had already given him suffici- their Kirk hours-we changed the hour of meeting the Council, to sell the Northern Star, and other Char. A slight rumour of their intention having got abroad, ent indications that they were satisfied with it. The from two o'clock in the day to six o'clock in the eventist publications, and that the Chartists be requested to the Chartists of that district prepared to oppose them. time was nearly gone by when Englishmen, and ing, of which change they received due notice; they use their influence to circulate the Northern Star and Mr. Warburton took the chair, at which time the other Chartist publications, in the neighbourhood where attendance was very limited. A resolution was moved est but the common interest of mankind prayer. They attended our meetings occasionally. and seconded in favour of a repeal of the corn laws, needed argument to convince them with reference to But what he Mr. Dyott complained of, and what he when George White, Ruffy Ridley, Mr. Brown, and a the subject of the resolution, and he would not conceived the whole Chartist body had just cause to few other Chartist speakers having arrived, they insult their understandings by attempting to shew complain, is, that upon several occasions during the Council Room, on the present state of society. At the attempted to gain an admission to the platform, but that nature never designed, nor nature's God con- winter months when large parties were brought into Gents in possession. Riot and confusion were now the front and desecrate the fairest forms of creation. which our Scotch friends had due notice, instead of On Monday evening Mr. Smyth lectured in the order of the evening; the police were sent for, and the They knew the evils they had to endure, and the coming like men to our assistance, they absented them-Association Room, White Abbey, on the Corn and Pro- speakers in vain attempted to gain a hearing. Order source of those evils. They needed only informs- selves upon all those occasions, leaving us to fight the vision Laws; at the conclusion Is 6d was collected for being eventually restored, George White moved, and tion as to the remedy; this was the true, correct, battle of ignorance intolerance and prejudice as well as Ruffy Ridley seconded, an amendment for the Charter, and most important field for their inquiry. They we could-(Shame, shame.) Well, it was consolatory but such was the confusion which prevailed, that even must persevere in their agitation; they must con- after all, that we were not defeated, for here we their stentorian lungs were unable to secure them a centrate thir energies to the attainment of their are gay, hearty, and triumphant, cheered on by the conscious rectitude of our own principles and the ment, cheering and hissing from the respective parties, deavour to make all the powers which now worked approbation of every good man in the communitythe chairman essayed to put the resolution and amend- against them work for them; they must make nature (cheers). We regret the defection of our friends. We ment, when both parties claimed the majority. A divi- stand for the first time in the history of man right are not angry with them, but sorry for them. It is but on benan or the Derence rund. The sum of 38 100 was sion then took place with the same result, and between end up, the Charter was the lever by which they just to ourselves to say that were we in England or in eleven and twelve o'clock the meeting dispersed. The could lift any weight no matter how ponderous, and Scotland, and acted in a similar way we should look League in this instance, by delaying to announce the to obtain it they need but to unite their energies, upon ourselves as traitors to our principles—(hear.). BUNDERLAND.—The lads of this place have taken meeting until the last hour, rather stole a march upon to concentrate their actions into one focus, and no Mr. O Higgins said that there was a notice of a motion power could stand against them; the union he re- on the books for a vote of thanks to Mr. Crawford for commended was a union not of the tiger and the having defeated the emigration swindle. Mr. Crawlamb, the hawk and the pigeon, the kite and the ford had justly earned not only their most cordial thanks,

> COGGESHALL. Essex.—At the weekly meeting of the Chartist Association, on Monday evening, the attention of the members was called to a paragraph in the Star of Saturday last, by which it appeared that the Chartists of Croydon had spoken of the late meeting in a very handsome manner, and likewise accorded a unanimous vote of thanks to the Chartists of Coggeshall. It was resolved that the best manner in which we could respond to the friends at Croydon would be to follow their example, and immediately the sum of five shillings was collected for the defence

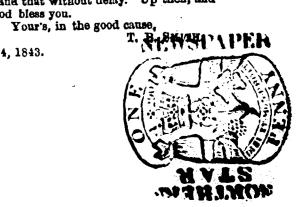
MANCHESTER.—The Chartist youths held their weekly meeting in the Association room, Brownstreet, on Tuesday evening last, when Mr. William Dixon addressed them upon the necessity of the the purpose of obtaining knowledge, not only upon questions of policy but upon every branch of useful learning. The youths have opened the above room tion :- "That, notwithstanding the difficulties on Saturday and Monday evenings for amusement. we have to contend with from the apathy of some, their object being that of preventing the youths of and the persecution of many of the middle Manchester, if posible, from attending the free and aristocratic classes, those here assembled de- and easy' and the singing saloons, by which so many termine that they will continue to exert themselves are led from the paths of virtue. Admission, genunflinchingly in every legal and constitutional man- tlemen, 2d.; ladies, 1d. The amusements are conner for the attainment of that object for which they ducted upon total abstinence principles, no person have so long struggled, namely, the causing the allowed to bring intoxicating drink into the room. People's Charter to become the law of the land. There is also to be a public lecture in the above George White, in an eloquent and humourous man- room, on Tuesday evening in each week, admission

White, and a condemnation of the Government for a lecture upon the land and its capabilities, to a their persecution. Messrs. Wheeler and Frazer highly respectable audience. At the conclusion a moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who made vote of thanks was given to the chairman and lecturer and the meeting separated.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

BRETHREN-You will learn by this week's Star the turn which affairs have taken, and the present position in which our friends are placed. I shall not dwell upon the particulars, but I write to ask you most seriously to consider the glorious victory which must, ere long, crown our movement, if we do our duty. We must hope for the best, but we must prepare for the worst. Our friends are poor; their families have already suffered much; and some of them have had hard work to raise the means of coming to London. It was necessary that they should come, and this occasioned much expense. I know one who has had to borrow the means necessary to ensure his appearance in Court; and that, too, under SKEGBY .- At the usual weekly meeting held here circumstances to which I will not now allude further. DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association than a month to prepare the funds necessary to com-

London, May 4, 1843.



Charrist Intelligence.

DERBY .- Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, delivered two discourses on Sunday last, in the Market-

CARLILE-PUBLIC MEETING -A few days ago a meeting was held in Mores's Machine room, for the purpose of changing the members of the Council of the Chartist Association; and making other necessary arrangements connected with that body, Mr. John Gilbertson in the chair. Mr. Lowery read a full statement of the accounts, which appeared to be satisfactory to all present; ster which, he read a report of the proceedings of the retiring council during their term of office. He recised the difficulties with which they had to contend for a considerable time ; the proceedings at the famous Birmingham Conference, and the state of organization in Carlisle during the strike, and since that period. He called on the people to persevere, and illustrated his observations by relating a very interesting anecdote of the famous warrior, Robert Bruce and the spider. The report was well received by those present. On the motion of Mr. James Muir, seconded by Mr. William Blythe, the report was adopted by the meeting. It was then proposed that a new council be chosen, which lead to some remarks from Mr. Joseph Richardson, as to the competency of the meeting to choose a council, as there were not more than from forty to fifty persons present, and on a former occasion they had been reflected on for chosing a conneil, when a greater number were present. Mr. Bowman strongly urged the necessity of electing a council, not so much on account of pecuniary matters, but as a sort of rallying point for the Chartist body, as without a council no public business would be attended to in a proper manner. After considerable discussion, the following persons were chosen to act as a council for the ensuing quarter :- John Gilbertson, Wm. Caulthard, Robert Grahame, James Hurst, John Lowery. James O'Neil, Wm. Johnsen, Henry Bowman, Joseph Sowell, Joseph Brown, Wm. Gaty, John Mconey, Alexander Millhelland, James Bates, and James Muir. Mr. Wm. Caulthard was elected tressurer, and Mr. John Lowery, secretary.

MR. JAMES ARTHUB'S CASE .- This gentleman having received his notice to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench, to receive judgment on Thursday the fourth of May, arrangements were made by the council to make a of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d. general collection to defray his expences on Saturday evening. On Sunday the council and the various collectors assembled at No. 6. John-street, Caldew-gate, when the sum of £3 Ss was paid up to the Treasurer, Mr. William Caulthard, who, by order of the council, paid it over to Mr. Arthur. In the course of the afternoon, a deputation arrived from the small but spirited village of Daiston, with the sum of 10s. for Mr. Arthur, so that he received about £4 towards defraying his expences. We never saw a better spirit manifested than was displayed on this occasion, and we have little doubt, should Mr. Arthur receive imprisonment, but he will be well and efficiently supported during the term of his incarceration.

DALKEITH .- During the past week the Chartists of this town, posted large placards, challenging Acland, the League lecturer, to discuss the following question-"Will a Repeal of the Corn Laws remove the misery and distress that at present exists in this country." Mr. Acland refusing to discuss the question, Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester packer, delivered a lecture on the subject, on Friday last, in the Freemasons' Hall, Mr. John M'Pherson in the chair. There was a good meeting, such a one as Acland would have been glad to have seen at either of his lectures. Mr. Dickinson reviewed the lectures of Ackland, and showed the base means taken by the League to raise the so-much boasted £50,000. The lecture seemed to carry conviction to the meeting, and to give general satisfaction. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and to the chairman. and the meeting broke up. These lectures of Acland's questioning, and discussing, &c., &c. have given fresh: life to the good cause in Dalkeith. The Corn Law consolation for them however, viz., that the Chartists by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary. neither fear their frowns or court their smiles.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL. PADDDINGTON.

Mr. Thomas Reynolds, bootmaker, 22, Homer-Mr. William Charles Wesley, cabinet-maker, park cottage, Edgeware-road. Mr. William Tipper, brazier, 4, North-street, St. John's wood.

Mr. Richard Sladen, carpenter, 8, Exeter-street, Lizen grove. Mr. Thomas Phillips, do. 104, Parade-street. Mr. Daniel West, labourer, 6, North Wharfe-

street. Mr. James Trebelcock, carpenter, 7, Upper Parkplace, Dorset-square, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Rouse, plasterer, 20, Salisburystreet, Portman Market, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM .- BUGLE HORN, COMMERCE-STREET.

Mr. T. Giniver, South-street. Mr. E. Meakin, Manvers street. Mr. W. Giniver, Union-street. Mr. R. Hopewell, Wood-street. Mr. John Hunt, Bromley-street.

Mr. W. Ellis, Commerce-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. G. Hunt, Holland-street, sub-Secretary. NOTTINGHAM PEMALES.

Mrs. Francis Wright, Wood-street. Mrs. Martha Sweet, Goose gate.

Mrs. Caroline Blatherwick, Bellar-gate. Mrs. Mary Ann Ellis, Independent-hill.
Mrs. Eliza Blatherwick, Bellar-gate.
Mrs. Jane Abbott, Mount East-street, sub-Trea-

Mrs. Mary Ann Abbott, do. sub Secretary.

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Published by Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; and sold by T. Watson, St. Paul's exclude from it the clauses which relate cation of children employed in factories. Fleet-street; H. Hetherington, Wine office Court, Fleet-street, London; J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and all Venders of Periodicals in the Country.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

THE Proprietor of DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate good properties of this Medicine, must by the recommend-(in many instances after all other means had failed do 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 eases, which causes little faith to be attached to such statements. But how different is it curative powers of a Medicine in their own immediate neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to happen to fall. The entire columns of a newspaper not to receive the sanction of the British Parlia- cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renopart 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 fuli well, that the Medicine having gained a footing, alike in the mansions of the peer and the cottages of the peasant, nothing can slay its course, nor is there a civilized portion of the globe where it will not ultimately be known and prized as the great restorer of health.

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NINE MONTHS! MOST favourable opportunity to the Indusdelivered two discourses on Sunday last, in the Marketplace. Both meetings were well attended, and a good
impression was made.

MOST favourable opportunity to the Industrious Classes to ensure themselves Proprietors
part of them, to deprive any of the children of the
of Land and Property—to provide against Sickness,
power of earning their livelihood, by refusing their
Want and a Poor Law Union—is offered to Want, and a Poor Law Union-is offered to Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the thus inflicting upon them in a summary manner, and UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

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Imprisoned for Debt 0 5 0
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in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 Imprisonment for Debt... ... 0 5 8 FOURTH CLASS-Entrance 2s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d.

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in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ... 0 4 0 Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from can enroll their Names at the Society House any the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indul- Passengers by these Ships. day, and at any time.

Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on hensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the King-(post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House, on the Treatment of Ghonorrhee, Gleet, Stricture 59, Tottenham Court-road.

Persons residing in the Country are eligible to Repealers here are breathing vengeance against the become members, on transmitting a Medical Cer-Chartists who opposed their pet Acland, there is one tificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed No Fines for Stewards.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY.

27th day of April 1843

COUNTY OF LANCASTER. AT A MEETING of the inhabitants of the borough of Manchester, convened by the Mayor in compliance with a very numerously signed requisition, and holden in the Town Hall, on Thursday the

James Kershaw, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair; It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Halley, seconded by the Rev. John James Taylor, and re-

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the scheme ment, in the bill "for regulating the employ- in this cautiously written and practical work, are ment of children and young persons in factories, and almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and for the better education of children in factory districts," ought not to receive the sanction of the Bri and superficial, by the present race of medical practish parliament,—because it is partial, invidious, and titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of unjust in the selection of the persons whom it pro- a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, poses to constitute the irresponsible managers of where debility has made threatening inroads, the Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his the schools; because it is arbitrary and unconstitu- means of escape and the certainty of restoration. tional in cepriving the ratepayers of all control over The evils to which the book adverts are extensive the funds which they may be compelled to raise for the objects proposed by the bill;—because, if adopted there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, by the logislature it.—It is a logislature it. by the legislature, it will deprive parents of their Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, undoubted right to select the teachers and the course is confided the care of young people, who ought to of instruction, which they may believe to be the best remain for a moment devoid of that information and indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and for their children, and will exact from many of them those salutary cautions this work is intended to cona proportion of their children's wages greater than vey. Not only are the most delicate forms of genemight be sufficient to procure equal, if not superior, rative debility neglected by the family physician, advantages from other schools in their neighbourhood; because its provisions will be unnessarily clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the vexatious to employers, and often severely oppressive to children, by placing them under the absolute control of schoolmasters and trustees, over whom their the daily and long continued observation requisite parents can have no influence or authority whatever : -because it will enable the trustees, or even a small part of them, to deprive any the children of the power of earning their livelihood by refusing their certificates, or expelling them from the schools; thus inflicting upon them in a summary manner, and by an THE PAWNER'S GUIDE, being a complete irresponsible act, a punishment more severe than is Expose of the System, with every necessary usually inflicted upon juvenile offenders when con-Information; the whole forming a complete Book of victed of petty offences, or (in some cases) of more useful Knowledge on the subject. By a Practising serious crimes; -- because it will injuriously affect many valuable schools which the benevolence of individuals, or of religious societies, have already progresser safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there vided, and place them in the power of inspectors, state;—because its regulations to be enforced on the Sunday will very greatly impede the voluntary efforts which are now making for the religious instruction and training of the children of the factory districts, by numerous pious, active, and intelligent giving preference to one denomination of Christians counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of Bank of England, the Funds, the Debt, the Sink. to the disparagement of others-by depriving health and moral courage. The work is written in catholics, dissenters, and all other persons discon-nected with the Church of England, of all share in fond parents are deceived by the outward physical apthe education of the working classes; and by re- pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuawhole upon the Country. By William Cobbett, quiring that every chairman of a board of trustees tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement condensed by M. Chappelsmith.

shall be a clergyman; that every school master shall of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train

resolved :-

becomes the duty of the inhabitants of this borough men indiscriminately, the world will form its own which will be especially affected by the provisions opinion, and will demand that medical works for of this bill) to petition the House of Commons to popular study should be devoid of that mysterious exclude from it the clauses which relate to the edu- technicality in which the science of medicine has

resolved,-

borough of Manonester:

and Ireland in Parliament assembled. ations of those who experience its benign efficacy. The humble petition of the inhabitants of the borough of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, convened in public meeting in Town Hall, in pursuance of a requisition to the Mayor, on Thursday the 27th day of April, 1843; the Worshipful

the Mayor in the chair. Showeth,-That, in the opinion of your petitioners, the scheme of education proposed by her Majesty's with those persons who are eye witnesses of the Government in the bill for regulating the employment of children and young persons in factories, and the convictions of every one under whose notice they districts, now before your Honourable House, ought alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to

> Because it is partial, invidious, and unjust in the selection of the persons whom it proposes to constitute the irresponsible managers of the Because it is arbitrary and unconstitutional, in depriving the ratepayers of all control over the funds

ment.

which they may be compelled to raise for the objects proposed by the bill. Because if adopted by the legislature, it will deprive parents of their undoubted right to select the teachers, and the course of instruction which

children, by placing them under the absolute control of schoolmasters and trustees over whom their parents can have no influence or authority what-

Because it will enable the trustees, or even a small certificates, or expelling them from the schools: by an irresponsible act, a punishment more severe than is usually inflicted upon juvenile offenders when convicted of petty offences, or in some cases of

more serious crimes.

Because it will injuriously affect many valuable schools, which the benevolence of individuals or of religious societies have already provided, and place them in the power of inspectors, who, with no good reason (so far as the bill requires), may refuse to Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting, giving way, as it always must where the pills are certify that they are in an efficient state.

Sunday will very greatly impede the voluntary efforts | EUROPE, which are now making for the religious instruction | NEW YORK, and training of the children of the factory districts, CAMBRIDGE, Barstow, —19, —19, —19. by numerous pious, active, and intelligent teachers S. AMERICA, Bailey, Mar. 7, July 7, Nov. 7. by numerous pious, active, and intelligent teachers S. AMERICA, of Sabbath schools.

And, lastly, because it is opposed to the sacred ENGLAND, cause of religious liberty, by giving preference to one OXFORD, denomination of Christians, to the disparagement of others: by depriving catholics, dissenters, and all up for Cabin Passengers, at 25 Guineas each, the other persons disconnected with the Church of Eng- | Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors. land, of all share in the education of the working classes; and by requiring that every chairman of a board of trustees shall be a clergyman, that every schoolmaster shall be approved of by the ecclesiastical authority, and that the whole course of instruction (whatever may be the religious opinions of the persons who are taxed to support the school) shall be in accordance with the doctrine, formularies, and catechism, of the established church, or what the clerical trustee, for the time being, may imagine to be the doctrine of that church.

into a law. And your petitioners will ever pray.

It was moved by George Hadfield, Esq.; seconded by the Rev, J. Davies; and resolved :-That this petition be forwarded to Mark Philips, Esq. and Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq. with a request, that it be read at length at the table of the Commons' house of Parliament.

It was moved by George Hadfield, Esq.; seconded by the Rev. James Gwyther; and resolved :-That these resolutions be advertised in all the Manchester newspapers, in the London Times and Patriot, and in the Northern Star.

The Mayor having left the chair, it was taken by Mr. Alderman Brooks, when It was moved by Mr. Alderman Burd; seconded by James Dilworth, Esq.; and resolved:-

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the mayor, for his able and impartial conduct in chair. JOHN BROOKS, Chairman.

JAMES KERSHAW, Mayor.

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Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuis109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, sance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various
Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, other interruptions of the Laws of Nature. Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; its victims. T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness but they require for their safe management the exfor the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

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practical experience."-The Planet. "The best of all friends is the Professional FRIEND and in no shape can be be consulted with Vigoua." The initiation into vicious indulgencewho (with no good reason, so far as the bill requires) its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with may refuse to certify that they are in an efficient faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constiteachers of Sabbath schools; and, lastly, because it sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the conseis opposed to the sacred cause of religious liberty, by quences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enbe approved by the ecclesiastical authority; and of symptoms indicative of consumption or general that the whole course of instruction (whatever may decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in-be the religious opinions of the persons who are stead of being the natural results of congenital debitaxed to support the school) shall be in accordance lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring with the dectrine, formularies, and catechism, of the established church; or what the clerical trustee for and body."—Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

An Address to the Labouring Classes on their the time being may imagine to be the doctrine of "Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chan-pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of It was moved by the Rev. Wm. M'Kerrow; a medical work, this remark is open to exception in seconded by Mr. Alderman Brooks; and any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the That, in accordance with the former resolution, it parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a welltold appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate divi-

sion of the human organization."-The Magnet. "The security of Happiness in the Marriage STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to

vated health. Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

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This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to Mr. Samuel Mundin, bootmaker, 114, Parade- of education proposed by her Majesty's govern- incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female

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A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, tution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and alcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts gold! as he was not like the same man since he had a period to their dreadful sufferings. What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or better, and when she had taken the second box, is they will be securely packed, and carefully protected

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PURIFYING DROPS, price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest It was moved by James Heywood, Esq., before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflictand requiring doubtlessly (so in operation and in the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a That the following be the petition, and that it be a deeply important branch of study. The tone of signed by the mayor and the other inhabitants of the this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-AGENTS.

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THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

entlemen. - You will oblige by forwarding, at U your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I TREAL, also first rate British Vessels to NEW am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND. flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRY. and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having Cole, — 19, — 19, — 19. bad that no one could hear her speak; but having Bartlett, Apr. 7, Aug. 7, Dec. 7, taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, at their calling more than two days in the week, and London: Guest. Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they by all Booksellers in Town and Country. can now not only do a full week's work, but overget as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continuo to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I and that nervous mentality kept up which places the have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of you the fact as I have received it from his employer, life. The consequences arising from this dangerous and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, him since his convalesence. The man is a working but branch to moral ones; leading the excited demechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last | viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error, vear on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and into agradual but total degradation of manhood-inte other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no a pernicious application of these inherent rights nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take of her species; bringing on premature decripitude. anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and all the habitudes of old age :- such a one carries and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind with him the form and aspect of other men, but withfilled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he out the vigour and energy of that season which his returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy little, his disorder would have its periodical return; | manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease ithe bought a few boxes, which have completely re- self? the consequences of which travel out of the moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks impregnating the wholesome stream of life with with great gusto; and to whom he recited with plea- mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy con- disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic dition, together with a long history of his past harmony; and striking at the very soul of human

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy dom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Flect-street, London."

"WILLIAM HICK.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, ob-

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's

"Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, Before having recourse to them, I had been for up- or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakmalady, which the different medical men who at- ness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of tended me all pronounced to be a serious case of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric there was no other chance of either relief or cure complaints are gradually removed by its use. And than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syrithe operation is generally attended with considerable acum will warm and purify the blood and juices, danger. I therefore determined not to risk so pain- increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to whole animal machine, and remove the usual impeleave the result to nature and Providence. Fortu- diment to maturity. nately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiv- taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL ing any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are much troubled with since my return from India in most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left imprudence. in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the bottle is saved. pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish

grateful and obliged servant. (Signed)

"W. MOAT.

Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier. "Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

PROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills." "Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases world be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted

they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma. "Another said they were worth their weight in

taken them. "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, years, but after taking one small box, which was and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much

> was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS

> he was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at'ls. 12d., and 6 dozen

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, "JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. 'To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court. Fleet-street, London."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:-Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which 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 surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, which she has already derived from them. She furmercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, ther states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed her convalescence solely to the persevering use of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, that sovereign medicine-Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above state- eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and ment, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be limbs, till at length a general debility of the constiticate its truth.-York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground, personal visit is required from a country patient, without this mark of authorizing the required from a country patient, Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, as will be the means of effecting a permanent and T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London: and sold wholesale by their appointment. by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Satton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable Attendance ever Thursday in Bradford, from dealers in medicine. Price is. 12d., 2s. 9d., and Ten to Fiv., at No. 4, George-street, facing East family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR- Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdon on the receipt of a Pest Office Order, for 5a.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire; with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLL. with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLL TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration; the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar ings, representing the deleterious influence of Mer. cury 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

By R. and L. PERRY, and Co.,

Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham

Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton. 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster row Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising 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. intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Geneand the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is nost 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 immo-derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consum. MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE mation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous 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 generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion,

This medicine is particularly recommended to be physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one like Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Sur-

geons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London,

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 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

rom 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 certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine

health and vigour. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness o nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, disdirected to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authen- tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-atreet, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LEEDS.

zoeirp.

THE POOR MAN'S PRAYER. Great God! then maker of us all! O! hear us, when to thee we call Preserve us from the powers of wrong, For we are helpless; thou art strong.

O. look upon the starving poor, Who beg their bread from door to door. Do thou protect them, plead their cause: And prosper them amidst their foes.

Thou know'st the poor have enemies, Who hesp on them keen miseries; And hold them down in slavery, But thon, O Lord, can'st set them free

provide the poor with food and clothes: Enable them to keep thy laws; Be then, O Lord, their guide and friend; And let thy peace on them descend.

Take all unequal laws away From this our land, we humbly pray. Let slaves no longer bow the knee In this our land, to tyranny.

Let peace, with mild effulgent ray. Chase war for evermore away; And justice, truth, and grace, and love, Rule all below as all above.

A POOR CHARTIST.

ODE TO LIBERTY. Devoid of liberty what's life ? A shadow and a name;

An undivided scene of strife. Of misery, and shame. A thousand worlds were void of worth,

If liberty were lost, A thousand to obtain it giv'n Were but a trifling cost.

Tis liberty makes all things sweet. Its loss makes all things sad, Where freedom reigns fond pleasure meet. And every heart is glad.

What are the empty dreams of wealth, Where then art not a guest? Ambition runs its mad career. And avarice rules the breast.

0! give me back my freedom lost. Or lay me in the grave, None will survive its loss divine, Save he who's born a slave.

Oliham, April 25th, 1843.

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- STEALING WEARING APPAREL .- On with having stolen several articles of wearing apparel the property of a Mr. Hunter, residing in few minutes, and on her return she found the pritrial at the sessions.

inquest was held at the Court-House, before John deceased has been till for some time, and a fortnight him to desist from his employment. Since this time he has been under medical treatment, his wife and Sonesy for the first time, and was somewhat better, and his wife, who had been greatly mistimed with with him about twelve, at which time she desired him if he awoke and wanted anything to call her He when a servant girl found him in a chair at the foot of the stairs; she gave an alarm and then he was found to be dead, with his throat cut in a very dreadful manner, his head in fact being nearly severed from his body. The deceased was consumptive, and had for some time been in a desponding state mining from the fear of being obliged to give up his stration on account of his health; nothing had been observed, however, to lead his family to suspect that he meditated self destruction. He was thirty years of age, and was much respected by his employers, in whose service he has been since he was seventeen years of age. The Jury returned a redici, "That the deceased destroyed himself whilst labouring under temporary insanity."

CELLDREN DROWNED .- On Saturday last, an incas: was held at the Turee Horse Shoes Inn, kodiey, near Leeds, before John Blackburn, Esq. Coroner, on the body of a little girl, three years and three minths old, named Hannah Hargraves, whose parents reside adjoining the canal side, in Rodley. The deceased was playing, on Toursday afternoon, when she got into the water by some means unmown, there being no witnesses to the accident; being missed, however, a search was made, and the -Un the same day, another inquest was held by the same Coroner, at the Cross Keys Inn, Holbeck, on Stones. The deceased resided with his mother in a house close to the Holbeck beck, which, on Friday, In consequence of the rain was very much swollen; he was out playing in the evening, and his mother heard him shout out that there was a large piece of wood in the beck. She immediately went out, but could see nothing of him-he seemed to have crarged, and the body was found some time after ple, with great effect. fally half a mile from the place where he must have falen in. The stream was running with great rapidity. Verdici-" Found drowned."

DEATH BY DROWNING .- On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the house of Mrs. Succliffe, the Pembroke, on Thursday. the son of the lanciacy, who was taken out of a not be hung. large water cistern, at the rear of his mothers' premises, on Saturday night. The deceased was thirty. years of see, and resided at the Wheat Sheaf; he had been ill for a forinight, and seemed rather low spirited, but of this no particular notice was taken, Wis was nothing uncommon. He went to bed at an early hour on Saturday hight, and was lest seen by the of the servants about half-past nine o'clock. About eleren, on a servant going into his room age. to stignize if he wanted anything, she found the dressing table shifted, the locking-glass being -Mark-lane Express. and on the bed. She immediately gave an alarm; The motion for a petition to Parliament, to Cite dead. There was no evidence to snow whether of thirty to nine; two declined voting at all. he had fallen in accidentally or thrown him elf in, and the Jury therefore returned a verdict of " Found drowned in a water cistern." The cistern is about the feet deep, and contained at the time, nearly 60 gallons of water.

min ramed Thos. Good (who had been remanded cheaper, and easier than any trap. from Monday) was placed before the magistrates at the Court House, on a charge of attempting to derand various tradespeople, by the old trick of asking for change for haif-a-crown, and on two shilings and a sixpence being given to him, suddenly throwing, or appearing to throw, the money down tering that he had only put down one shilling instead proved that he made the money by fiddling. of ino, they at once remained to have any further and after a panse, said, "Well, dear me, now I tioning ever remembered to be made on one night quite forget the name of the place;" but suddenly only.

A CIRCUMSTANCE, without precedent, on the Dubland, "United to the place of fone in liquor that he had no remembrance at all of tended, whose abors he had visited, but in no instance any one suffered any loss. He then declared that he never recollected coming to Leeds at all; be had no remembrance as to when he did come, nor dent excuse for any thing which he might have done, but really he did not remember having done of his term, for if he did he would be looked after. unhurt.

House, on the body of Mary Ann Peacock, an infant Inch fishing station .- Perthshire Advertizer. eight weeks old, whose parents reside in a miscrable hovel in Marsh-lane, and are both in some degree of weak intellect. The child was found dead by the clad with snow, side of its mother on Saturday morning, having been in its usual health on Friday night. There was, however, considerable exceriation about the mouth examination of its body to be made, from which it appeared that it had died from perfectly natural causes, and that the appearances about the mouth dict to this effect.

SUPPOCATION IN A PIG TROUGH.—On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the Globe Inn, Bramley, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Mary Ann Turner, a little girl two years of age. a few minutes afterwards, he had lost sight of her jobs undertaken; the respectability of parties Glaegow Assizes.—Conviction of a Husband altogether, and, on going towards a pig stye in the engaging the "hack" is of no consequence. For the Murden of his Wife.—In the Circuit field, he found her quite dead, having fallen with further particulars apply to H. V., House of Lords.

Charles Macket Altogether and the control of t her face into the pig trough, and there been suffo- -Punch. cated. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death.'

when he was apprehended by Inspector Child in Hamburgh, and call itself Swedish. Kirkgate, with the stolen trousers on. He was On Tuesday Last, a woman calling herself

residing in Cryer's Yard, North Town End, Leeds, birth and training, and talked about a mother who appalling murders in that and the neighbouring at the Court House, with having employed a lad under with a carpet upon it, and of the cruelty of his counties. It appears there is evidence to show that twenty one years of age in sweeping a chimney at other mother (the prisoner), who lay in dirty beds, the house of Mr. Fennell, in South Parade, by whom and beat him. The woman was remanded for a town, and after that set fire to the body, to destroy the information was laid. The offence was com- week, to allow time to get further evidence. She all traces of the murder, They also murdered Mr. mitted on the 12th of April, and was proved to the persists that it is her child, but from the number Mortimer, in Freshford, having hired themselves for satisfaction of the Bench, who convicted the defen- of falsehoods she has told it seems extremely un- a sum of money for that purpose; they shot General dant in the lowest mitigated penalty of £5. In the likely. event of his goods failing to satisfy the amount by LACONIC .- A gentleman connected with a large a month.

on the 14th of April, (Good Friday) stolen a brown on the night of the 13th, leaving in it at that time the subject."-Liverpool Albion. Monday a man named John Hewitt, was charged at morning he found the deor of the stable had been bourhood was, at about seven o'clock on Wednesday the Court-House, before Messrs. Baines and Pawson, forced open and the mare and a pair of blinders were evening, thrown into the utmost consternation by Marsh-lane. Mr. Hunter is a hay-dealer, and on went to Mr. Thomas Thornton's, of Eccleshill, near Studiey Terrace, was lying ill in his chamber, of March-lane. Mr. Hunter left her house for a Bradford, where he found the mare and brought few minutes, and on her return she found the priher away. Michael Ashworth, woolcomber, of Ector her away. Michael Ashworth, woolcomber, of Ector her away. Michael Ashworth, woolcomber, of Ector her away. Determined Spicide.—On Monday afternoon, an Good Friday, he (Lawson) came again to his house, within his power to prevent the precipitation, but Biackborn, E-q., on the body of Wm. Swainson, other prisoner also came, having with him a brown maniac, who, we regret to state, speedily accoma book-keeper, in the employ of Messrs. Shann, in mare with a pair of blinders on. Leathley said he plished his purpose. He was subsequently picked were killed. This unfortunate event proves the Eyre-creet, and who, on the same morning, at an understood he wanted to buy a horse, and said he up from his appalling situation, lying upon the paveearly bour, had one in a most dreadful and had one to sell, for which he asked in the first in- ment with nothing on but his night-shirt, by one of it avail them? The French Government will described manner with a carving knife. The stance £3 10s, but which he bought, after some the workmen of Mr. Gowing, a neighbouring farago was so much so as to render it necessary for he had lent to Thomas Thornton, and which had minutes afterwards. been claimed as having been stolen. The prisoner mother attending upon him. He had been up on sale, nor did he seem to be at all acquainted with

Rawson, he said, took no part in the bargain for the ful effects of passion occurred in this town on Mon-Leathley, who described himself as a coal-dealer from Bradford. Evidence was given to show that waiting upon him lay down on a bed in the same room the two prisoners had lived neighbours to each other, at Holbeck, for about twelve months, that they were constant associates, and that Rawson did who resided with minima neglected some signs which he had been instructed to do during promised to do so, and nothing further was heard of came from Bradford. The prisoners said nothing his uncle's absence, and became greatly exasperated in defence, and were committed to York Castle for trial at the next assizes.

church-rate meeting, never such meeting being be- into a corner gave him a violent beating. His pasfore held in this parish, the parish authorities have sion being exhausted he turned round; but, melaning allowed it to be taken out of the other rates. choly to relate, he began to vomit blood, and died The miners, on this occasion, mustered most nobly, immediately, having ruptured a large blood vessel when the churchwardens proposed that a rate of by over-exertion. A surgeon was sent for in all three-halfpence in the pound be made to cover haste, and promptly attended, but unfortunately the expences for the sacramental wine, &c. Mr. J. all his attention was unavailing .- Stofford Ad-Skewes, jun. proposed that that meeting do adjourn, vertizer. and the question of the church-rates be postponed to FATAL EVENT.—DUMFRIES.—About three o'clock that day twelve months. The chairman refused to on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Muir, innkeeper on the -A respectable gentleman, named Taylor, aged want of proper nourishment, she being pregnant and of samples. Fine English and Scotch corn brought put the amendment to the meeting, the question White Sands, directed a young girl who was occa- upwards of seventy years, who fills the situation of labouring under a cancer of the breast. The case fully as much money as on this day se'nnight, but being whether there should be a rate or not. Mr. sionally employed by her to rince a small pail at the valuator to the South Dublin Union, was arrested having lasted nearly six hours, the Jury said they Irish was very difficult of disposal, and in partial Skewes, jun. then moved that there should be no time greatly swollen by the recent rains, and while on Thursday last upon a Sheriff's writ. He was were satisfied with the evidence they had heard, instances, where vessels were coming on demurrage, rate made. A show of hands was taken for and in the act of washing the tub the girl exposed the conducted, in custody of two bailiffs, to the Four and that it was not necessary to go further into the a small abatement was acceded to. Fine new Engagainst, in which the blistered hands out-numbered inside of it to the force of the current, when she and Courts' Marshalsea, Thomas-street, at three o'clock, case. After a short consultation they returned a lish Beans found buyers at fully previous terms. the delicate fingers by scores. After a great deal of it became involved in the waters in the depth of and, while the deputy governor, into whose charge verdict that "Deceased died of a bleeding cancer of Other kinds were dull of sale. The trifling business shuffling with the followers of the apostles, E. W. about six feet. The girl was instantly carried down he was given, was making out the requisite receipt long standing, and expressed their full conviction done in Peas was at about the currency of Monday W. Pendarves, M.P. demanded a poll. At the last the river, vainly striving with a full sense of danger for the sheriff's officers, Mr. Taylor, who was standelection, the honourable M.P. when asked his opinion to make to the side, and a number of individuals ing in the batch, furtively took a penknife out of his and others belonging to the workhouse that her case on church rates said, he was decidedly of opinion made unavailing efforts to reach the object of solici- pocket, and drawing the blade, inflicted therewith a required." that they ought to come out of the revenues of the tude. At the watering place, Bank-street, one man's severe wound across his throat, in the direction of body was found on Friday morning. Verdict,—that they ought to come out of the revenues of the tude. At the watering place, Bank-street, one man's severe wound across his throat, in the direction of Found drowned in the Leads and Liverpool Canal." church. So much for his honesty of opinion. Mr. life was fairly risked to save her, and but for the the left jaw. Doctor Benson, the physician of the J. Skewes, jun. did not forget to remind him of his prompt and energetic assistance of the by-tanders prison was called in, and rendered prompt and effecbroken word, however the polling ensued, and after he would to all appearance have perished by his tive assistance to the sufferer, who is now in a fair The work of a little boy, five years of age, named George many miners had been compelled to vote for mother temerity. The body of the suff-rer was followed by way to recovery. He appears, however, to be our exports in the United States of iron and steel, church with tears in their eyes, by their task-masters, many streaming eyes, and was often seen on the sur- afflicted with great despondency, and threatens to copper and brass, and tin plates amounted to the church wardens refused to proceed further with face of the raging element until near the middle of ropeat his dreadful attempt whenever a fitting opporthe poll, after being open three days, and gave in the dock, where it was completely submerged and tunity may occur. Dublin Monitor. the contest, there being a majority of forty-one given up for lost amidst one of the greatest floods against the rate. In the course of the afternoon, that have laved the banks and braes of the Nith for Mr. Skewes, jun. delivered an open-air lecture on the some time. The name of the unfortunate victim of rise and progress of the church, and the political the catastrophe is Sarah Watton. To add to the disappeared all at once. The beck was instantly rights of the working men, to several thousand peo- calamity, the state of the river utterly precludes the

> THE TIPPERARY UNION is in debt £1,100. HER MAJESTY'S new steam-yacht, the Victoria and

> A vacancy has occurred in Salisbury, on the retirement of Mr. Brodie from the representation of

> that town. THE LABGEST MAN in the British service is Lieute-

the clatera being cirectly below the window, it repeal the Act of Union, was carried in the Cork Was at once starched, and there his body was found. Town Council, on Wednesday week, by a majority THE GREAT WESTERN steam-ship, Lieutenant

for New York.

479,656 persons have been through.

formately too far north" for the tricketer, for on man up for largery—but the man in his defence question he got drunk, and on leaving the public property; in addition to which he had been pre-VERY nearly ten pages of the Votes and Proceed-

desired with him, and he ultimately got into ings of the House of Commons, delivered on Saturthe hands of policeman Outhwaite, who had day morning, are occupied with the mere enumeraobserved his mancavr-s. When asked by the Mation of the petitions presented last night against the
ristratory Estrates, on Monday, where he came from, he educational clauses of Sir James Graham's Factory beened quite lost with astonishment at the question, Bill. This is the greatest demonstration of peti-

done anything wrong; and said that he was so far without a passenger, or even a single parcel, on injuries his life is considered somewhat in danger. On their arrival they were shown the prisoner, but scratch of a pen upon it .- Limerick Chronicle.

THE Bristol Gazette of last week, states that Mr. where he came from; the only thing he seemed to a friend, incautiously placed half a sovereign in his writer beautifully remarks—All-healing sleep soon the constitution of the constituti be conscious from; the only thing he seemed to mouth, which slipped into the traches, where it neutralises the corroding caustic of care, and blunts at Brigg, in Lincolushire, and received his half-pay at mouth, which slipped into the traches, where it neutralises the corroding caustic of care, and blunts from the branch bank of Messrs. Prescott, but upon the large and incision in the large and incision in the large and la

life has been placed in great jeopardy. he worked last, and what he worked at. He was which were some iron railings, against which into that cool and healthy state as will induce sound and refreshing sleep, and thus fit the mind and body

evening, Mr. Blackburn held an inquest at the Court three pounds! was taken in the net, at the North whether Sir Augustus d'Este is not the next lawful Benjamin Lowe and Benjamin E ddall were em-THE WEATHER.-Last week, the mountain, and

even the lower range of hills around Kendal, were IN A CASE HEARD before the Court of Bankruptcy,

On Wednesday evening, a young girl named had been caused by a peculiar kind of dropsy, to Smith fell into a sound sleep in Bishopwearmouth which it had been subject. The jury returned a ver- Chapel of Ease, and remained in that state until the edifice was locked up. When she awoke, she alarmed the town by an extempore peal from the bell-which brought some hundreds of knights to the fair lady's deliverance.

To Persons in Want of A Brougham .- Henry of Mary Ann Turner, a little girl two years of age. To Persons IN WANT OF A Brougham.—Henry The deceased, on Monday afternoon, went with her Vaux respectfully informs the public that he has on father into a tenter field adjoining his house, and hire a Hack Brougham. It was considered the whilst he was engaged with some close the child completest thing upon town a few years ago, strayed away from him. On looking round for her although it is at present a little crazy. Any kind of

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD has published an account of Trieste, from which it appears that English trade STEALING CLOTHES .- On Tuesday last, James Bel. with that almost sole port of Austria has greatly house was charged before the magistrates, at the increased. In 1841, Trieste received forty-one Court House, with having stolen a suit of clothes vessels from England, and fifty-eight English and a hat, the property of a young man named John vessels from other ports. In 1842 these numbers Vause. The two parties had lodged together at the increased to eighty-four and eighty-three. There house of John Plumpton, in East-lane, and on the are as many more from the Ionian Isles and Malta. 20th of February, the prisoner having nothing to do. Austrian trade with Brazil, too, has much increased. dressed himself in Vause's clothes and set off with One-third of the whole export of Brazilian coffee them, telling Plumpton that Vause had lent them to goes to Austria, which sends corn and iron in rehim. He was not seen again until Monday last, turn. Strange to say, its iron must go round by

committed to take his trial at the next Borough Thompson was brought before the Lord Mayor of London, charged with having stolen a little boy, Conviction under the Chimney Sweepers' Act. four years old, supposed to be the child of respecta-On Tuesday last, Wm. Holgate, chimney-sweeper, ble parents. The child evidently showed superior

distress, he was ordered to be sent to Wakefield for mercantile establishment in this town wrote, it is said, to the Duke of Wellington on the subject of the Horse Stealing -On Tuesday last, two men projected inland bonding system, to which the gennamed Charles Rawson, and George Leathley, both tleman in question is strongly opposed. A reply of Holbeck, were charged at the Court House, was received from his Grace in due course, and, it is before Messrs. Goodman and Pawson, with having, rumoured, ran somewhat in the following words:-"The Dake of Wellington presents his compliments mare the property of Mr. Samuel Petry, earthen. to Mr. -, and begs to inform him that with reware manufacturer, of Beeston. From the evidence spect to the Inland Warehousing Bill, the Governof Joseph Crossland, servant to Mr. Petty, it ment will do what they consider right, but they named James Field, sustained such frightful injuries appeared that he locked his master's stable safe will not deem it necessary to consult Mr. -- on

the mare in question and a horse. On the next FATAL DISASTER AT CAMDEN TOWN .- This neighgone. He did not see the mare again until Monday the following distressing circumstance :- Mr. Thos. week, when, in consequence of what he had heard, he Hall, about forty years of age, upholsterer, of No. 3, Leed - he thought he could get him one; that on ing upon him, and, of course, made every effort where he had not been above five minutes before the was immediately felled to the floor by the afflicted bargaining for 20s. That mare was the same which rier, in whose arms he expired in less than three BRIDGNORTH. - A melancholy instance of the dread

day week, and caused considerable excitement. The unfortunate victim of his own ungovernable passion was Mr. G. Preece, a highly respectable individual, about sixty. Mr. Preece, on returning home from Much Wenlock-market, discovered that his nephew (who resided with him)had neglected some slight at the circumstance. An altercation ensued, and Mr. Preece took up a stick and threw it at his ne-CAMBORNE. CORNWALL.-This town and phew, but missed his aim, which caused the latter to parish have this week been thrown into a very great laugh. This so enraged him that he jumped off a state of excitement by the novel announcement of a high step into the yard, and running his nephew

hope of the body being recovered.—Caledonian Mer-

estimated the annual expense at £100,000 a-year. Wheat Sheaf lan, Upperhead-row, Leads, before James Ford, who was sentenced to death at the John Bischburn, E-q., on the body of John Succliffe, last Chester Assizes, has received a respite, and will declared, that the Marquesas first occupied were so little fertile as to be scarce able to provide for the of civilization, which it is the great object to defend." A coarser piece of irony than this we have not read Hesken, R N, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday could utter it without bursting into a laugh shows sails were fully expanded.—Welshman. that the diplomatist had a full command of his To Destroy Mick.-Fry a sheet of brown paper nerves. We are certain that no seminarist or con-

Manchester and Birmingham railway, where he fell years since given important information to the asleep, with his right arm across the rail, and the Government repecting Ireland. The prisoner also luggage train which leaves Manchester at a quarter stated that he had been an officer in the army, and serious injuries on his head. It would appear that the borough of Southampton. The matter reaching the man was so stupid that the accident did not the ears of Lieut.-Colonel Grant, the commandant of awake him, as he was found still asleep between the above regiment, he was anxious to ascertain three and four o'clock on Saturday morning. He whether the Captain Stanton belenging to his regithe affair. On Tuesday, several other parties at-way-bill was a perfect blank, not so much as the and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they, however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they, however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they, however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and Shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however, stated and shore must have climbed over some railing to neither of them spoke to him; they however have a spoke to him; they have a spoke to hi

thousands who pass weary and sleepless nights with-W. Fielden, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn, had a out taking the trouble to ascertain the cause; many

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN INFANT. On Saturday On Tuesday Monning, a herring, which weighed The Throne of Ineland. It is very doubtful a Lamentable (cournence. - 6.1 Saturday last, as herr to the threne of Ireland after the descendants ployed in repairing the top of a pit mouth, at Moorof the late Duke of Kent and the present King of lane, Kingswinford, the temporary En affolding ov Hanover, and to the throne of Hanover after the which they were standing gave way, and they were present Royal Family. Mr. O'Connell, who e precipitated to the bottom of the pit, this ty-four opinion as an Irish lawyer is entitled to great re- yards in depth, the scaffold, mortar can, bricks, &c., spect, has given it as his opinion that Sir Augustus falling upon them. The mortar can (a heavy iro. the other day, one bill-broker admitted that he d'Este is legitimate in Ireland, the Royal Marriage vessel) fell on the head of poor Lowe and killed of the child, and the coroner therefore ordered an charged 40 per cent in his transactions; another Act having never received the assent of the Irish him on the spot. Beddall and the scaffold also fell

he is equally so in Hanover .- Liverpool Times. THE WAY TO WIN A FASHIONABLE WOMAN'S HEART.-Let your hair hang in superfluous ringlets over your neck and shoulders-never suffer a razor to touch your face-squeeze yourself into a coat of mulberry cloth-put on a vest, striped with green, yellow, and red-pantaloons checked with blue, erimson, and purple-shove your feet into a pair of huge brass ring on you little finger, and you will be the don of the day.—Fashionable World.

GLAEGOW ASSIZES.—CONVICTION OF A HUSBAND Charles Mackay was charged with the crime of murder, in so far as on the 18th day of December, 1842, he attacked and assaulted Catherine M'Kechnie his wife, which violence terminated in her death. The prisoner pleaded Guilty, "but not with intent to murder." This plea was rejected by the Advocate Depute, and the case went to trial. After the examination of several witnesses, Lord Meadowbank summed up the evidence, and the jury having retired about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict, finding Mackay, guilty as libelled. Lord Meadowbank then assumed the black cap, and in the most solemn manner sentenced the prisoner to be executed on Thursday, the 18th day of May next. The prisoner during the time the sentence was being passed stood, and exhibited considerable firmness. The court was much crowded during the trial.

A GANG OF MURDERERS .- The Kilkenny papers give an account of the capture of a formidable banditti who within six months committed the most they murdered the late Mr. George Haly, of Johns-Kearney's steward, butchered a poor farmer named Hoyne, at noon-day, in his own yard, and they closed their singular career by attempting to assassinate Mr. Shee.

EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORK MANUFACTORY. -- Another of those alarming accidents which so frequently occur in buildings of the above description took place on Monday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, on the premises occu- without effect. The fact may be relied on." pied by Mr. Ralph Fenwick, firework manufacturer, and pyrotechnical astist, by which one poor man, as to render his death a matter of certainty, and two others, the one a son of Mr. Fenwick and the other a workman in his employ, were dreadfully burnt in various parts of their bodies.

melancholy intelligence has just been brought to this country from the new French settlement in the Pacion the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons unfriendly disposition of the natives; but what will instantly send out a sufficient force to crush all opposition, and finally deprive the King and every person in authority in those islands of every semblance of power. It may also have an injurious effect on the relations between the French Protector of Otaheite and the inhabitants. It is, therefore, an event deeply to be regretted.—London Paper.

THE FOLLOWING painful fact has been given us by an undoubted authori y. A gentleman, whose name we refrain from mentioning, had lately lived in the neighbourhood of Llandogo, whose whole time and energies were employed in doing good to his indigent fellow creatures. Amongst other acts of beneficence, he founded and maintained a large school for ral and spiritual assistance. Some of the members and companions of the notorious Bantum band determined to rob this excellent man; their lawless threats were reported to him, and such was the effect of the intimation on him, who had no reason to suspect having an enemy in the wide world, that it actually caused an illness which has terminated in the destruction of his reason, and he is at this moment within the wards of a lunatic asylum. Monmouthshire Merkn.

Four Men Drowned .- On Saturday, about noon, most of the Oystermonth boats employed in to America. Further, when we consider that of the oyster fishery put off to sea, the wind at the this prodigious sum no less than £1,650,838 was for time blowing rather fresh, and among others the iron and its manufactures, and that this extensive Sarah and Rachel, with her crew, namely, David trade has fallen to about one-third, we shall have an John (master). Thomas Davies, Noah Jones, and important fact to assist us in guessing of the depression of the iron trade. In Staffordshire, although the supplies of dead meat in our various markets are far from large. On warious markets are far from large. On John (master), Thomas Davies, Noah Jones, and important fact to assist us in guessing at the causes and we have to report a very dull inquiry for Beef, THE FRENCH MARINE MINISTER has asked for halfan hour when the alarm was given by the coast- out of 111 furnaces, 53 are now lying cold, and have £240,000—five millions of francs—for the expense of guard men at the look out station, that a boat had been blown out for twelve months, and their non-Albert, was launched from the Royal Dockyard, establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. He been upset in the mixen pool by a squall of wind, and the crew lost. Instantly three or four Neath remorose, on inursuay.

estimated the annual expense at x100,000 a-year, and the quotations declined 2d

JAMES FORD, who was sentenced to death at the The force to be sent was 1,200 men. The Minister pilots put out to sea to render all the assistance in iron continues to fall, the demand is become less, per 8lbs.; the very highest figure for the primest their power. Some time necessarily elapsed ere they and the worst, but clearly inevitable, evil followslittle fertile as to be scarce able to provide for the reached the spot, and when they did reach it, after wages are reduced, and industrious men are driven wants of the French whalers, which were to crowd much exertion, owing to the violence of the wind, out of employment. - Worcester Herald. Decrease the Pacific. When the Istimus of Panama was cut which by this time had risen to a high gale, they in the price of British Iron.—Since the commencethrough, the Marquesas would be one of the most only saw the boat and a few spars—the unfortunate ment of 1842, a continued gradual depression of the important stations of the globe. Even at present crew had disappeared. At length the Neath pilots price of English iron has taken place. In January, the islands would be useful entrepots of merchandise. succeeded in fastening the Sarah and Rachel to their in that year, bar iron was quoted at 140s; cargo in nant Sutherland, of the 26th Regiment, at Cork. They would be open to all imports, save arms and He weighs twenty-five stone, his height is six ammunition. "For a long time," said Admiral David John has left a widow near her confinement, pig in Clyde, 60s. Slight advances and increasing, for four investment of the confinement, and the confinement of the feet four inches, and he is twenty-three years of Roussin, "English missionaries have been esta- and a family of six young children. Thomas Davies depression have marked the intervening period to blished in the Society Islands, and to their efforts, has also left a widow and six young children. Noah the end of March, when the following prices only It is a current report all through Oxfordshire, which preceded those of our own missionaries, is Jones and John Evans were single men. The last were obtained, being a falling off of about 23 per he had left his bed, and on proceeding into an ad- that no less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in named young man was a stranger in the Mumbles cent. in fifteen months:—bar, 1053; cargo in Wales, which had been advanced state of civilization in named young man was a stranger in the Mumbles cent. in fifteen months:—bar, 1053; cargo in Wales, which had been advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given on the seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization in less than seventy three tenants have given owing the more advanced state of civilization Thing room she found the window open, and the notice to quit their farms under the Blenheim Tahiti. The good which they have done, and may and merely accompanied the party from motives of 155s; hoops, 155s; pig in Wales, 70s; in Clyde, Total in great confusion,—a chair being broken, and estates. This is (English) re-Peel with a vengeance! yet do, gives them a right to the protection of the curiosity. He was to have been married on Friday 45s.—Welshman. French Government. This they shall have in all (to-day). Their bodies have not yet been found, that their plenitude. On the other hand, we are happy part of the channel where they went down being to think that French influence will find in these, unusually deep. It is said that the accident may foreign missionaries auxiliaries devoted to the cause to a certain extent, be attributed to the want of caution exhibited by the captain (David John) and his crew, in carrying on too much canvass. The or heard for a long time. That Admiral Roussin other boats had their sails double rected, whilst his

service. At this time Captain Stanton was residing

seriously injured on the head and various parts of

child .- Worcestershire Chronicle. boots with the heels at least three inches high | of the Board of Ordnance having, three years ago, interior, are only to a moderate extent. At our dandle a little black stick, tipped with brass-a entered into a contract for a considerable supply of market this morning few sales of Wheat were reforeign gun-stocks for the small arms' department of ported, and, with a lifeless trade, we repeat the the Ordnance, and a memorial has been presented to quotations of this day se'nnight. The demand for nance, by Mr. Dugdale, M P.; but it is found, from meal there has likewise been a fair inquiry, but no inquiry into the present system of purchasing Oats, Beans, and other articles was dull, with-foreign walnut stocks, and that without further out alteration in prices. efforts the gun-makers will not be able to obtain redress. It is expected that the subject will be brought before Parliament.—Evening Paper.

it expedient to dismiss the case. - Welshman,

Herald publishes the following :- "Gur readers may papers acknowledging, on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, certain payments made by anonymous persons, who, having defrauded the revenue. The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been make this restitution, and it is called 'conscience money.' A remarkable instance of this kind has come to us from a most credible source. An individual wrote a letter to the Exchequer-office, saying, 1055, Sheep 2585. that although he had returned his income-tax correctly on his ostensible business, yet that he was extensively engaged in smuggling, and as his returns conscience not to have made any return of that, and he therefore enclosed, as the amount of three years' decline of ld. to 2d. per bushel noted in prices of tax, £14,000! Every effort has been made to discover the conscientious contrabandist, but hitherto further reduction; the trade, indeed, has shown

A MIDNIGHT FLIGHT .- About midnight on Saturday last a mest violent and alarming noise of an unnatural kind of screaming was heard over the whole town of Perth, awakening such as were asleep and frightening those who were awake. The visitation continued for upwards of a quarter of an hour, in which time it was discovered to proceed MASSACRE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MARQUESAS from an uncommonly numerous flight of wild geese, ISLANDS AND SUITE.—We regret to state that very winging their way to the sea side. It is known that when these birds are night travellers, and to prevent 29.—The weather this week has not been quite so straggling the leader keeps up a constant cry, which Stragging the leader accompanied with a cold which left Otaheite on the 23rd of October, It or greater part of the flock. Whether in passing pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, there are indicated accompanied with a cold pinching wind; to day, however, the cold pinching wind; to day, howe soner stripping a clothes horse, having at the time cleshill, stated that on the Saturday before Good the clothes over his arm. She seized him at once, Friday, the prisoner Rawson called at his house, and man, he attempted self-destruction by an endeavour native King, Nichaevar, where they had been hose was required so near the habitations of men, can from the growers, but the growers and the growers are growers. wanted to buy a horse cheap, if he would go to the shop. His brother happened to be there attend. Left his recidence to return to the French station of the shop. His brother happened to be there attend. left his residence to return to the French station that the noise exceeded anything similar ever heard, ls. per quarter. In foreign few transactions ocwithout probably taking proper precaution against and some females were so much frighted as to have curred, holders being unwilling to submit to any the treachery of the natives. They were attacked suffered in health in consequence.—Caledonian Mer. further reduction. Although the arrivals of flour INCENDIARISM .- The village of Madley, about six this week have been trifling, we cannot note any miles from Hereford, continues to be the scene of a improvement either in its value or demand, but the succession of diabolical outrages which are a dis- stocks in warehouse, as well as those in the hands

> stacks and outhouses belonging to various farmers London Corn Exchange, Monday, May 1. in the parish, and during the present month no less During yesterday and to day we have had very fine the poor, and was in the constant habit of visiting in amount from £100 to £300, have been offered for Wheat the operations were not extensive; a parcel

> > THE IRON TRADE.—The iron and metal trade gets Beasts fresh up to our market to day were moderately worse and worse. It is in it that the want of the American market is principally felt. This will readily be believed when it is considered that in 1839 £1.227,808, besides hardware and cutlery, amounting to £849,640, making a total of £2,077,448 worth of metals and their manufactures exported in one year production withraws at least 220,480 tons weekly from the market; notwithstanding this, the price of

THE LAW OF ARREST FOR DEBT.-On Monday Prison, before the coroner of London, upon view of the body of Edward Cox, aged 55, the son of a geners. Prime old Downs sold somewhat freely tleman of large estate in Ireland. From the evi- other breeds of sheep heavily at last Monday's dence of Mr. Wadd, the surgeon of the prison, and prices, or from 3, 6d to 3, 8d for the former, shorn, others, it appeared that the deceased had from im- and from 2s 10d to 3s 6d per 8lb. for other descripprovidence become embarrassed. To one of his tions. The arrivals of Lambs were seasonably good, EXTRAORDINARY DISMISSAL OF A CAPTAIN OF THE creditors, a Mr. Heathcote, of Manchester, he owed but by no means of prime quality. The total num-ARMY.—Captain Stanton, of the 1st Royal Tower £43 for a horse and chaise. The deceased having, in ber was about 8000; 230 of which were received from (the coarser the better) in any grease; this the mice gregationist in Tabiti can read it without holding Hamlets Militia, has been recently dismissed from lanswer to an inquiry after him, said he had gone, or the Isle of Wight; the remainder from Essex, Kent, Ringing the Changes"—On Thesday last, a will est, and it will destroy them. This is safer, his sides. For the poor English missionaries, the service, and reinstated during the past week was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a Surrey, &c., &c. Prime Down Lambs were taken was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a Surrey, &c., &c. Prime Down Lambs were taken was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a Surrey, &c., &c. Prime Down Lambs were taken was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a Surrey, &c., &c. Prime Down Lambs were taken was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a Surrey, &c., &c. Prime Down Lambs were taken was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a Surrey, &c., &c. Prime Down Lambs were taken was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a Surrey, &c., &c. cheaper, and easier than any trap.

Thanks Tunnel.—Last week the number of nicle.

Thanks Tunnel.—Last week the number of persons who visited the tunnel was 64,682, and the persons who visited the tunnel was 64,682, and the Railway Accident occurred on persons who visited the tunnel was 64,682, and the Railway Accident occurred on the number of the n receip's were £269 10s. 2d. Since the opening the Manchester and Birmingham line of railway at was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and reached Whitecross-street Prison on the 28th of barely stationary prices, the top figures not exceed-Stockport on Friday night week. The sufferer is a sentenced to be transported for life, for stealing two March. As he was evidently labouring under the ing 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lbs. Nearly 200 pigs were labouring man named Luke Shore, residing at Stock- watches, valued at £35, the property of Mr. Menzies, distressing symptoms of consumption he was imme. received by sea from Dublin and Cork, and the Adm, and requesting to throw, the money down loss good. The Pork trade, however, and requesting to be favoured with all sixpences. a suspicious locking wag, who had made some small port, and the accident he has met with, which is jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The Pork trade, however, jeweller, of Clerkenwell. The case created unusual diately placed in the infirmary, and received all the total supply was good. The P tone of them he succeeded, our Leeds people being it myself," was the answer. With that he took the formalism too far north" for the trickster, for on man up for forgery—but the man in his defence 18th ult. an application was made to Mr. Justice sailing vessel from Aalborg; at Southampton 40 house at which he had been drinking, went a dis-tance from his home to the Edgley tunnel of the Wadd giving a strong certificate that there was no the port of London, there being none on offer here hope of saving his life if he remained in the prison. to-day. Dr. Heath gave a similar certificate. The applicapast eleven passed over his arm, and inflicted some that he, in the year 1830, offered himself to represent tion was stoutly opposed by the creditor, who repeated his affidavits that the deceased wished to leave the kingdom. The judge felt that he had not the power under the act to order the liberation of the deceased on the ground of extreme illness. He howwas conveyed to the Stock port Infirmary, when it ment was one and the same person, and sent an ever, made an order for his release on finding sure . plies of Potatoes have come to hand, the time of He assured the magistrates it was all a mis- lin and Limerick mail coach line. occurred on Mon- was found necessary to amount at the company of the relieving overseer of the statement, and, in the line he had no necessary to amount the sum for which he might be sum for which he the assured the magistrates it was all a mis- lin and Limerick mail coach line. occurred on Mon- was found necessary to amputate his arm above the officer, in company of the relieving overseer of having day morning, when the coach arrived at this office, elbow. He was much cut on the head, from which hackney, of which parish the Captain was formerly the sum for which he might be bailed as of right, consequence of the abundance of grown vegetables, the sum for which he might be bailed as of right, consequence of the abundance of grown vegetables, the sum for which he might be bailed as of right, consequence of the abundance of grown vegetables, the sum for which parish the Captain was formerly without any special application. The deceased vegetables, the demand is extremely inactive, at, in some inwithout any special application. The deceased vas the demand is extremely inactive, at, in some inthe whole route from Dublin to Limerick. The There is no road across the railway near this point, On their arrival they were shown the prisoner, but unable to find sureties and lingered till Sunday last, when he died of consumption. The Coroner a sked if any affidavits were filed to show that the dec eased have got in the tunnel where the accident occurred. he was the man. In consequence of this a communiif any affidavits were filed to show that the dec eased
SLEEP.—Nothing has such a tendency to restore cation was forwarded to the War-office, and without was not in a state of danger, and was ans wered, Brunel, the engineer, whilst amusing the children of the system as sound and refreshing sleep; a popular further inquiry, Captain Stanton was dismissed the none. The Coroner remarked, that it was to be regretted that the law did not authorize a judge to liberate a person detained for debt where a man's from the branch bank of Messrs. Prescott, but upon life was really at stake. To return to b is native he say, for he had not been sober of three weeks.

This will whom, or when, he really could little alteration to notice applying he was greatly astonished on being told country if he did intend to return, was well-known poet it is described as life here the barbed arrows of the market. Prices are firm, both on the spot in his state of disease would naturally the like of, and on the summer of the latter there are his state of the independent of the summer of the latter there are his state of the independent of the latter there are his state of the independent of the latter there are his state of the independent of the latter there are his state of the independent of the latter there are his state of the independent of the latter there are his state of the independent of the latter there are his state of the latter there are his state of the independent of the latter there are his state of the latter there are the latt been transported for life. On receiving this intelli- if the judge had not authority to interpo se he should 43s 6d; and for the latter there are buyers for the gence, Captain Stanton wrote to the authorities at have hoped that the creditor fro a humanity last three months at 43s 6d. There are about 1,000 apriling at all. The Bench told him they would providential escape on Wednesday. As he was resort to opiates, and thus aggravate the evil. Parr's the War-office; and he subsequently received a letter would not remember having done would not remember having the wasks of various sorts and various sorts which design and what he worked at. He was added not to visit Leeds again, at the expiration of his term, for if he did he world be looked after.

Inis has been done of the buke of Wellington, Sir Henry liberate on common appearance with the mind and body and ran down a steep nin, at the bettom of the buke of Wellington, Sir Henry liberate on common appearance with the mind and body and ran down a steep nin, at the cash price being about the same as liberate on common appearance with liberate on commo

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 29. We had a very large supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s 3d to 6s 3d. Oats ls 10d to 2s 10d. Barley 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Beans 3s 3d to 3s 9d per bushel.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 29. would not swear that he had not received 200 per Parliament, and there is every reason to believe that upon him; the former barely escaped with his life, transactions in Flour and Oatmeal during the week having his right arm broken in two places, and so having been limited (as already noted for some time previously) to the demand for immediate consumpthe body, that but little hopes are entertained of his tion; but as stocks of the former article are light, recovery. Poor Lowe has left a widow and four fresh supplies continue to be taken off by the bakers small children; Beddall is married and has one as they arrive. 9323 loads of Oatmeal and 4330 quarters of Oats from Ireland constitute the chief THE GUN TRADE. - A good deal of dissatisfaction articles of import into Liverpool and Runcorn : the has been manifested by the gun trade, in consequence arrivals of Figur via those ports, as also from the Sir George Murray, the Master General of the Ord. Flour continues equal to the supply; and for Oatthe reply given, that the board will not institute any sales to any extent were effected. The trade in

STATE OF TRADE.—The demand, yesterday, for some descriptions of goods, and especially for printing cloth, was not quite so animated as on the pre-REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS. -On Friday, at ceding Tuesday; but shirtings continue in extensive the Neath Petty Sessions, Morgan Rees, Thomas demand, and many of the buyers seem desirous of Roberts, and David Williams, three workmen in the making contracts at the full prices of last week. employ of the Neath Abbey Iron Company, were The yarn market continues flat, and some descripbrought forward to answer to a charge of breaking tions have been bought a shade lower than last and carrying away some gates at Neath Abbey on week. Still, we believe, there is no accumulation of the 10th of April. The evidence in this case was stock; and the market may be considered tolerably clear and conclusive, as police-sergeant Jones, 10 healthy. We are glad to learn that the continued R.P., caught them in the very act of destroying the demand for manufactured goods has caused some gates; but as the parties whose property have sus- advance of wages in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, tained injury did not appear to prosecute, the magis- where two firms of spinners and manufacturers (one trates, on account of previous good character, deemed of them amongst the largest in the kingdom) have given notice of a general advance, amounting to ten REMARKABLE CASE OF CONSCIENCE. The Suffolk per cent. to all the hands employed in their factories. To what extent this example will be followed. frequently have seen advertisements in the daily remains to be seen .- Manchester Guardian of Wed-

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 1 .rather larger than last week, with little or no variation in prices. Beef 4½d. to 5½d., Mutton, 5½ to 5½d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beests

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 1 .-With the exception of 8990 loads of Oatmeal from from that source were very great, he had it on his Ireland, the arrivals of Grain, &c., into this port during the past week are of moderate amount. The Wheat on Tuesday last has not been followed by more firmness, though the general demand has still been limited. Flour has latterly met rather more inquiry; we make no change in its value. The supply of Oats has been small, and though few have been wanted, holders have maintained previous rates. Two or three thousand loads of Oatmeal have found buyers at 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d. per 240lbs. There is no alteration to report as respects Barley, Beans, or

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL grace to any country or people. Some miscreants of the dealers being moderate, would lead us to have conceived the horrible plan of setting fire to expect a better demand shortly.

than four fires, the fiendish acts of incendiaries, have weather, and the barometer and thermometer have occurred. On Monday night last, or rather about both risen considerably. The show of Wheat at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, a barn or outhouse Mark-lane this morning was very small from Essex, was discovered to have been fired, and although and quite moderate from Kent and Suffolk. At the every effort was made by the villagers to check the commencement of business there was some competidevastation, the whole was burned to the ground, tion among the millers to secure the finest qualities, entailing a loss to the proprietor of from £15 to £20. and for picked samples of White 1s. per qr. more was The secrecy in which these nefarious schemes are realized than would have been obtained on Monday planned and executed is astonishing, and about as last; subsequently, however, the demand slackened inexplicable as the lawless conduct of "Rebecca and and the trade closed rather languidly at about the her daughters" in Wales. Large rewards, varying currency of this day se'nnight. In free Foreign the detection of the marauders, but as yet without or two were, however, taken for shipment to Ireland producing the desired effect.—Gloucester Journal. and holders remained firm, refusing to accept less ALLEGED DEATH IN A WORKHOUSE FROM WANT money than on Monday. The bakers bought Flour of Proper Nourishment. - A long inquiry took very cautiously, but we do not alter quotations place, on Monday, at the Feathers, public-house, of either town or country manufactured. Dean-street, Westminter, concerning the death of The quantity of Barley on sale was small; and, not-Sarah Bright, aged thirty-eight, an inmate of the withstanding the arrival from abroad, this article workhouse of St. Margaret and St. John, West-minster. The inquiry was instituted by Mr. Higgs, was taken in retail at about the prices of this day deputy coroner for Westminster, in consequence se'nnight. In addition to the quantity of Oats reof a report that was in circulation that the death of ported, about a dozen cargoes have arrived from Ire-THE LAW OF ARREST AGAIN! -- ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. the deceased had been greatly accelerated by the land; we had therefore on the whole a good display that every thing was done by the medical officers last. For Bonded Grain we heard of no inquiry. LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY.

-From the various grazing districts the arrivals of extensive, but not to say large, while there was an evident improvement in their general quality, notwithstanding a large portion of them was suffering severely from the epidemic, particularly as relates to those from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. Amongst the Bullock supply we noticed two wenderfully fine Durhams offering by Mr. Robert Morgan; these magnificent animals were bred and fed in Warwickshire, while their estimated weight was 180 stones, and they came to hand, by the Birmingham Railway, in excellent order. The attendance of both town and country buyers was by no means large, Friday last the trade was steady at an improvement of 2d per 8lbs., but to day it was quite as dull as on this day se'nnight, and the quotations declined 2d Scots not exceeding 3. 10d. per 8 lbs., and a clearance was with difficulty effected. There were about 90 store cows, barrens, &c., on sale, but they were with difficulty disposed of at extremely low rates. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,750 Scots, homebreds, runts, &c.; from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire &c., 100 shorthorns, &c. : from the western and midland districts, 200 Devons, Durhams, Herefords, runts, and Irish beasts; from other parts of England, 350, of various breeds; from Scotland 200 horned and polled Scots; and from Ireland, via Liverpool, 90 Beasts. Nearly the whole of the Sheep being out of the wool, it must be borne in mind that our present and future quotations for Mutton will refer only to those in that condition. The supmorning an inquest was held at Whitecross street ply was by no means so heavy as last week's, yet it was fully adequate to meet the wants of the butch-

WOOL MARKET. - The public sales, so far as they advanced quite ld per lb for colonial descriptions. and a 3d on other kinds.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS .- Full average supstances, depressed condition,

Borough Hop Market.-We have a moderate supply of Hops on offer in this market. Fine qualities of last year's growth are mostly taken on full as good terms as of late; but, otherwise the demand is excessively dull, at almost nominal quotations.

TALLOW.—There is but little alteration to notice

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, MAY 2. After the presentation of a petition by the Duke of ARGYLL, praying for a settlement of the differences of

the Scotch Church The Marquis of BREADALBANE decla ed his conviction of the incalculable mischief which would ensue, if some measure were not passed to settle the question. Righty per cent of the population would secode from

the Church along with their ministers. The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the Government had offered all that could be conceded, and that there Wes no intention of introducing any measure on the

The second reading of the Townshend Peerage Bill raised a discussion on the peculiar nature of the case and the remedy proposed.

precident, and without necessity, a legal remedy being was not unlike Moses in the "Vicar of Wakefield," open to the parties Lords BROUGHAM, DENMAN, and CAMPBELL SUD-

ported the Bill, as a remedy for a wrong which could not be otherwise rectified, and the Earls of DEVON and WICKLOW opposed it, as being at once unprecedented and extreme.

The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the second reading. The case was a singular and extreme one, wrong, not only against individuals, but the peerwhich no adequate remedy was afforded in the courts think the treaty had done so.

the Bill was read a second time; and counsel were vouring to ruin the character of Lord Ashburton, who,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, May 2.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Captain Pechell mid that he expected in a few days the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between France and England for regulating the fisheries, and that he would

then apply to Parliament to give it effect. Mr. HUME brought on his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashkurton, for his management of the negotiations which ended in the conclusion of the treaty of Washington. He went over the history of the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster and the nature of those mutual boundary arrangements which have been already so ample and frequently disenmed, contending that the treaty was conducive to the interest of the two nations, and honourable to the negotiator.

Dr. BowRING seconded the motion, remarking on the violence and injustice with which the treaty had been assailed, and arguing that Lord Ashburton had served

the interests of this country. Sir CHARLES NAPIER was surprised that Mr. Hume, a plain honest Scatchman, should have followed the eccentric movements of Lord Brougham. The Government had not originated any motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, and the conclusion was tion of the right of visit was left unsettled; a suspected American vessel was warranted, by the expressed opinions of the President of the United States, in refusing to submit to the search of a British cruise; and at this very mement we were exposed to all the risks of between the two countries satisfactory. He moved, as an amendment on Mr. Hume's motion, that the house

Captain BERKELEY seconded the amendment, disbut not considering him entitled to thanks.

the question, instead of boldly meeting the motion with record its approbation of the conduct of Lord Ashburbetween the two countries. If the late Government Noble Lord in order to effect it.

Mr. EDWARD BULLEB regretted the introduction of the motion, and the revival of a discussion which he deprecated. Without blaming Lord Ashburton, he did not see why they should step out of their way to thank

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, drawing on his military knowledge and experience, acquired during his governorship of New Brunswick, justified the arrangements of the treaty.

Mr. VERNON SMITH quoted Sir Robert Peel's sentiments attered on the occasion of voting the thanks of the House to the officers and men employed in the Chinese war, when he assigned precedent for not including Sir Henry Pottenger, he being a diplomatic agent. He was therefore surprised when he found that the Right Honographs Gentleman is tended to support the present motion. The best that could be said, even by the Noble Lord's most darling friends, of the mission of Lord Ashburton, was that we were all out of the scrape. Under the treaty, we had surrendered territory, and the question of the right of search was left unsettled; and low ground had been taken on the subject of slavory is jurious to a question which the people of this country had deeply at heart. Mr. Hume was pabronised, on this occasion, by the ministerial side of the House: but how was it that the Government followed his leading, instead of having anticipated him, as they ought to have done, if the vote of thanks was usual, or

Mr. CHARLES BULLER regretted differing with friends with whom he usually coincided in opinion; but, on the present occasion, he was disposed to overlook precedent, because he considered the treaty of Washington a great achievement of diplomacy, and highly honourable and advantageous to the country. We forgot the succession of irritating incidents occurring on the frontier between Canada and the United States, exciting bot blood, and keeping us on the verge act of stepping between two of them for the pur- will at once perceive, that the effect of this alteration of a disastrons war. Lord Ashburton not only re- pose of unhooking them in order to divide the train, will be that the schools will be open on the Sabbathmoved these dangers, but he had procured a change in the legislation of the United States, by which such fully crushed, that, after lingering in great agony for of all such parents as may desire it, instruction in the cases as that of M'Leod could never occur again. We about three hours, death terminated his sufferings, catechism and liturgy of the established church will ought not to argue the question, as if we were exclu- - Lancaster Guardian. nively in the right, and were justified in insisting on the full amount of our claims. We had got better terms than under the award of the King of the Netherlands; under that line the American frontier was brought inconveniently near Quebec, which was, in fact, a material and main objection to it, and of far more importance than the territory which had been conceded under the treaty of Washington, and by dred-weight, which the frontier had been removed to a satisfactory distance. This, it might be said, had been purchased by the concession of the navigation of the St. John. But this was balanced by other advantages; and even the abandonment of the Madawaska settlement was not of the importance attributed to it. For himself, he was not disposed to censure Lord Ashburton for abandoning that style of diplomacy, of which he was not disposed to speak in terms of very great reverence; and he was disposed to estimate at its full value the settlement of disputes between two great nations, the effects of which night be as great as lasting.

in the ordinary course of business, have departed from head. precedent, in proposing the thanks of the House to a negotiater, however successful. But the ungenerous attack of Lord Palmerston was the moving cause of securing to Lord Ashburton the unprecedented honour of such a vote. Mr. Macaulay had contended that Lord Ashburton had cast a stain on British diplomacy; yet to-night it was admitted that the treaty was not so bad a one after all, and the only objection taken was to the unprecedented nature of the motion. There never had been a treaty concluded in the face of greater difficulties, or which had more effectually removed the chances of a disastrons war between two countries. every blow of which would recoil on both. In a few months Lord Ashburton had concluded the settlement of a dispute which Lord Palmerston for several years on his task, after the question had been embroiled by the management of Lord Palmerston, and proposed. after separate states were committing themselves claims of Maine and Massachusetts, and in six months he brought it to a conclusion. Nor had the Noble Lord or the Government compromised the question of the a people at once strong and sensitive, and on a subject of peculiar delicacy. The United States did not recognise the right of search, but they agreed that it might injuries. The very convention on this subject in the Ashburton Treaty was similar to a proposition made by Lord Palmerston in 1839, yet he now turned round, and said that it was a step in the wrong direction! The case of M'Leod, which the present Government, on entering office, had found to be so imminent and dangerous, had been successfully settled, and its recurrence obtained a better military boundary than under the award of the King of the Netherlands, he had procured the enactment of a law which would prevent the recurrence of irritating questions, and he made no concession dishonourable or disadvantageous to the country. He trusted, therefore, that the House would mark its sense of his high merits, and of the party attack which had been made on him, by supporting the motion of Mr.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was surprised that the Government never thought of coming to the rescue of Lord Athborton's reputation and honour, until a gentleman came to their aid, who was so little disposed to upbold of one of the chief rebels in the Canadian insurrection. former discussion of this subject, had produced so pow the world, that ito attempt to work young per- lished" a system of selfishness and fraud, to which be present at the periods when such catechism or por- their respective, adherents. Were this not so, they and have something of our own to say upon it.

erful an effect that they could only be met by resolu- sons under twenty-one years of age, more than the ignorant and unreflecting have been subjected, tions of the liturgy are taught, it shall not be lawful for would not content themselves with annual exhibit liament. The right of search, asserted by this country, and denied by America, had not been settled by the citement in France which it required all the prudence of M. Guizot to allay. Without going into all the complicated details of the boundary question, he declared his conviction that the tone adopted in the negotiations was not only calculated to lower us in the estimation of the world, but had actually done so, and had produced the impression that! concessions. An ultimatum had been proposed and abandoned by Lord Ashburton, who had claimed the Madawaska settlement, and had resigned it, as well as bidding of Mr. Webster, in a manner not calculated to Lord COTTENHAM opposed the Bill, as contrary to sustain the honour of his country. Lord Ashburton whose successful bargain ended in a case of shagreen spectacles. One of the first results in America of the treaty of Washington was the passing of a Bill to seize the Oregan territory-a plain effect of the want of npholding the dignity of Britain. He was not dis-Ashburton, in terming Boston the " cradle of American liberty." He rather rejoiced that the and if the facts were true, constituted a scandalous Americans appreciated the noble struggles of their forewrong, not only against individuals, but the peer trace, but the p

Sir ROBERT PEEL censured the conduct of Lords Lord COTTENHAM declined to press his opposition; Palmerston and Russell, and their friends, in endeacalled in, and an arrangement made for hearing evi- actuated by the purest motives, had undertaken this difficult negotiation. Mr. Hume's support had not always been so indifferent to the late Government. Was it creditable to public men to pursue the course which had been followed by the Noble Lords? The Government was tounted with viciating precedent by and enlightened views to meet the requirements of Foreign School Society, or a Catholic School, or a blished Church are taught may receive religious in- tions of bad principles! Even in the attempt to adopting the motion; but when Mr. Canning's policy with respect to Spain was questioned, he refused, contrary to his original intention, to permit the motion to be withdrawn without a definite expression of the authors." opinion of the House. The question was not, on the present occasion, about the giving up of a Madawaska settlement, or of a particular boundary; it was one involving peace and war, on an irritating dispute which, in spite of negotiation, had lasted for half a century. As to the right of search. Lord Palmerston had authorised the capture of American vessels. which had produced so much excitement in the United States. and had rendered the question a difficult one; and the convention in the treaty secured for five years the cooperation of a joint squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. He believed that the Oregon dispute would be settled ere long, as well as that of the right of search; and, notwithstanding the efforts of individuals to excite animosities, he was satisfied that the Treaty of Washington would lead to relations of amity and good will between the two conntries. He called on the House, therefore, viewing the difficulties which Lord Ashburton had successfully that they did not think that he deserved it. The quest overcome, to depart from ordinary precedent in past an education, somewhat worthy of the name; an sing the vote of thanks to the Noble Lord.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the argument used by on this subject, was that if a vote of censure were moved, he would meet it with one of approbation. No collision. Nor was the settlement of the boundary line vote of censure had been moved; yet the unprecedented and was not advantageous to this country, but he would not now repeat his arguments. The present Governclaiming any wish to cast censure on Lord Ashburton, ment were rather partial to following the example of therefore imitated them wrongly. The late Governton, in settling the long standing boundary dispute if it had been adopted as the basis of the treaty. He ciple" denounced, and taken honour and glory disclaimed all intention of insulting the American flag had any excuse at all for not concluding such a treaty, by using the phrase "a bit of bunting," which had it was because they had no such negotiator as the reference not to the flag of the Union, but to piratical and fraudulent attempts to sail under it; and he explained the circumstances under which suspected American vessels had been captured on the officers of both countries, but being disallowed by the American Government, was immediately stopped by his orders. But the Convention in the treaty of Washington, for joint co-operation between the aquadrons of said :the two countries, would not prove effectual for checking the slave trade. The Government had not stood up very manfully for their negociator, in leaving him to the attentions of Mr. Hume: the principle on which he had proceeded, of concession for the make of peace, had been repudiated by so great a lover of peace as Mr. Fox. Even admitting that the treaty of Washington was advantageous to the country, it remained to be shown that the merit was due to the negociator, and there was no precedent for a vote of thanks to a diploof an unwise and disadvantageous treaty.

matist, which would lower the character of the House by dragging a majority through the dirt, in approbation Mr. HUME said a few words in reply. He did not think that any proceedings of his would have so stirred 60. I shall propose to insert a clause promeans. "Do you teach morals to the young people the least, in one sum, towards the expenditure in the up the Noble Lords; and the spirit now evinced con- viding that the master, or such other person

been embroiled with America.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Last Friday morning, about seven o'clock, a frightful and fatal accident occurred this character; and further, this clause will enact that at the Lancaster railway station, to James Witham, the said master shall, at least once on every Sunday, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Hargreaves and enforce the attendance of the children on divine wor-Co. general carriers. It appears that he was assist- ship in a church or chapel of the establishment, or at propelled by one of the engines, and, whilst in the if no church or chapel is convenient. The House was caught between their "buffers," and so dread-

Court, Bolton, on Monday last, Agnes Rathbone, a child should be emancipated by age, the parent or follow from giving "all schools" the power to grant on the thind the maintenance of the school during any in gross ignorance, and mental darkness. Every keeper of a public weighing machine, in Black Horse- guardian shall exercise his discretion as to that child's certificates of school attendance, by being placed have subscribed the sum of £2 at the least thereto for attempt to enlighten their minds, and cultivate hundred-weight, was deficient a quarter of a hun- child will be allowed to attend any Sunday-school such dred-weight, and at thirty hundred-weight, one hun- parent or guardian shall prefer, and by which the

PARDON OF WILSON ROCKET.-A free pardon was received on Friday week on behalf of Wilson Rocket. who was confined at the Castle under a sentence of transportation for life, for a burglary at Huntington. The intelligence as conveyed in a letter to R. H. Anderson, Esq., the attorney for the prosecution, -and the pardon appears to have been granted solely from the report which the Secretary of State has received from Mr. Justice Coltman.

SHEEP AT WAREFIELD .- On Wednesday week, at nary number of between eight and nine thousand Sir John Hanner admitted the importance of the sheep for sale. There were a thousand more than treaty, but protested against setting a precedent which might be disadvantageous hereafter.

sheep for sale. There were a thousand more than the pens would hold. A large quantity remained unsold. The prices fetched were from 33d to 4d per

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

THE FACTORY BILL.

THE GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS.

the Ten Hours Agitation was at its height. A de- much REST in a Sunday School.

tions passed without precedent by both Houses of Parten hours a day, under the circumstances atten- has taken firm hold of the mind, and given Ashburton Treaty—the very convention on the subject and sport with life; and which testimony is to wrong by the establishment of right. Sunday Schools, ground of religious objection, it being thought invidious cular Ministers of the Church, while they resist with of repressing the slave trade, which that treaty con- this day uncontradicted and uninvalidated! The poor, wretched things as they are, have had their to compel a parent to state what may be the grounds of all their might, the only measure that would render tsined, had already been the cause of producing an excitement in France which it required all the produces and uninvalidated ! The poor, wretened things as they are, have had their to compete the cause of producing an exthe objection he entertains. I shall propose, therefore,
the objection he entertains. I shall propose, therefore,
to omit these words, and it will consequently be competed and uninvalidated ! The poor, wretened things as they are, have had their to compete the cause of producing an exto omit these words, and it will consequently be competed.

Church Rates unnecessary, or which could, by any Act of Lord Althorr's, introducing the misery- think that by their means alone are the masses of to state that he objects. Besides this, I propose speci- offices of objected-to-religion. Were the Dissenters our claims had only to be resisted in order to compe a qualification for work; and the new fact, esta- necessity for Sunday Schools, and give every youththe definite proposition of a river boundary, at the or care of the Lord Chancellor! And O! what such as the most favoured of our race do not even stated I believe to be ample against any attempt to in- them avowedly and energetically seeking for an credit was taken to the Whigs for the preparation now enjoy! of this measure. It was declared that the "Ultraposed to censure with severity the expression of Lord hours a day; while the Whig Act prohibited what nature or sort he pleases. It is from the latter profess. This is an important point. I propose to intro- "sect" will be maintained. The only way to set fathers; but while he wished to see the bonds the education of the objects of their commis- up" of the engine boiler, their "lessons" being dren brought up in the doctrines of the establishment.

From the moment of the passing of Althora's Factory Act, in 1834, to the present moment, has the principle of "Compulsory Education" been recognised and enforced by law; and yet, notwithstanding this notorious fact, the Dissenters have chosen to represent the New Factory Bill as endeavouring to introduce that principle; and they have deluded their dupes into strong protestations and indignant denunciations against such an attempt! The introduction and legislative enforcement of the of the children, subject only to this condition, that all principle," when proposed by Lord Althorp, is statesman-like and praiseworthy; and the principle itself is legitimate and right : but an attempt to regard to the character of the instruction, only insisting make that principle operative; an attempt to secure attempt to put an end to "fire-hoile" schools, and "firing-up" masters, with scraps of the Leeds Sir Robert Peel, on the occasion of the former debate Mercury for books; an attempt to provide day schools efficiently conducted," for the destitute populations of Ashton, Staleybridge, and Oldham, where scarcely course was adopted of proposing a vote of thanks. He had a single public day school exists, amongst their tens shewn that the treaty involved a surrender of our rights, of thousands of wealth-producers: an attempt to socomplish these things is yelled down as an attempt to introduce a "tyrannical principle;" a "principle the late one, but in doing so they frequently did not violating the sacred relationship of parent and child;" Mr. Escott taunted the gallant officers with evading see the principle on which they had proceeded, and "a principle destroying all freedom, and interfering a direct negative. Impartial history would hereafter ment had proposed a convential line for the settlement with natural rights;" and yelled down, too, by those of the disputed boundary, and it would have been well who have themselves established the very "printhemselves for having done so!

> Having replied to the objection cunningly enough, but roguishly, started, that the New Bill had sought to introduce the principle of "compulsory education," coast of Africa by our cruisers. It had been effected Sir James Graham detailed the nature and scope of through a voluntary arrangement between the naval the alterations he and his colleagues were prepared to make in the Government scheme. He first applied himself to the question of Sunday schools. He

with which the sympathy of a great part of the public, arises not so much from the intention of the clause vinced him that, had they been in office, we should have as the clerical trustee may appoint, shall, at such time as the said clerical master may direct, On a division, the motion was carried by 238 against openly atte d at such school to afford instruction ac the conductor of an "establishment" for the teaching cording to the doctrines of the church of England, and shall give such instruction to all the children in attendance at such school whose parents may desire their attendance for the purpose of religious instruction of. If benefit is to be secured to the attenders upon be imparted. But, as I stated on a former occasion Unjust Weighing Machine.—At the borough that we recognised as a leading principle that until street, was fined 53 and expenses, on the informa- religious creed, we shall, acting in strict conformity tion of Mr. Fogg, inspector. The machine, at ten with that principle, introduce a clause by which the parent will be left perfectly at liberty to choose any other in case he objects to the schools under this act. I hope, therefore, that by these provisions any objections that may have been urged with respect to instruction at Sunday-schools will be entirely re-

A tremendous hubbub has been raised about the intention of the promoters of the New Bill, to "break up the Sunday Schools," and get the children into the hands of the Church clergy and their Wakefield cattle market, there were the extraordi- teachers on the day set apart for REST, and not the difficulty with regard to Sunday schools, and that is to be the clerical trustee, one is to be selected by the for instruction. From the above statement of the Home Secretary, it is evident, that if ever such an Lord STANLEY said that the Government would not, pound for mutten. Lambs sold at 18s to 21s per the above "concession," we shall hear no more will now go en to notice the third class of objections, about "the attempt to put down 'our' Sunday for which I shall also endeavour to provide a remedy.

THE NORTHERN STAR. For our own part, we think it would be a great of the Established Church may be given at any period of the school hours, the imparting of such instruction good were they put down: i.e., were the necessity of the school hours, the imparting of such instruction may interrupt the education of the children of those for their existence superseded. It is of itself an evi- Dissenters who attend; and that it must consequently dence of the most weighty and telling character ensue either that those children will lose the benefits of fied as hereinafter provided, shall be elected by the know whether you are my disciples, if you love one against the accursed THING, itself, that the only the education afforded, or that attempts will be made persons who shall have been assessed to the poor-rates quother.' In the early periods of the history of the means of school education for the children of the minds of those who dissent be assigned for a period of not less than twelve months martyrdom, and by every kind of suffering to which poor should be the Sunday Schools, with all their from its principles. We shall provide, in order to meet previous to the day of publication of the notice of the those men were exposed. The remark was, 'See how narrow-minded, exclusive, and woefully imperfect these objections, that instruction in the catechism and On Monday evening, Sir James Graham detailed to the House" the alterations in the educational the position of the Freture Bill which have desired. had successfully protracted; even the Madawaska portion of the Factory Bill, which have, during the share of the manifold blessings arising from the also provide that that hour shall be appointed by the trustees may put in nomination at such election all or settlement, about which so much was now said, was recess, been determined on by the Ministry. As the office, had vainly offered, in order to induce the United States to accept the award of the Netherlands. Lord Ashburton had entered of the main of the alterations of the instruction in section and or appointed by the main of the appointed by the said that its hall be either the first or the last of the section of the confined to the section at a success and purpose that its nour snail of appointed by the main of the section and or appointed by the main of the section of Star acquainted with the main of the alterations education of their offspring in sectarianism and proposed.

Star before the children of their offspring in sectarianism and proposed.

Star acquainted with the main of the alterations education of their offspring in sectarianism and apart from the school-room, and separate from that in senting principles—whether it fall on the right hand or on the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their children in the understood the Right Hon. Baronet) should be represented to be deepfred to the difference of the children of their offspring in sectarianism and apart from the school-room, and separate from that in senting principles—whether it fall on the right hand or on the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their children in the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their children in the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their children in the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their children in the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their children in the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their offspring in sectarianism and apart from the school-room, and separate from the school-room, and separate from the school-room, and separate from the school-room that in the children in the left, it was resolved that the minority (as we may object to the education of their offspring in sectarianism and apart from the school-room, and separate from that in the left in the children in the lef In the first place the Home Secretary referred to Schools at all, is a strong condemnation of all our church doctrines receive instruction. Then we shall sented. No ratepayer shall vote for more than two to them! Out upon ye! ye vile hypocrites, that on the subject by strong resolutions to support the the gross means of delusion that have been resorted fiscal, political, and social arrangements. The Sab- take a precaution with regard to a matter on which the trustees, and the minority in every case will elect stand in the way of mental light! to by the political dissenters to "get up the steam" bath should be a day of REST. But there is no against the original measure; the palpable frauds rest for the children of the poor. Toil all the week respect to the character of the books to be used. As THORP'S Factory Regulation Act, which made it law necessity for the existence of Sunday Schools, will stiended school! How well do we remember the to pursue his "avocation." The Sabbath command. instruction afforded." provided against. Lord Ashburton had, in fact, glorifications in which the Whig press indulged, ment, commands to "keep holy (wholly) the Sabrespecting this portion of Lord Althor's mea- bath day." In it we are to "do no manner of work;" It will be better to wait, and see how it is met and her hold of the affections and judgment of the peosure, when it was first introduced! At that period but "to REST from our labours." There is not received by the religious portions of the community, ple; and who, therefore, must be prepitiated by

and unanimity, had been made upon the Schools, as things are. They have been, and are, master, to impart religious instruction; but who and aspiring hordes of Dissenters yelling and cla-Government, for the means of protecting of immense use, notwithstanding all their imper- cannot agree as to what is religious instruction, and the infant factory slave from a thraldom more op- fections, and all their sectarianism. They have who, in their bitter quarrels and disgraceful con- for her intolerance and unjust assumption of power an article from the Times, in reference to this pressive, and more destructive to moral good and taught hundreds of thousands to read, who other, tests on the point, evince that they are possessed of physical well-being, than the most direct and un- wise would not have learned. When thus taught, no religion at all! but that its place is occupied by her place! Were this not so, they would seek to their attention for it. It is exceedingly moderate in cloaked system of slavery ever seen. The simple they have been cast abroad into the wide world, to furious fanaticism and intolerant bigotry. the honour of this country, that he was the correspondent protection asked for, was a forbidding of any battle with the stern realities of life. The power to owner of a factory to work his "hands" more read has placed within their reach "materials for The precedents adduced by Mr. Hume for his motion than ten hours a-day, it having been testified to, thinking." Thought has been awakened and evolved; speeches of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Macaular on the scholar, on the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, on the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, on the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, or the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, or the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, or the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, or the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, or the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the good sense and active support of the continuation : or, if not, revert to the subject, or the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the ground of religious objections, may not leave each to the ground of religious objections.

dant upon factory labour, was to sacrifice health birth to a holy determination to supersede the because of the introduction of the words on the part of the Whig Government, was the Factory be but a sorrowful reflection, however, to have to tent for a parent, without assigning any reason, simply engendering system of RELAYS; the obnoxious, and our population always to be instructed in the little harassing, and expensive spy-system of Inspector- they can alone teach! The introduction of right either the first or the last hour of the three, provision means to take the place of the now "dominant sect," ships; a "Compulsory Education" for all children, as principles into practice would soon supersede the shall be made by the trustees that the children of Disand thus enjoy and wield the power they now so blished by law, that young persons, thirteen years ful member of society a scholastic course of educa- all these provisions, we do not think them sufficient to of age, are "free agents," and out of the custody tion, physically, mentally, morally, and practically, meet all the objections urged. The precautions I have course from that they do pursue. We should have

Philanthropists," as OASTLER and SADLER were to the Certificates for school attendance. It is the church should be afforded in a separate room and at a lished Church, it is right that compulsory payment Philanthropists," as Oastler and Sadler were to the Certificates for school attendance. It is the sneeringly called, were beaten hollow: that these law now, that no child shall be permitted to work in short of all that the necessities of the case require. Exwhose description is made for the education.

The control of the case require is made for the education.

The control of the case require is made for the education.

The control of the case require is made for the education. parties, with their utmost stretch of compassion, a factory, unless it attends some school; but it cepting on Sundays, no provision is made for the educahad asked for the employment of children ten leaves the master at liberty to let the school be of tion of Dissenters in the peculiar religious creeds they may be expected but that the "lawful" claims of such their being employed more than eight: that cause that we have had the children sent into the of Dissenters shall have instruction in the creed of the "philanthropists" had not even contemplated "fire-hoile," to say their "lessons" to the "firer- their parents for a time exactly equal to those of chilprovided that they should have an education, before the purpose; it is from that cause, that we have vided for—that day is at the disposal of every parent necessity, lead to inharmonious action. The Parson any master should be allowed to employ them. O! had these things practised, and dignified with the to provide as he pleases for the education of his child. how vauntingly this portion of the Althorpean the name of "schooling" and "education." The for him to provide for the special religious instruction scheme was but set forth! The regardit displayed new bill sought to put an end to such wicked mock- his child is to receive; but something more is wanting, chosen by the donors to the school; and the remain. for the intellectual culture and moral welfare of the eries. It provided that a certificate of attendance, and we therefore propose to enact that the trustees ing four elected by those rate-payers who are assessed factory child, was pointed out, and sung in pagans either at a New District School or at a School of the shall appoint a day in each week in which any scholar loud and long. A comprehensiveness of scheme, National Society, or a School of the British and the case, were discovered in the plan; and praise School attached to any factory provided by the master struction from a licensed minister of any congregation popularize. The Trust, by a pretended election by was thickly bespattered upon its "statesman-like himself; it provided that a certificate of weekly attendance at one or other of these schools (stipulating that the four last should be " efficiently the minister will attend to impart it, and at any con- troul! Whose children are they who need the educonducted") should be obtained by the factory master from the schoolmaster, before he was at liberty to employ any child. An alteration in this particular is proposed. The Home Secretary said :-

"On this point, I propose to introduce an alteration into clauses 16, 17, and 18, and also propose entirely to omit clauses 71, 72, 73, and 74. In lieu of these I propose to introduce a clause that will enable the masters of all schools in the district to grant certificates of the attendance such schools shall be under the superintendence of an inspector appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council, without any other sanction or control, and with that in the course of such instruction the authorised version of the Scriptures shall be used. With respect to Wesleyan schools or to those of Protestant Dissenters generally, this clause will be unnecessary; but it is de- cession" here offered to them. sirable, in order to provide for the cases of certain Roman Catholic schools at which Protestant children may attend, and also it is necessary to provide against a Roman Catholic master compelling the attendance of Protestant children at any private school within his factory, and there instructing those children in religious knowledge.

factory districts, who submit to place their schools the alterations proposed: under the superintendence of an Inspector appointed "I will now offer to the House an explanation in The Trust of the nature here indicated, instead by the Committee of Privy Council, and who use the of the course which I propose to take with regard of seeking to defeat the measure altogether. The authorised version of the Scriptures in the course of to the constitution of the trust. The clauses in the dren to the New District Schools, to be taught Puseyeven in appearance.

who could afford to teach them for twopence a-week"! "ALL ECHOOLS," in the major portion of them a spection" which we have hardly any right to expect be introduced in connection with factory children.

with respect to day schools I have provided for the free granting of certificates, subject only to the inspection of the schools by the Inspector authorised and intention existed, it is now given up. Surely, after appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council. I means of erecting the school, and other expences con-I propose to alter clauses 57, 58, and 59. It is objected, that as instruction in the catechism and liturgy

Right of Search, though Lord Aberdeen did not imitate and lying misrepresentations of which they have been is their portion; and a sacrifice of the only time for the bill stands it is in the power of the clerical trustee the supercilious style of Lord Palmerston, in addressing guilty. The measure has been almost regularly and recruiting exhausted worn-out nature, is demanded to make the selection, and of course it is to be exsystematically argued upon, as though it was a first as the price for merely learning it to read,—
his own peculiar tenets. To obviate the difficulty we attempt to introduce the principle of "Compulsory and to think, and judge, and act illiberally shall provide that the selections shall be made by the be exercised under certain conditions of remedy for Education;" and this, too, by the very parties who towards all who do not belong to the two archbishops. We shall also provide that no Inspechailed and supported, and even carried, Lord AL- "sect." Whatever, therefore, will remove the tor shall inquire into the character of the religious instruction imparted, unless he shall receive express authority to do se from one of the archbishops, or from that no child should be permitted to work in a Fac- accomplish a great good, by removing a great evil. the bishop of the diocese. This, the House will obtory, unless the master saw to it that it regularly The working-day is the time for the schoolmaster serve, will prevent all inquiry into the special religious interests interfere. There is the Church, with all her of the infernal money-grabbing system under which On this we have not, at present, any thing to say.

mand, almost unprecedented for its urgency Let us not be mistaken. We do not decry Sunday the priest interfering with the functions of the school- and there are, on the other hand, the hungry half is not yet told them. The treatment of the

SIT JAMES GRAHAM proceeded :tify to the master or trustees that he desires that such

fically to enact, that during the hour in which religious honest; were not each "seeking by unworthinstruction is afforded, which, as I said before, may be senters shall receive instruction in some branch of know-much decry; were not this the case, we should have ledge taught in the schools. But although we make troduce a proselyting spirit; but although we have abrogation of the "incestuous union" between taken these precautions-although we have provided The next "concession" of the Government relates that education in the catechism and liturgy of the duce a clause to provide for it. I propose that children whose parent desires that his child should not be present when the Catechism and Liturgy of the Estaat which such parent attends divine worship, and that such scholar shall attend to receive such instruction at the Rate-payers, the very parties who are mainly such time as the parent may notify to the trustee that interested in the question are shut out from all convenient place other than the school-house itself. (Hear.) Now then, Sir, I think I may say that everything has peen done that I and my colleagues could devise to Rate-payers? or the children of the poor! Then meet the several objections which have been taken to why are the poor rate-payers to be denied the privithe religious instruction of the scholars. I hope and lege of voting for the four elected trustees? View that candour and firmness which was required, and I it in whatever light we may, the professed constituam quite sure that the object of our regard has been to tion of THE TRUST is vicious and bad. sccure the instruction of Dissenters, as well as of other classes of her Majesty's subjects."

> This, too, is a matter which does not call for observation at the present. It concerns the 'unco guid" more than any one else. Upon the provisions as they originally stood the "fighting sects" have been most condemnatory and most severe. Let us see how they receive the "con-

We next come to the proposed alteration in THE or bad, the remedy would be in the hands of those TRUST, for the governance of the new District Schools. whose money was wasted, and in the hands of those This is the whole question. If the Trust be a popular whose children were deprived of the instruction purone, and unobjectionable in its nature, the govern- chased. Abuses would soon be rectified. in the absence of the authorized version of the Scrip- ment of the schools, and the nature of the instruction imparted will be all that they require to be. But if against the education clauses of the Factory Bill The power to grant certificates of school atten- the Trust be viciously constituted, it must follow that been sincere in their expressed desire to secure for dance is to be extended to ALL SCHOOLMASTERS in the their arrangements will be vicious also. Here are the children of the poor an "education" at all, they

Bill which relate to the appointment and powers of fact that they have so sought to overturn the only instruction. This "concession" meets many difficul- the trustees of the school are to be omitted entirely. I approximation to a measure of National Education ties, and many objections, that have been started. allude to clauses 52, 53, and 55 of the Bill as it now ever proposed, instead of seeking to reconcile exist-The charge that it was intended to get all the chil- stands, and we introduce new clauses, which will give an entirely new character to that part of the Bill. K is ing differences, and to make it acceptable to all. the intention to adhere to that part of the Bill which is at once a self-evident proof that each religious ism by the Church parson, is now no longer tenable, enacts, that when the school shall be intended for a sect" dreads education, unless it can exercise place for which there shall be only one officiating minister, such minister and the other trustees shall be the The child may be sent to any school so superin- trustees of the school, the minister being termed the selytism is what each seeks! tended, and so conducted; and certainly, if Inspec- clerical trustee. When there shall be more than two er tion is necessary, and if the use of the Scriptures as a more ministers officiating in any such place, or when the class book is not to be dispensed with, we cannot see the bishop of the diocese within that district from the Dissenters remains to be seen. We deem The "The first objection generally urged, and it is one what objection can be urged against the provisions time to time shall appoint from such ministers, or from Thus to be far from satisfactory, for the reasons of the Bill, as now proposed. The world the ministers officiating in such districts, one to relating to Sunday schools as from the effects likely, as knows something of the utter inefficiency is supposed, to result from its wording. It has been of much of what is now displied by the is supposed, to result from its wording. It has been of much of what is now dignified by the some person, being a churchwarden in the place where in other than Sunday Schools, that we would name of "school education." They know that the the school is erected, or being a person qualified to act factories to use the Sunday schools established under keeping of a school is a "walk" of life in not very as a trustee, to be one of the trustee of the school. I gladly prefer the Bill passed, in its present altered this Act to the exclusion of all other Sunday schools. high estimation; and that it is generally resorted Now, I beg to state that it is my intention to exclude to by the unfortunate and the disabled with no Now, I beg to state that it is my intention to exclude from the 57th and 58th clauses all the words relating other qualification for the task than that they are point. I propose to enact, that when there shall be ignorant monulation society cannot be safe. clause shall be altogether omitted. In lieu of clause unable to obtain a miserable livelihood by any other any number of persons, not less than twenty, who shall an ignorant population society cannot be safe. each have voluntarily subscribed a donation of £10 at Nor are we justified in subjecting the poor to incesunder your charge?" was the question put by some maintenance of the school in any one of three years inquirers into the statistics of "school education" to immediately preceding any election, or the sum of £1 enjoyment, and doom the offspring of their loins to for the two successive years immediately preceding any mental blindness and intellectual destitution. Every election, or one of whom shall have given a site for the child has a claim to be taught. Society has an inand training of youth. "La, Sir," was the answer, school, the returning officer shall have the power to summon a meeting of such subscribers, and such subscribers and donors present are to elect one or more too, as far as all known knowledge goes, and as far qualified persons to be a trustees of the said school. It as moral and social obligations are concerned. Any will be expected that I should now state to the attempt to embody this principle will find support far different system from that hitherto pursued House the qualification of the trustee; - That any will have to obtain: for it is a fact that the person being assessed to the current poor rate of any ing in the removal of some luggage waggons, slowly the performance of divine worship in the school-house, major portion of the "masters" are as deficient place wholly or partly within the district of the said many imperfections and short-comings, in its first school, in respect of property situated within such dis- application, for the sake of the "principle" itself. all mental and moral qualifications for the task trict, and whose assessment is among the first third of they have assumed, as the poor children are of the assessments arranged according to the amounts of that the master will attend—and that, to the children that which they go to school, but go in vain, to rental from the highest to the lowest, any person being the errors in practice will be removed. learn. Should, therefore, improved methods of shall have given the site thereof, or one-tenth part of tuition, and a natural course of treatment to the the entire original cost of the school buildings, or shall shall have another BLESSING to thank religious children 'placed in the hands of the "educator," have given a sum of £20 at the least towards the ex- bigotry for! The children of the poor are enveloped one of the three immediately preceding years, or shall under the superintendence of the Inspector, it will two successive years immediately preceding the publi- their understandings, is opposed by religious be one benefit resulting from the system of "In- cation of the notice of the said election, shall be qua- sectarianism and intolerant fanaticism! The Minislifled to be a trustee. provided that where any firm or partnership shall be assessed, the amount of the assessfrom such an obnoxious mode of proceeding. The ment shall be divided by the number of persons whose wrung at the point of the bayonet from the toil of system, however, is one of Whig origin: and, therenames shall be expressed in the rate, and each of the producing classes, a paltry £30,000 in aid of the fore, the Dissenters cannot with any show of justice such persons shall be deemed to be assessed at the education of those who are uneducated, because their amount assigned to him by such division, and no percomplain, seeing that they were the strenuous sup- son shall be deemed to be qualified in respect of the means have been absorbed in the way just pointed porters of the "principle" when it was first sought to assessment whose name is not set forth on the said out; and the proposal was met with a yell of exerate. These are the qualifications which I intend to cration from the "dominant sect" and the Wespropose with reference to the trustees. The House will observe that I have now mentioned three out of the leyan body. The Minister proposes an approxima-The next alteration was announced in these seven trustees. It is my intention to a there to the tion to a national system of education; and a clamour originally proposed number of trustees, viz. seven. One is raised by the discordant sects against the scheme "The House will observe that I have now removed officiating minister, and one to be elected by the donors. After this the remaining four more trustees are to be an unjust bestowment of power upon their already elected. In the bill as it stands it is enacted that the too formidable rival. And thus because of sectarian nected with its efficiency and maintenance, are to be provided out of the poor rate. The Government thought ple a. e to "perish for lack of knowledge"!! Sir it but fair and just that the ratepayers should have a JAMES GRAHAM, in concluding his announcement of considerable voice in the selection of the trustees—(loud) the alterations, aptly said :cheers). It is intended to propose that the four remaining trustees, to which I have previously alluded. shall be elected by the rate pavers assembled—(cheers) The clause is as follows: -" That four persons, qualielection, on lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the these Christians love one another; but in our own day

> This "concession" is not sufficient. The Trust so constituted will not operate for good. It is not popular. How easy this thing could have been managed had the Government dared to have applied correct principles. They come to the ratepayers for money to support the schools: they should have given the ratepayers the controll over the expenditure of the money. Had they done so, the way turing population of these kingdoms is a most would have been clear of difficulties. But classpretensions and assumptions, compelled to seek the we live, that make the flesh creep and the strong arm of the law to uphold them, having lost blood curdle, and the whole man blush to own his who object to mere secular education, and insist on making her Parsons ex efficio heads of THE TRUST: mouring against Mother Church, denouncing her been said of these pandemonia. We give elsewhere and position, while they are merely seeking to occupy matter, to which we refer our readers, and solicit enforce the principles of religious liberty and universal toleration, about which they so glibly prattle. "I now come to another point. In clause 59 it is Were this not so, they would seek to place the provided, 'that if the parent of any scholar shall certify to the master or trustees that he desires that such 'dominant sect' on an equality with the rest, and is to be continued. We shall most probably give

and seek to set the mark of public odium upon parti. possibility, get rid of compulsory payments for the them pursuing a far more open and straight forward Church and State! As long as there is an Estab. aside the one, and abrogate the other, is to " cut the connection altogether"!

THE TRUST will not do! There is in its constitu an ex-officio HEAD, with a power in himself to choose another to act as his echo. Another trustee to he to the Poor Rate at TEN Pounds and upwarder What a monstrosity ! A union of all the woast porcation sought for? The children of Ten Pound

See how simply the object might be accomplished without injury or favour to any. Let the rate. payers in Vestry assembled return annually a list say of twenty-one names, from which the Magistrates in Sessions assembled, shall select the seven required. What more would be needed? What more simple! What more satisfactory? The board so constituted could appoint the instructor, and make all the arrangements for the school. If these were imperfect

Had those who have raised the loud clamour would have sought to have accomplished a change over it undisputed and absolute control! Pro-

These, then, are the main of the alterations prosant toil to procure for others the means of luxurious terest in seeing that it is taught,—and taught aright from us. Nay, we shall be disposed to put up with Once introduced, it will make its own way; and

Should the present measure be overturned, we ter proposed to set apart from the £60,000,000 a-year itself, under the false pretence that they are opposing quarrelling and bitter religious differences, the peo-

"The great Author of religion and of faith has left on record a test by which we are able to know his true followers. It is said, 'By this shall all men

The saying is not confined to the sceptic or the

WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM.

THE NOTTINGHAM LACE TRADE.

THE Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the condition of the youthful manufacfrightful document! It has brought out revelations race. With some of the horrors of children employed in coal mines and in factories, our readers have become to some extent acquainted; but the Midland Counties equals if not exceeds all that has its tone; and yet holds up a picture which humanity may well blush to contemplate. The article, we see,

another has come to fill up the niche. There can bero doub: but that it will also require " de monish"! Poor John Bull! The draw is never done! as fist as one drops off, another drops on. No rest; sidered undoubtedly. no respite; no cessation! Pull, pull, pull! Suck, mik, suck! No wonder he is nearly dried up!

honoured us with his presence. We hear much fulsomeness, about his "virtues" and his " patriotism." None of them ever taught him that it was his duty to earn his own living! He was an incumbrance, from the first moment he drew breath! many a back has been shirtless, to provide him with

It is true that he was not quite so bad as his eldest wife with spies and perjurers, who swore to the fact of the "Extraordinary Tribunal." It is true that seek comfort in travel; and then when she returned subjects of the Queen to agree to leave their several present against her a "Bill of Pains and Penalties," employments and produce a cessation of labour. No supported by the evidence of Italian cut-throats. and Non-mi-Ricordo's. It is true that Sussex did not tion WILLIAM did, beget seven " BASTARD BAIRNS" on one he did not saddle the expense of his BASTARDS upon for his own keep; nor did he afterwards sign the execrable Poor Law Bill, to throw the burden of maintaining bastard children upon the poor seduced may be accounted " virtue,"-" virtue" by contrast. ing"! He has had two wives alive at one and the being in their natural position; they being born in wedlock, though treated as illegitimates.

fame, but usefulness and moral worth.

SECOND EDITION.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

THE "JUDGMENT"!

Brow we give all that this morning's post jury, and without that there was no offence charged of the "Conspirators" in the Court of Queen's abetting such persons in their said acts.

JUDGMENT IS ARRESTED! There is to be another fight for it, on the 26th of

May. The fight must be fought well! To fight it, Let the people see to it!

TO THE CHARTISTS.

I was not a false prophet the following report mil fully prove :--

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, THURSDAY, MAY 4. Parties upon the application. (Sittings in Banco.)

All the avenues to the court were much crowded this morning, in consequence of its having been Enterstood that the Chartists were to appear to receive the judgment of the Court. The following

persons answered to their names :-Feargus O'Connor, Richard Otley, George Julian Harney, William Hill, John Arran, William Aitkin, Sandy Challenger, Samuel Parkes, Thomas Railton, William Woodruff; the above were convicted on the fifth count only. James Leach, Christopher Doyle, Jonathan Bairstow, James Arthur, Thomas Cooper, Robert Brooke, John Durham, James Penton, James Mooney, Prederick Augustus Taylor; convicted on the fourth and fifth counts.

The ATTORNET-GENERAL prayed the judgment of the Court upon these defendants, who had been convicted in Lancachire. Lord DENNAN said the Court had been informed that some of the parties who had been convicted at the assizes were not in attendance. The Court was of opinion that that circumstance made no difference 25 to those who were present. The Crown had a right to proceed against those who were present; and the defendants who were in court had a right to

in the first place. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that if any of the defendants or his learned friends proposed to move in arrest of judgment on the indictment, perhaps that might be done at once. Lord DENMAN-Certainly.

make any application, netwithstanding the absence

of the others. It would be better to read the report

Mr. DUNDAS then said that he appeared for Robert Brooke, who had been convicted on the fourth and hit counts, and in his behalf he had to move in arresi of judgment on both counts. Lord DENMAN thought it would be as well to have the counts read.

The officer then read the counts. The fourth count sei out that on the let day of August, and on divers 6:her days and times between that time and the lst of October, divers evil-disposed persons assembled together, and by threats and intimidation forced divers well-disposed subjects of the Queen to leave their occupation and cease the labour they were carrying on; and that the defendants, with other ril-disposed persons unknown, did incite other per-Bens to continue and persist in such unlawful assembiages, with intent to raise a terror and alarm in the minds of peaceable subjects of the Queen, and to cause and procure great changes to be made in the

aws and constitution of the country. The fifth count charged the defendants with having incited the liege subjects of the Queen to disaffection and hatred of the laws, and to unite and Are to leave their employment and produce a cesation of labour, with intent to bring about a change in the laws and constitution of this realm.

Mr. Dundas then continued—If their Lordships

would permit him, he would make a few observations on the fifth count first. If their Lordships would look at that count, it would be seen there MM no venue stated in it at all, and he therefore submitted that the count was clearly bad and deferrive upon the face of it. It was so plain a thing, that he trusted it would not be necessary to make by observations upon it, but merely to point it out to the attention of the Court. It was quite clear that the indictment was framed in great haste, for there was no special venue laid at all, and he apprehended it was not cured by the verdict, and that by way of arrest of judgment it might be made to appear to the Court to be a fatal objection. He begged in the first place to call the attention of the thort the fourth count was had. Court to the necessity, which he hoped he need not argue, that there must be in every count of an indement some venue or o her to show that the dence was committed within the jurisdiction of the Court that was to try it, and that with-out a venue it would not do, and it had been so decided, and it had not been cured by the 5th Geo. Trace, 65, sec. 20. He submitted it was a defect the vitiated the indictment. The 20th section of the no judgment upon any indictment for felony be argued? recessary to be proved, nor for want of a proper be ready.

THE ROYAL FUNERAL AND THE ROYAL and perfect venue where the Court should appear by the indictment to have had jurisdiction over the should be heard on the second day of next term. offence. Now, he apprehended it was perfectly The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that one of the ONE royal scion has gone! and another has come! clear that these words, "for want of proper or defendants was in custody. On the part of the Crown One has left us, and left £21,000 a-year!! and perfect venue," implied something where a venue there was no wish that he should remain in custody, perly or imperfectly, but did not apply to a case like nizance. the present, where there was no venue at all. Lord DENMAN.—It is an objection yet to be con-

Mr. Dundas would call their Lordships' attention Payne, 133. Although that was before verdict, yet ward. STEER has cost us a pretty penny since he first it would nevertheless apply to this case. That was an indiciment for stealing a bill of exchange. The the Court upon these defendants. indictment had been found by a London grand jury. In the margin were the words, "London to wit." In the indictment the prisoner was described as late of London, but the place where the bill was alleged to secution. have been stolen was stated to be in the parish of St. Marylebone, without stating that the offence was Many a belly has had to go supperless to bed, and committed in London. Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Justice Bosanquet held that was bad, and not aided by the 7th of George IV., so that the statute the means of living in luxury without labour. Talk only aided the want of a proper and perfect venue. no: to us of "virines" under such circumstances as He apprehended that though that was before these. If he could not afford to be "virtuons" out virdict it still showed that there was nothing these. If he could not of ora to be virtuous out on the face of the indictment to give the Court of £21,000 a year, it would have been but a sorry jurisdiction over the offence, and he submitted that come-out! Many a man has to be "virtuous" on the absence of the venue vitiated that count brother—the" most finished gentleman" of the age— was no offence charged on the face of the indictwhosen: his strumpet to his newly married wife adorned ment; it really amounted only to this —it charged an with her own jewelry; and who drove that wire from attempt to persuade persons to do what they might his hearth, with an infant baby in her arms, tell-at all. It charged that the defendants unlawfully ing her that "our inclinations are not in our pow- endeavoured to incite her Majesty's subjects to disg." It is true that he did not surround his turned-off affection and hatred of her laws, and unlawfully endeavoured to persuade her subjects to unite and "storm in a teapot." agree to leave their employment, and produce a cesof pregnancy and DELIVERY, when there had been sation of labour, with intent to bring about and proneither at all, as was proved to the satisfaction duce a change in the laws and constitution of the place there was no conspiracy charged; it was an Saturday, either in Capenters' Hall or the Hall he did not drive her from the shores of England, to endeavour to persuade persons who were the lawful

doubt that was to apply to the case of workmen.

Lord DENMAN-We think that is also an objecdo these things; nor did he do as his brother Mr. Dundas said then, that he had an objection to the fourth count. He submitted that the fourth count was defective also, by reason of having no ve- was brought to judgment in custody from Kirk-Mother, when not possessed of even the means mue laid in the early part of it. The Court would of keeping himself by his own earnings, much less to see what the nature of the count was; it charged dale, has also been liberated: so that our triumph the others! It is true that he did not after that several persons had tumultuously assembled to is complete! Now is there no use in law? gether, who, by threats and intimidations to divers wards desert such Mother, and leave her to die in others, being peaceable subjects, forced them to leave was and penary, while he was revelling in the their occupations and employments, meaning that proceeds of other people's industry. It is true that they had been tumultuously rising, and that the workmen were forced to leave their employments. He took that to be the material fact in this count, that people who had already paid much too dearly because the charge was that the defendants did unlawfully aid, abet, assist, and encourage the said evil-disposed persons to continue and persist in the unlawful meetings; and it was not stated where these unlawful meetings were held, nor, and deluded Mother! It is true that Sussex has though it was a material fact necessary to be not played such freaks as these; and their absence found, was it laid with any venue as it ought to have been by the rules of pleading, and he submitted that it was not cured by the statute to which he had But even Sussex, "virinous" as he has been, had referred, because it did not appear that the fact, had some peccadilloes, which will not bear " peark- which was a material fact, to be tried and found by the jury was a fact which was tryable within the jurisdiction of the court that tried it. He did not same time! He has been the means of giving know whether he need refer the Court to authorities existence to several children, who are far from to prove that every material fact in issue and to be tried must be laid with time and place. Justice Buller had laid down the rule in "The King v. Bobadils" are always minus, if but the suspicion of Editions of the Star announced last week. If we Holland." 5 Term Reports, 620; but all the authori-He is gone, however! His remains are to be in- ties, both ancient and modern, concurred in laying it terred this day, (Thursday,) in Kensal Green down that when there is a material fact to be tried ing." There were one or two, I believe, who were day, respecting Cooper and Richards's case, by us now see how both these matters stand at the pre- They had not been in the room more than two mi-Crarrent. There let them rest, alongside of the else the count was defective on the face of it. Where better man, because more useful to his kind, was the venue laid here? There was a time laid, RICHIED CARLILE; and while their dusts co-mingle but no place. It was laid on the 1st of August, and some of those who did come, have made sacrifices able to supply orders that same evening to most together, lei the world draw the moral that it is not of October, and at divers places, but never saying to on divers other days between that day and the lat of the most fearful personal character to do so. towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire. More distant of October, and at divers places, but never saying some of them, whom the people did not assist as places will not receive their papers till Sunday tissians now estimate that one-third of the population distely entering the room she discovered that the saying some of them, whom the people did not assist as places will not receive their papers till Sunday tissians now estimate that one-third of the population of the popu rank or station, or advantages that wealth can im- where those places were. They might be any part, that will prove the passport to the temple of where in the world; they were not laid as being within the county of Lancaster, but at certain times they had, to get here, sooner than sully the fair flag and certain places; no man could say where, of Chartism by skulking—I need not say that these To Readers and Correspondents. There were certain tumultuous risings, and afterwards it stated that these persons did, &c., and then a venue was laid very imperfectly; it stated that mined in fighting a battle through are always they on divers other days, between that day and the 1st who are most wary in pitching upon their ground of October, in the parish aforesaid, and county However, with few exceptions, there the conspiraaforesaid. After verdict perhaps that would do, but he submitted that, in the early part of the indictment, the count wanting the venne was defect seldom seen.

Lord Denman-Supposing the count had simply Beach yesterday. The subjoined letters will be read stated, that the defendants had aided and abetted, a: a time and place, certain persons who were

tive in a material fact necessary to be tried by the

at that place—was it not the same? means are required. Those means must be found! that ought to be done in an indictment. The facts plain, unsophisticated men, some of you would but ought to have been laid with a proper venue to be imperfectly understand; suffice it that they made tried by a jury of Lancashire. There must be time and place laid as venue to that effect. That was the objection, he submitted, which was on the face of fools. They stated several grounds of objection My FRIENDS .- I pledged my faith that we the fourth count. His learned friends, who ap- which they contended must be fatal to the indictis grounds for arresting judgment upon the peared for other individuals, would address the Court on the same point. Perhaps he ought to have: Terdict obtained against us at Lancaster. That stated, as to the fifth count, the act of the 6th Geo. the fourth. The Whig Lord Chief Justice Denman IV., c. 129, sec. 34, which related to workmen meet- helped them to another stunning objection, which

ing to settle wages. Lord Denman said it would be better to hear all

Railton. He understood the rule was granted as to the fifth count, and he should, therefore, on the fourth count, first observe that there was a material mon statement of aiding and abetting. He was aware, with regard to conspiracy, that it had been and therefore the observation his Lordship had could not be siding and abetting, unless it was aiding and abetting in some offence charged upon the indictment, and the charge of that offence must not taken that there was some substantive offencecharged which the defendants were in connexion and within the jurisdiction of the Court, if they were charged were aiding and abetting several other persons who had assembled tumultuously together, and by threats and intimidations used towards other persons. ments. Supposing it suppeared on the face of the indictment that in addition to the mere statement, that these were peaceable subjects of the realm, it ther their Lordships would not say that the mere aiding and abeiting them must be a constructive preplace within the jurisdiction of the Court; and if that were so, there was nothing on the face of the tion was, that they were peaceable subjects, whom they were endeavouring to prevent going on with surjects might not have been in Ireland and Scotland, where this Court could not have had any jurismight have been in England. He might clearly charged had been a felony, and that a murder had aforesaid, John Jones did aid and abet the person be sufficient, or whether any verdict could aid that which was a material statement of the murder abetting would make him amenable to the jurisdic-

Mr. Bodkin, for Doyle and Parkes, and Mr. ATHERTON for Fenton, Leach, Harney, and Arthur, adopted the same line of argument on behalf of their to move in arrest of judgment!

that the fourth count was bad.

Mr. Dundas believed not. Lord DENHAN then said-We are of opinion that the set declared, that in order that the punishment all these objections ought to be considered, and there of the set of of changers might be the less frequently intercepted will, therefore, be a rule. Will it not be converged and trust that this will be the last time that you will be converged to the less frequently intercepted will, therefore, be a rule. in the state of technical niceties, it was enacted, nient to appoint some time now when the rule may be called on to make such exertion. We must have that no judgment of these creations of the creations

the redict or outlawry should be stayed or reThe ATTORNEY GENERAL said, (that any day that
recised for the want of the averment of any matter might be convenient to the Court, the Crown would

had been laid in the indictment, but either impro- but that he should be discharged upon his own recog-

The defendants then all entered into their own upon, and left the court. Thomas Cooper and John Richards, who had been to the case of "The King v. Hart," in 6 Carr and convicted at Stofford of conspiracy, then came for-

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, Mr. Richards, Mr. Godson, and

Their Lordships read over the notes of Mr. Justice Erskine, before whom the defendants were tried. o'clock till the Court broke up, at five o'clock.

Thus far have we triumphed over our enemies! and thus far has the law triumphed over injustice! We are just beginning to learn the use of the law; of the indictment. If their Lordships would look to no point shall be lost of which we can avail ourtruth I have been sadly hampered since August last. I do indeed rejoice that the poor fellows lawfully do; it would, he apprehended, be no offence found guilty upon the Fourth Count, are once you now make a mighty effort to repair nobly the more restored to their families, and that they mischief that has been done. I ask no thanks; but are not again likely to be troubled about this I do ask you to learn wisdom from experience, and

I shall address the good men of Manchester on realm. Now, their Lordships would see in the first Saturday next, the 6th inst., the very next of Science, whichever the managers can procure, and shall remain to enrol new members after my address, and thus commence the good work of London, Thursday, May 4, 1843. Re-Organization. Hurrah for our side. Poor Fenton who was given up by his bail, and who

Yours faithfully,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S. I am attending the proceedings in Cooper and Richard's case, which is now going on.

Thursday afternoon.

TO THE PEOPLE. My DEAR FRIENDS.—This morning has shewn me the value of lawyer gab, when rightly used. Every evil has some good in it; and so has lawyer gab. We mustered at half-past ten in Westminster denounce him, the people will support him. Hall; and a goodly gang of "jolly conspirators" were we. There were some defaulters among the they ought to have done, pawned almost everything Morning. were not open-mouthed men The men most deter-However, with few exceptions, there the conspirators were, and a finer looking set of fellows I have

After the preliminaries, calling over names, &c., (Friday) has brought us, respecting the appearance against the defendants, because it was aiding and the lawyers on our side began to state their objections-legal, technical objections-to the indictment under which we were convicted. Dundas opened the ball, Sergeant Murphy followed him, and before engaged in doing some unlawful act in doing was sustained by Messrs. Bodkin and Atherton. it, then the act of the defendants would appear to be It is needless to annoy you with the par-Mr. DUNDAS submitted there were certain things ticulars of their technical specches, which, as the Government Attornies look very much like ment and the verdict, both as to the fifth count and they had apparently overlooked, and which seemed considerably to flabbergast the Attorney-General. Mr. Serjeant MURPHY appeared on behalf of The Court held that all the objections taken were John Durham, Jonathan Bairstow, and Thomas feasible and deserving of attention, and granted a a rule to show cause why judgment should not be arrested, both as to the fifth count and the fourth distinction between this case and that of conspiracy. count, of the indictment; and appointed the second This count did not charge conspiracy, it was a com- day of next term, (which will, I believe, be about the 26th of May), for the hearing of the arguheld that the offence was complete with regard to ment. As it would have involved serious expences conspiracy when the conspiracy itself was charged, to all the defendants to have been obliged to come up to London again, whether wanted for judgment clusive had this been a charge of conspiracy; but or not, the Attorney-General, with that handsomethis was a mere charge of aiding and abetting. They ness of manner which characterised his whole demeanour at Lancaster, stated at once that he would not require the personal attendance of the be taken with regard to those who were aiders defendants, during the argument. The Attorneyand abettors, to be mere inducement, it must be General then applied to the Court to have poor Fenton, who was the only one brought up in custody, released and put in the same position as the other with aiding and abetting in that offence. What was defendants. This the Court acceded to, and bound the charge made in this case? That these persons him and all the others in their recognizances of £100 to appear for sentence when called on; so that the whole matter stands thus :- On the 26:h of May we forced them to leave their occupations and employ- have the grand fight of lawyers, as to whether the two counts of the indictment, under which verdict has gone against the whole of the defendants. had gone on to state that these persons were resid- be, or be not, bad in law. If the counsel who may ing in the kingdom of Scotland, - he would ask whe- be retained for the defence, succeed in proving that they are, then the whole of the foregone proceedings. sence at the aiding and abetting; it must be, therefore trial and conviction, are so much waste paper, and shown, with regard to the offence, that it had taken the Government is foiled and beaten with its own infernal machine,—the monster indictment will have indicament to point out that this offence might not cut its own throat. If they fail to substantiate their have taken place out of the jurisdiction where this objections, and judgment is to be, after all, proindictment was preferred, because the only allega- nounced, the Government, incensed and infuriated with the trouble we have given them, will press their trades, and attempted to intimidate with threats hard for the heaviest punishment they can get inand violence; there was nothing to show that these flicted. You see, therefore, the necessity—the absolute necessity-of going through this battle welldiction. Their Lordships would recollect that in There are but two or three weeks before the arguordinary cases, where there was a charge of aiding ment; THE BEST AND ABLEST LAWYERS OF THE REALM and abetting, in order to give that certainty, and MUST BE HAD; for the Government will put forth their not leave it to inference or implication, there was whole strength. The fight will be a sharp one, and thanks for the insertion of my letter on the Factory always an express allegation that they were then and there aiding and abetting. There was no- we must win it. We can only win by dint of Bill. I am certain if the system of "Relays" be thing to show but that the tumultnous outbreaks lawyer-gab, and we can only get that for money; perpetuated, increased distress must follow. might have taken place in Scotland, and the party the funds therefore must be seen to; not an hour have been aiding and abetting, though not then and must be lost; all hands must " to the pumps" and there present when the outbreak took place; but it work like dragons. I know it is hard to be thus was necessary that that should be alleged on the ever dragging at you for money, money, money; I face of the indictment. Supposing the offence hate the necessity which calls for it; but I can't been committed by certain persons without an alle- help it; the necessity is there; it does call, and it gation of venue, and supposing afterwards it was must be answered. You know that if my advice to stated that in the parish aforesaid, in the county you had not been over-balanced by that of those who had committed the murder, he would ask who now skulk from the consequences of their own whether their Lordships would say with regard, "bravery," the necessity would never have existed; to that felonious charge whether it would the trap would have been avoided. But my advice was not taken; the trap was gone into; your having been committed! If the murder was not bravest and best men are "in for it," and committed within the jurisdiction, the aiding and you must see them through. The scorn of all honest man, and the curse of all patriots would blast your names for ever if you should now be base enough to see this cause lost for lack of means to carry on the war. You responded well to my last call upon you. You have done inobly. You must Lord Denman asked if any other defendant wished go on. The able Counsel employed to-day have done their work. They have placed you in a position of all but certain triumph, if you don't yourselves fail to provide the means of going on. I do hope

no more of these freaks-Chartism cannot afford it.

Thanks to your spirit and the indomitable energy

of Mr. O'Connor and others, out of this evil much

It was ultimately arranged that the argument good has been made to come. Chartism has re- F. M. F.-Next week, if possible. ceived a great impetus from it. But any more such exhibitions would do us more harm than this has done us good. However, this mess you are in ; and this you must pull through. You have but one more pull to make ; it is for the argument on the recognizances to appear for judgment when called 26th inst; and for that you MUST MAKE AN EFFORT -such an effort as you have never yet made: we must have the best Council the country can find us. Money must be no object: talent must be had. I The Attorney General prayed the judgment of assure you that I can feel very acutely for your position. I do not get through all this without cost myself. It has involved me in very heavy and Mr. Alexander, appeared on behalf of the pro- serious expenses, into which perhaps some might have thought it a little hard to be dragged, as I have been, in opposition to all This occupied the Court from half past eleven my exertions in your behalf, at the time when the whole might have been averted, and much other mischief besides; but there is no use in regretting all this now. It is gone. I have my reward and satisfaction in the knowledge that you are not incorrigibly blind—that your eyes are now open-and CAP OF LIBERTY, BRIGHTON.—The letter from this and henceforth our party may rest assured that that you at last see who would have led you from the ditch, instead of leading you into it, and the count itself, he apprehended it would appear, selves. I shall now be more amongst you, as in leaving you there. It is not ungratifying to me to receive, as I do, your thanks and votes of confidence, in bundles, from all part of the kingdom; but it will be much more gratifying to see

> that you are never made fools of again. I am as I have ever been, Your faithful friend and servant,

to gather courage from exigency. I do ask you to

Old Bailey, (From our London Correspondent.)

I write to inform you that at this moment, halfpast five o'clock, Cooper's case is adjourned until to-morrow. You are already aware, from another source, that the "conspirators" are to appear next term, or when called upon, to receive judgment. The day has been one of great interest to the Chartist public; the paltry show of the funeral procession being entirely lost sight of in the superior attractions of the Court of Queen's Bench. Nature sympathised not with the mourning groups; the sun gate productive power and the population in 1792 were day morning about six o'clock, Charles Brandon, shone out resplendent.

A large meeting was held this afternoon, on Kennington Common, to take into consideration the disgraceful conduct of a knot of the League, and this evening we shall give the Repealers the most rates amounted only to £2,000,000; and out of them and it is supposed he committed the rash act while lanotable defeat they have yet experienced, and prove were paid, as now, the county rates, salaries, and law bouring under mental derangement. He has left five to honest Duncombe, that though a faction may

From the turn which the proceedings have taken. "wide mouthed ones," as usual. Your "Captain it will not be necessary for us to publish the later consequences flits across the pathway of their "bounc- receive the Report of the Proceedings in Court todestitute of the means of travelling to London, and to-morrow morning's Post, we shall give them in sent who consequently could not come; and I know that an Edition to be ready about noon; and shall be

GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Glasgow, writes to say that DR. GREER, of Glasgow, "is a stern, bold, and In the year 1817, when the population was estimated consistent patriot;" and that he is astonished that to be 18,000,000, it was found that there had been a is wanted?

CAUTION .- We deem it necessary to caution the public against a person named Thomas Montgomery. who is now, through false and lying pretences, thus:levying contributions, and otherwise imposing upon the friends of the poor man, and also upon the poor man himself. He was examined before the Truck Committee of the House of Commons, where he gave evidence that has been contradicted in many essential points. Since then he has represented himself as being employed by Mr. Ferrand, M.P., to get up petitions against the Truck System; and in that assumed capacity he his doings at Bingley, Oldham, and Hudder field. Having had these facts brought under our cognizance, we deem it proper to give this public caution. We have seen letters both from Mr. OASTLER, of the Queen's Prison, and MR. FER-RAND, addressed to private parties, desiring them to be on their quard against him. Mr. FERRAND him; and that he has no authority from him (Mr. F) to act as he is doing." The pretence, therefore, that he is employed by MR. FERRAND is a fraud. We have also seen a letter from himself to Mr. Pitkethly, of Hiddersfield, which, of itself, shows the man to be a thorough knave. JAMES SINCLAIR has received 4s. 9d. for Mr. Cockburn. from some friends in Coxhoe, who have not

given their names. Mr. C. returns them his sincere thanks. THE PORTRAITS .- In the Sheffield parcel from our Correspondent there, this week, was the following note: - " A Subscriber at Copenhagen, Denmark, wishes to know the cost of all the Portraits published with the Northern Star, except the renegades." Now this question is a puzzler. He wishes us to except the "renegades"! Were we to do so, we fear that we should bring a "hornet's himself would be the very first to complain, and hold that those we singled out as "renegades' were all "good men and true;" and that those we held to be" good men and true" were the risks attending such a proceeding, we shall leave the task of "excepting the renegades" to the Subscriber himself; while we barely inform him that he can have copies of all the small Portrai's at 4d. each; and of the large ones, after subscribing six weeks for the Star, for 1s. each.

THE FACTORY "KING" AND THE FACTORY BILL .from MR. UASTLER. With his opinion of the system of "relays" we entirely agree; and it was because of such agreement that we gave his by us, then, would appear to belittle Floster entire, so that the working people might all know what the feelings of their "Old King," respecting the New Bill, were. We were giad, too, that he laid at the right door the " responsibility" of having commenced that system. It was not the "ultra philanthropists" who either Ministry, in spite of all the opposition that the labour of 371,756,000 "hands"!!! Ten Hours' Men could give. All this, however, is now conveniently forgotten; and we are glad that the "King" stirred up recollection, and showed the people that it was not their friends who proposed "relays," but their enemies. Mr. Oastler's letter is as follows:—

I am satisfied now, that my "people" will all see my opinion on the subject.

God prosper the right-Amen! Believe me, dear sir, Gratefully and faithfully yours, RICHARD OASTLER.

Queen's Prison, April 29, 1843. NQUIRER.—It is certainly true. John Campbell has "piked his bones off" to America. The letter inserted in last week's Star from W. BUTTER-WORTH, had a P. S. conveying the information that CAMPBELL had landed in New York; so that it is certain he was not, nor could he be, in the Queen's Bench Court, on Thursday. to reveive judgment! John talked loudly at the " conspirators' " meeting about " doing things on his own responsibility." The "things" were done! but John found it convenient to shift his "responsible" carcase across the Atlantic, and to leave others at home to "take the responsibility"! As to the second query, we cannot answer. Whether he has delivered up the books of the Association, or taken them with him. or destroyed them, (as he once before proposed to do, when the London men had found out their glaring discrepancies and evident falseness. is best known to himself. We are not aware which course he has pursued. We certainly have not heard of his having placed them in any hody's hands, to be forthcoming when called for. Honesty would have dictated such a course, even when flying from the "responsibility;" but John's notion was, as expressed in a letter to a friend of his in Huddersfield, that "it was not worth while for any public man to be honest"!

W. DANIELS. - We think his notice of the second lecture of Acland would only be conferring upon the latter a greater honour than he is entitled to.

HEIGHWAY informs us of a piece of shameful conduct on the part of a Dr. Mannix, a magisthe long account sent to us. laid aside. S. NEWARK - No.

Woolfenden," but without any place being mentioned in it. Of course we do not know to what district of the country it refere. JOHN SMART, ABERDEEN.—We have hosts of letters on

the subject which forms the the theme of his We deem it right to withhold them until the scheme is fully developed, and the public in a position to judge of the matter. JAMES BRONTON, MANCHESTER, must apply the above notice to himself.

place, signed by the Council affecting Mr. John Cleave, has been handed to that gentleman along with the one from WILLIAM FLOWER, in which it was enclosed. Mr. Cleave's attention to them is hereby respectfully requested.

JOSEPH GREENSMITH. NOTTINGHAM.—His letter has also been handed to the same quarter.

H.S. desires to know the estimated amount of producing power in England about the year 1798. Star of July 30, 1842 :--

In 1792 we are stated to have had a population of 15,000,000. By far the greater proportion of that popu- the Association for the prosecution of felons, has fight this battle through like men, and to take care lation was occupied in sericultural pursuits. Manufactures were with them a secondary consideration. They seemed to act according to the dictates of nature: food first: clothing the next. The inventions of WATT and ARKWRIGHT were then new. Their introduction into use was but slow; yet they were being introduced. The population, too, possessed at that time other mechanical and scientific power. According to the Statiscians of the day, about one-fourth of the population were engaged in manual labour. At that time, however, human labourers were men; not women or chil-

The producing power of England, at the period we speak of, has been computed by those most conversant with the subject to have been :---

Manual labour Mechanical and scientific power ... 11,250,000

about equal, or as one to one. it has never since been. Indeed they experienced a de- a man highly beloved and respected by all who gree of substantial prosperity equal, if net superior, to knew him, particularly his fellow workmen. He Pauperism was comparatively unknown. The poor from illness, which caused him to be of weak nerve, expences. Now, we are told, the poor rates amount to children and a wife to lament his loss. A widow facturing system had then attained that point which gave the highest value to manual labour, compared her neighbours happened to see her, and cut her with the price of the necessaries and comforts of life, down, and by medical assistance she recovered. which it was calculated to afford; and it had not then introduced the demoralizing effects which soon afterwards began to emanate from it.

Such was the amount of producing power in the year Manual, or rather human, labour has been increased.

into long, unceasing daily action. computed in 1792.

creased by adding to her man-ual labourers the wives voteen shooting jacket, light-coloured trousers, plaid and daughters, and the infant boys and girls, of working handkerchief, and about five feet seven inches high; men, what, O! what has been the increase in her me- the other was rather taller, and dressed in dark chanical and scientific power?! In the year 1817, when the population was estimated mon."]

the Dr. is not represented in our columns." We real increase in our mechanical and scientific power to hardly know what this means. The Doctor, we produce wealth equal to that of much more than two ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The officers of this disbelieve, has some pills to sell; and we have ad- hundred millions of atout, active, well-trained la- trict opened a lodge of the above order on Monday vertised them for him when he has chosen to bourers! an increase equal to more than ten times the evening, at the house of Mr. John Kennedy, the order" us to do so, and paid for it. What more then population! an increase equal to more than thirty times the manual labour England could then supply for the production of wealth!! In 1817, then, the producing power of England stood

Manual labour (one-third of the population, 18 000 000) ... 6,000,000 Newly-created scientific power from 1792 to 1817, understated 200,000,000

Scientific power in 1792... ... 11 250,000 Total producing power ... 217,250,000 !!!

The population at this period, as we have before seen, has contrived to fleece pretty considerably. was 18,000,000. The proportion which the producing Poor Dodd, the factory cripple is a sufferer from power now bore to the population was as twelve and a him, to the extent of £11. We have heard also of fraction to one. In 1792 the proportion was as twelve have fraction to one. In 1792 the proportion was, as we have before seen, just equal—as one to one.

The population at present, as appears from the last says "that he has never received a petition from adopt the last estimate—that one-third of our population is employed in hand-labour. (We are now arquent want of employment.) Those most conversant more than six hundred millions of "hands"!

which the conclusion just named is founded.

With much pleasure we give the following letter of mechanical and scientific producing power: and yet property, engine included, is estimated at least at cotton-spinning is only one branch of one manufacture! £1,000. The present amount of producing power possessed

> Manual labour (one-third of the population, 27,000,000; ... 9 000 000 Mechanical power ... 600,000,000

Total producing power — 609,000,000 !!! consocied or introduced it: it was the Whig Showing an increase since 1817 of power equal to the The proportion which our present producing power bears to the population is more than twenty-two to navigation of the Indus to be opened to all nations.

> FOR THE NATIONAL DEPENCE PUND. From Sandbach, per R. S.

.. J. Longbottom, Leeds 0 8 6 WM. Pybus, Leeds Friends at Middleton, near Manchester, per J. P. Smiddles Lane, Bowling, per Wm. Tnornton the Chartists of Morley... ... the Chartists of Honley, per J. Hobson (fourth subscription) ... 0 10 Dooker, Knavesborough... ... 0 0 J. B. and a friend, Manchester...
a few Chartists from Bury and Heywood, per A. Smith 0 7 6 a few friends at Prescot, per J. W. ... 0 12 2 ... a few poor men at Longheime... 0 2 Skegbury, per G. D. ... the New Town Class at Bishop Wearmouth ... 0 10 a few Chartists at Balgonie Bleachfield, Fifeshire ... 0 2 a few friends at Holbeck, per C. Cluderay 0 5 9 LAND!"

N. B., Nottingham, per F. W. Simeon 0 0 6 TO THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH, AND ALL THOSE J. Newman, ditto... three friends, Nottingham, per J. Sweet... T. Queen Caroline, ditto, ditto... ... 0 1 2 J. K., Nottingham, ditto, ditto ... 0 15 0 W. Mortimer, Mill Bridge, or New-J. R. Watson, Boston: an old Chartist, eighty years of age 0 2 6 O'Connor in last week's Star can still be had at Northalerton, collected by T. Smith... 0 4 6 One Halfpenny each.

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .-- ALLOTMENT SYSTEM .- We have recontly had occasion to make copious remarks on the allotment system in this vicinity, but nothing has trate of Wolverhampton, who, because his son, a hitherto given us more pleasure than the example young lad of thirteen or fourteen years of age, set by the proprietors of the Airedale Foundry, in had signed a petition against the Factories' Bill. Hunslet-lane, who have a plot of land adjaining went to the shop where it was laid, and after their premises, which they have divided into lots for tearing the petition into two, curried it off with the benefit of their workmen, each having 160 him.—We do not think it necessary to publish yards, and this is allowed the men free of all charge; RENT is totally out of the question. This H. C. has been received. It is for the present is an example worthy of imitation, and reflects honour upon the masters. It would be well if o her persons did likewise, rather than seek profit E have received a communication signed "A. A. from the poor by charging an exorbitant rent for their small patches of almost unprofitable land.

BURGLARY. - During the night of Monday last, the dwelling-house of Mrs. Ruth Rogers, of Farnley, near Leeds, was entered by means of skeleton keys, while the family were asleep. The thieves obtained possession of only a trifling booty, consisting of wearing apparel, bed linen, and some

Woollen Cloth Stolen .- During the night of Thursday last, the buring room, at the manufactory of Mr. John Barker, of West Royds House. Bramley, near Leads, was broken oven. The thickes obtained possession of two ends of olive and two ends of blue cloth, in the scoured state, with which they have hitherto managed to get clear off. Mr. Barker and the Bramley Association for the presecution of felons, have offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the offenders.

SHEEP STOLEN .- During the night of Thursday last, a shearling wether sneep, marked on the near We answer with an extract from the Northern side "R. H." was stolen from a field at Methley. near Leeds. It is the property of Mr. Robert Hollings, of that place, who, in conjunction with offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the

Inquest.-On Thursday an inquest was held by John Blackburn, Esq, at the Crown and Anchor, Hunslet, on the body of Wm. Brooke, who was so severely injured, whilst driving a waggon at Bell Hill. Rothwell, on the 16th uit., in consequence of neglecting to lock the wheel, that he died in the Infirmary, on Wednesday last .- Verdict, " Accidental Death."

BARNSLEY .- Two individuals have committed suicide, and a tnird has made the attempt in this town, during the past week. Mr. Moone, who kept a shoe warehouse, hung himself on Thursday morning in an old building belonging to a Mr. Burgess, where he was found in a day or two, after a considerable search having been made in the different waters about the town; various causes have been assigned for the rash act, but the most probable one is decline of business and a decline of The population was also 15,000,000. Thus the aggreyears, which caused temporary insanity. On Mona bleacher, in the employ of Mr. Jackson, hung him-The condition of the population then was that which | self by a small cord fastened to the door. He was that of the inhabitants of any other part of the world. was a sober and industrious man. He suffered much £8,000,000!! This can be accounted for. The manu- woman of the name of Bell was the third person who attempted the rash act, but fortunately one of

ROCHDALE.—A DIABOLICAL ACT.—On Saturday afternoon last, two persons went to 'see the "Opening of the sixth seal," by Danby, which was 1792; and such was the state of the population. Let exhibited at the lecture room, Town Hall, Rochdala. nutes. when they came out and observed to the female who had the charge of the picture, that it The labour of women and even children has been called was an excellent painting. She observed to them that they had not had time to view it, when they are engaged in hand labour, instead of one-fourth, as centre of the painting, representing the slave, was cut out. One of the men appeared between thirty But if the producing power of England has been in- and thirty-five years of age, dressed in a dark velclothes. [These parties professed to be "gentle-

> MANCHESTER DISTRICT OF THE INDEPENDENT Temperanco Hotel, Oldham-street, Manchester, entitled the Temperance Lodge, No. 3,941, of the Manchester Unity, and established upon the great principle of temperance.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday after-

noon last, betwen five and six o'clock, a distressing accident occurred on the branch railway at Blackwood, a few miles from Newport, occasioned by the blowing up of a locomotive engine used on the line. by which, we regret to say, two persons were killed, and two others seriously injuried. The branch railway in question is the property of the Tredegar Iron Company, is entirely used for the conveyance of iron from the company's mines in Monmouthshire to Newport, and is about twenty five miles in extent. On Saturday, about the time stated, an engine called the Vulcan, with a train of waggons, returning from Newport to the mines, stopped at Blackwood, where the engine drivers and stokers got off and went to the George public-house, which was opposite the railcensus, is, in round numbers, 27,000,000. As the em- way, for refreshment. They had not been in the ployment of females and children since 1817 has not house many minutes before a terrific explosion took decreased, but, on the contrary, greatly increased, we place, which shook the entire village, and produced the greatest consternation amongst the inhabitants. Upon the men rushing out they discovered that it guing generally, and not with reference to the present was the engine on the line that had exploded, and in 'depressed state of trade" as it is called, and conse- the carriage road alongside of the railway they beheld two gentlemen who had been knocked down by with the question aver that we have now a mechanical the remnants of the boiler, which with the engine. and scientific productive power equal to the labour of was totally destroyed, and scattered several hundred feet from the place where the accident happened. This is no random guess. It is the result of deep and One of the unfortunate persons was Mr. Davis, a searching inquiry and extensive practical knowledge. farmer residing at Buttrey Hatch, in Monmouth-One of the means to ascertain the amount may be here shire, who was in his 70th year; and the other stated. It will give an idea of the kind of data on proved to be Mr. Phillip Williams, a tradesman living at Blackwood. The latter was quite dead Some time ago three of the principal British manu- part of the skull having been carried away: and facturers of cotton yarn in different parts of the king- Mr. Davis expired from the frightful injuries he had dom made separate estimates of the quantity each sustained while the men were conveying him to a workman in their respective establishments produced, house in the neighbourhood. Two other persons compared with the average production of one person on were afterwards discovered in a field near the railthe plan formerly pursued, that is, with hand-cards way, having been struck by pieces of the engine, and nest" about our ears. Perhaps the "Subscriber" and single spinning-wheel. They found, on examina- much mutilated. They were immediately picked up tion, that they agreed in the conclusion that the proport and placed in safety, but it is supposed, from the tion between the quantity produced by one person with extent of injuries they have received, it is impossible the then machinery, and one man on the former plan, for them to recover. Great damage was done to was as one hundred and twenty to one! Subsequent im- several houses near the spot. All the window pains we neta to be good men and true were the provements have raised the proportion to that of more in the George public-house were blown in, and part than two hundred to one. It is computed that there of the roof carried away, besides the walls of the are above 300,000 persons employed in cotton-spinning stables and some cottages attached thrown down by in Great Britain. It would therefore require 60 000 000 | the concussion. Some pieces of the boiler and engine of workpeople to produce, on the old method and un- were picked up nearly 400 yards from the railway, aided by the late mechanical and chemical inventions and one was upwards of I cwt The explosion is and improvements, as much cotton yarn as is now pro- reported to have resulted from the engine-driver duced by the 300,000! Now 60,000,000 is just one- neglecting to open the valve after shutting off the TENTH of 600,000,000,—the estimated present amount steam when getting off the engine. The loss of

CHINA AND INDIA.

MALTA, APRIL 29.—The Liverpool has just arrived with the Indian mail, which left Bombay on the 1st of April. On hearing of the last successes of the British army in Scinde, the Governor-General declared that State annexed to the territory of the English empire, and appointed General Sir Charles Napier Governor of that new province. Slavery is to be abolished in Scinde, and the

Considerable tressure, estimated at above £1,000,000 sterling, had been found at Hyderabad. J. MITCHELL.—11d., and 1s. 6d. pestage—total 1s. 5d. Agitation continued to prevail in the Bundlekund and on the frontiers of Scinde.
The news from China comes down to the 22nd of February. It is of a favourable nature, although containing no important fact.

THEATRICALS FOR THE PEOPLE. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.

ON the Evening of May 8th, a Dramatic Enter-tainment will be given in the New THEATER OF THE ROTUNDA, in the Blackfriar's Road, near the Foot of the Bridge, selected with a view to the peculiar gratification and amusement of the millions. Southey's WAT TYLER; Sheridan Knowles's VIR-GINIUB; or, the Liberator of Rome! and Lord Byron's Cain, a Mystery! will form a portion of the bill of fare. New Scenery, Talented Actors, and good Music are engaged to give eclat to the night, which will be wound up by a BALL, to commence when the Play is over. Tickets, One Shilling only, may be had of Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleetstreet; and at various Shops in the neighbourhood of the Rotunda.

THE PEOPLE'S CRY-" THE LAND! THE

WHO LIVE BY INDUSTRY ON THE LAND. NOW Publishing, in the ENGLISH CHARTER CIRCULAR.

ALL THE LETTERS OF F. O'CONNOR, ESQ. ON THE LAND. The whole of the series referred to by Mr.

Rev. J. Scholefield, Manchester ... 1 0 0 London: Cleave, Showlene; Flerwood, Man-Win. Scholefield, ditto... ... 0 10 0 chester; Hobson, Loeds; and all the Agents of the Lower Warley, near Halifax ... 0 5 42 Star through the country.

SECOND REPORT FROM THE CHILDREN EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.

LACE MANUFACTURE.

A further perusal of the report made and the evidence cellected by the Commissioners appointed under the "Children's Employment Commission," has fully convinced us that Sir J. Graham will be guilty of a great dereliction of his outy-a dereliction, however, which we by no means articipate from him-if he does not immediately introduce into Parliament measures for the protection of children and young persons employed in the manufacture of lace. It is not a little singular. that those occupations which are engaged in adorning and embeliahing the female sex should be precisely those which is flict the maximum of suffering and torture on that helpless class of persons which, by the Wise economy of nature, is more particularly recommended to its sympathies, and we may even add to its especial regard and protection. We submitted to cur readers, in a recent number of our journal, an appalling account of the various heart-rending Lardships and privations to which the young dress-makers of the metropolis are exposed during every hour of the day and night: we propose in our present number to submit to them another picture of misery scarcely less appalling in its intensity, certainly far more extensive in its randfication, and indescribably more dangerous to the community, from the masses which it embraces, and from the awful immorality and debauchery which it is hourly generating in three counties placed in the very heart of England. The main features of this picture are scattered over a very long and able report of Mr. Grainger, who has investigated the different processes of labour in the lace manufacture with a patient assiduity which does honour to his humanity, and has described them with a clearness and vigour of language which place him in the first rank among the writers on statistics. Our object will be more than answered, if we can draw the attention of the public to the 160 pages of his report by the rapid summary of it

Which we now subjoin. The lace manufacture is principally confined to the concries of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, there being, according to Mr. Grainger, 2,760 machines employed there, and only 787 in the Isle of Wight and all the rest of England. The value of this machinery may be estimated in round numbers at a sum not very much short of £1,500,000. The amount of the actual fixed capital in the trade has not been calculated; but the value of the goods sold in the year 1835-the annual value has since fallen off, but to what extent is uncertain-was £2,212,090. As a branch of national industry, then, there can be no doubt as to the importance of the lace trade.

The manufacture of lace comprehends a variety, of distinct occupations-viz., "miking the lace," "gassing." "bleathing," "mending," "embreidering."
"drawing, perring, and hemming," and "dressinggetting-up, or faishing;" and in all of them children and young persons are employed.

Winding and threading the lace are classed by Mr. Granger under the occupation of "making the lace." The winding is almost invariably performed by girls and joing women, who begin about twelve or fourteen, but are generally above eighteen. Their labour is to wind into brass bobbins the necessary quantity of thread to make a piece of lace. The threading is principally performed by boys, who kegin at the age of eight years and a haif, and continue till fifteen, when they usually go to the michines. We should transcress our limits, were we to describe the process of threading minutely; it may be sufficient to state that it consists in passing the end of the thread which has been previously would into the bobbin, through the aperture of the carriage in which the bobbin is insetted and afterwards works. On the process of gassing and bleaching the loce, Mr. Grainger observes that no particular observation need be made; but on the process of mending, embroidering, and drawing, he remarks, ing and finishing the lace also employ many children and young persons of both sexes.

We have made these preliminary remarks on the different processes in the lace manufacture, in order that the public may the better understand the observations which we shall hereafter have to offer to it, on the labour endured and the wages received by the drawers, threaders, winders, lace runners, as embroiderers are generally termed, and lace menders of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire.

And first with respect to the drawers. Drawing is a

very simple process, performed by drawing out with a needle the threads which hold together the separate widths which make up the entire piece as it comes out of the machine. In the Nyttinghamshire district it is common for children to commence at this work at four, Eve, and six years of are. One of the witnesses whom Mr. Grainger examined had thirty-aix children in her empicy, chiefly of seven years of age and upwards. Some, however, begin as soon as they can hold a needle. Mr. Grainger found a child placed at work by its parent before it was two years old. The evidence which he has collected on that point is so extremely curious, that we shall make no apology for submitting it to our readers. "Mrs. Houghton-Is a lace-leawer, and has four children; Harriet, eight years. Anne, s'x, Mary, four, and Eliza, two pears old; of there the three elder are employed as lace-trawers. Henrit was not quite three when she bugan to work, Anne was about the same. and Mary was not quite two years old. Eliza thas bried and drawn a few threads out.' [Sub-Commissioner-All this was interrupted with 'Mind your Work,' 'Take care,' 'Make haste,' Now, Anne, get on,' "Mind your work."] Begins generally at six A M in the summer, and seven in the winter; in the former goes on till dark, in the latter till ten PM. The two biggest children work with witness these hours; blary begins at the same time in the morning, but she leaves off about P.M. The children have no time to go out to play. They go out very seldom. Have breakfast when they have time to get it; the same with einner and tea. Have about a quarter of an heur for each meal. The children are obliged to sit at their work. They sit all day. ['Mind your work.] The work tries the eyes. The black is the worst. 'It is dree work.' I' Now, mind your work. The children have very good health.

are drawers are very delicate and sickly-looking. If system are too obvious to require illustration." wares for men are so much reduced in many of the poverty and destitution of another class of young females trades in Nottingham, that to support the family they —the lace-runners and the lace-menders. are compelled to send their children out to work;" and what do our readers suppose the pairry stipend to be which is earned at the expence of the blood, muscle. and spirits of these infantile labourers? Mr. Felkin states that three shillings a week is a very high average; and Mr. Grainger, in commerting upon that statement, expresses his conviction that it is much more than is ususliy earned. Moreover, though such are their earnings, they are very insufficient y clothed and very poorly fed. Surely, then, it is incumbent upon the Government to take stringent measures without delay for the

generally employ them.

during sixteen, twenty, or twenty-two hours out of the discipline, which are, the prevention of crime, and, as twenty-four. Mr. Grainger mentions one child who far as human means can avail, the reformation of cristated that he had often stopped from four o'clock one minals. "When I came home it was a bit of treat to me." In- to it at the approaching quarter sessions. deed, the threaders in most instances seem to be much. I am convinced that it is highly desirable that imme-Winders. "I was assured (continues Mr. Grainger) that degree. as high as the knee, going to various lace factories as struction, or situation.

and eat it when they can." That food is often insuffias their hours of eating," and they are frequently seen come to the conclusion,ying down in the middle of the shop floor, or under the tables, or on the carriage-boxes, or on the old the diet of prisoners employed at hard labour. coats of the men, attempting to gain in a short and uncomfortable nap a temporary oblivion of their cruel sufferings. They are also often beaten and illtreated by the men who work the machines, when forming the diet, and that occasional changes are necesthey are tired and exhausted by their long hours of sary. sbour. Nor will this appear surprising to those who are informed that the earnings of the men are partly are framed on these principles, and are upheld by medi-

dependent on the time which is occupied in winding cal science, and by the recommendation of persons on and threading. But even this is not all that these whose authority and knowledge reliance may be placed, writched children have to endure. The process of but they have been framed without reference to the threading is very injurious to the sight, especially local situation of particular prisons, or to any peculiar where the spring top-bobbin is used, for there the prisons, or to any peculiar circumstances which may aperture is so small that it must be threaded like a needle, and the average number of bobbins to be threaded for one machine is about 1800, which will occupy two or three threaders for two hours, or two hours and a half. Mr. Grainger is, however, of opinion, is unjust and cruel to inflict; namely, loss of health that their eyesight is not permanently injured; and in and strength through the inadequacy of the food supthis opinion he is supported by Dr. J. C. Williams, the plied. very intelligent physician to the Nottingham Hospital. to whose valuable memoranda on the diseases of the into any explanation generally of the several rules eye occurring in the different branches of the Notting. which I propose for the adoption of the magistrates: cain trade—the result of his observation during fourteen but I wish briefly to call their attention to some points Years upon at least 10,000 cases—we shall have occa- connected with the improvement of prison discipline. sion, again and again, to call the attention of the which nearly affect the health and moral improvemedical public. We shall not add a word more upon ment of the prisoners, which cannot be made the sub the degree in which the organization of these children ject of any prison rule, but which are, nevertheless, of engaged in threading, upon very inadequate Wages, is debilitated, and their liability to disease increased tion which exists in many prisons, and to the slothful along with their inability to resist it, until we have habits which are necessarily engendered among the passed under review the scarcely less miserable condition of the young girls, who are compelled to gain by

winding a scanty and precarious subsistence. The winding is almost invariably performed by girls deferred. and young women, who begin, as we have already stated, about the age of twelve or fourteen. It is a laborious employment, if the bobbins are turned by glazed. The exposure of the prisoners during inclement hand: but it is much easier where steam power is employed. The winders are very liable to nightwork, but serious results to their health; and it is impossible that not quite in the same degree, says Mr. Grainrer, as the threaders, because the winding is necessarily done before the threading. The commissioners, however, declare it to be proved, that "in winding for lace machines the children had no regular and certain time whatever for sleep or recreation, being liable to be called upon at any period during sixteen, twenty, or twenty-two hours out of twenty-f-ur, while they have and of cold, and of defective circulation and supply of requently to go from one place to another, often at pure air, are productive of the most prejudical effects considerable distances, at all hours of the night and at all sensons." Various diseases are thus engendered. Dr. Williams informs us, that winding, especially of Fahrenheit. brass bubbins, often strains the eyes, and that amaurosis, entaract, conjunctival inflammation, and inflamma- that they should take into their immediate consideration of the cornea are produced by it. But these are by tion both the ventilation and lighting of the prisons. no means the worst evils which he in wait for these unfortunate young women. They are employed in the improvements as may be practicable under the peculiar same factories with the workmen, and in a great circumstances of each prison; the advice and assistance m jority of the factories no precautions are taken to of Major Jebb, a Covernment efficer will be in all cases keep the sexes apart. This naturally leads to great available, free of expense, to aid them in effecting these

"In the town of Nottingham," says Mr. Grainger, it is quite uncertain how long they may be required, schoolmistress should be appointed, and more than one of mending, emerciating, and the labouring classes in that almost all the children of the labouring classes in whether for two hours or the whole night, a ready and where a greater number may be requisite. Nottingham are engaged in one or other of them, "as unanswerable excuse for staying out is furnished. The I think it highly desirable that every prison should are but too apparent, and must have contributed in no the chaplain. slight degree to the immorality which, according to the opinion universally expressed, prevails to a most awful extent in Nottingham. In addition to the immediate evils to the children themselves, the domestic peace and chapiain. comfort of the families of which they are members are sacrificed to this most unnatural state of things."

To the same effect is the evidence of Mr. Barnett. the clerk to the Nottingham Union. "The extent of early sexual intercourse is dreadful. A principal cause of this demoralization is the facility of boys and girls ledge of all that is required of any particular officer; I mingling toxether in the streets at night, and the almost total absence of parental control." Another their recommendation should be taken before any subwitness, a female, declares, that "as a mother she thinks that it is very wrong to employ boys and girls in trates in quarter-sessions. the night, and that it ought to be prevented. She has of n had the heart sche, when her son was gone out at issued to the subordinate efficers of prisons. night, and she did not know when he would return.

rality on the part of these so employed. Many of the girls at an early age become pregnant, and some of hem trempt to produce miscarriage, and in this way duties which are imposed upon them. their constitution is soon ruined." Mr. W. Enfeld. jumer, who is the son of the Town Clerk of Notting- in me, as Secretary of State, of introducing into the num, is so fully convinced of the dreadful consequences arising from this system, that he declares night at all. To the health as well as morals of the young nightwork is particularly injurious, for they those alterations which I consider most necessary; I neither get sleep nor meals at proper hours, and are exposed to greater temptations to vice." One of the tions which I have offered to them, for I know that medical witnesses examined by Mr. Grainger averred, they are actuated by the sincere desire faithfully to disthat the immorality thus engendered was a ful. Mr. charge their important duties; and no trust involves T. H. Smith, the intelligent and indefatigable vices greater public interests than the management of the chairmen of the Nottingham Board of Guardians, gave gaols, where, for the sake of example, the punishment the following striking evidence as to the moral and should be severe, but well regulated, and where, for physical ruin, degradation, and death which this the sake of the prisoner, the utmost care should be night work is constantly producing: "I have known taken that at the expiration of his confinement he may many preents come out of the country merely to live on leave the gaol with his health and strength unimpaired, the sabour of their young children. In one case, a short and with an improved disposition to earn by industry time ago, a widow came with three children, of twelve, an honest livelihood. fourteen, and sixteen years of age, out of Derbyshire. These children were sent into a factory, the mother being only employed in preparing their meals, and "Sub-Commissioner-The children are very fine and getting them up early in the morning. They did not pretty girls, and appear healthy. The two younger sit come home to their meals: they were taken in the percise upon chairs, their legs too short to reach the factory. All these children died in eighteen months. I think this resulted from their employment. Almost It appears from this statement that a child of four all the families employed in the manufactures of Notyears o'd was worked twelve hours, and another of six tingham are, with few exceptions, supported more or fifteen hours a-day by their own mother, and that, too, less by the labour of their children. Among other evils whilst her husband, who generally had work, was of this system is that of reversing the order of nature; earning twenty-three shillings a-week by his regular children become, at an early age, independent of their wages. There is a mass of evidence all tending to prove parents; in many cases the latter are even obliged to that thirteen or fourteen hours is the or inary work of act as menials to their children. Another class of evils these very young children. The most serious effects are is, that worthless fathers are enabled to spend their in consequence often produced upon their health and time in low pothouses out of the earnings of their chil-

strength. One witness states that "the children who dren. The vice and immorality springing from such a they are well when they go to work, in a year or two But the heart gets sick in recording these abeminathey become thin. Many mothers have told me that tions; and yet we have a long and a worse list of them their hearts ache to send their children to work at such before us. We abstain, at present, from all comment an early age and for such long hours, but they are upon them, as we have yet to describe the lamentable compelled to do it to get bread for their families. The sufferings and the abject, squalid, and almost into erable

> REPORT RELATIVE TO THE SYSTEM OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

QUARTER SESSIONS, ACCOMPANYING COPY OF

PRISON RULES. Whitehall, January 27.

SIR,-I have the honour to inform you that I have protection of these infants, since it is evident that we had under my consideration the system of prison discicannot trust either to the natural feelings of their pline, and the state, accommodation, and arrangement parents, or to the humanity of the small -mistresses who of the several prisons in England and Wales, so far as I can judge of them from the tenor of the rules now in The average age at which children begin to thread is, force, and from the reports of the prison inspectors. as we have already stated, about eight years and a half. I have thought it advisble, before I came to any con-The majority of threaders are boys. At the age of fif- clusion on a matter of such grave importance, to avail teen the girls become winders, or go to other occupa. myself of the local knowledge and of the general expetions, and the boys then or earlier go to the machines. rience of the inspectors of the different prisons of Eng-During these seven years the children who thread are land and Wales, with the view of ascertaining what liable to be called upon to work during the whole of the alterations and amendments of these rules may be netime that the machines are at work, whether that be cessary to effect and to secure the great objects of prison

morning till two on the next, and that, too, twice or I have directed that a code of prison rules should be thrice in one week. Robert Stinson, an opearative formed, based upon the recommendations of the inspecnineteen years of age, deposed that when he was a tors. I have carefully considered and revised that code: threader, he had stopped all night in the factory three and I now forward it to you, with a request that you or four times a week, and added, naturally enough, will call the attention of the magistracy of your county

neglected by their parents. There are, of course, some diate measures should be taken to introduce consistency exceptions to this rule; and one exception deserves, and the utmost practicable uniformity into the regulasays Mr. Grainger, to be specially recorded. Sarah tions of the different prisons. Where the crime is the Pym, herself almost made blind by embroidering lace, same the punishment inflicted, under the operation of has four children, who were formerly threaders and the same law, ought not to vary either in its nature or

this poor woman always sat up, however late, till her . It may be said with truth that difference of conchildren returned home." "Many and many a score of struction, and in some instances that local peculiarities times (continues this poor woman) have I gone into the or other special circumstances, in the several prisons. street to look for them. I wender how I have lived render strict uniformity of discipline impracticable; but through it. It is grievous to see the children drag. I am convinced that the accompanying regulations, ged up as they now are; they are not brought up. A framed as they have been with the greatest care, are nected with the g constable of the name of Wilkinson testifies that necessary to carry into effect the intentions of the legis- Edward's Island, had subscribed sums for the reading of the Scriptures came with me. When I left the fire was only burning Johnson, Basinghall-street. "he frequently sees a number of children, many lature, and that they are applicable to every prison the disappointed emigrants, and it was hoped that in their entire form. With respect to the trustees, he on that part which covered us; it was not burning as young as eight or ten, little things hardly throughout the country, whatever may be its size, con- others would do so likewise.

threaders at all times of the night. With them there I desire to call the special attention of the magistracy are occasionally young women of mixteen, seventeen, to those rules which relate to the diet of prisoners. On agitation in Ireland for the Repeal of the Union, which who should have been donors or subscribers of a house in Golden Rose-lane about eight o'clock. He nee, Johnson, Basinghall-street. and eighteen, who are winders. During the late the proper adjustment of this particular their health could not be carried on without danger to the public certain amount to the school. The remaining four told me the policeman said he must remove from the Wm. Harrington, linen-draper, High-street, Aldgate intense frost he saw boys and girls come out in the mainly depends; and I am convinced that the adoption peace. middle of the night in light clothing, and apparently of the proposed scales will prevent the recurrence of suffering from the cold." And no wonder that they those complaints which have frequently been preferred, siastical Courts Bill, adjourned over from before the would family, so that they might lie down. I told him I house-yard; Craig, Braintree, Essex; official assigned, were suffering from the cold, and suffering severely too; and in some instances justly preferred, against the Easter recess, was resumed, and, for there is abundance of evidence to prove that the prison authorities. It is by no means intended that the heat of the lace factories, in which the ventilation is precise articles of food specified in the dietaries should be strictly address to the ball was to carry into effect some of the lace factories, in which the ventilation is precise articles of food specified in the dietaries should be strictly address to the second reading, seeing that the main object of the bill was to carry into effect some of the leave with the Bishop, but all the assistants should be that he would not remove a single thing, and that he Court; solicitor, Whateley, Birmingham; official assignment. degrees to 85 degrees when the gas is lighted, and Mr. other kinds of foed, containing an equivalent amount of 1 ecommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Grainger informs us that during the winter, when he nutriment, may, with advantage, be substituted, when and to improve the condition of that department of trustee a power of appealing to the Committee of Privy and took nothing with him from my house. I then Gustavus Wulff, banker, Liverpool, May 15, June visited there, the thermometer was often as low as 10 those articles which have been named are either difficult the law. But he should do so, in the hope that his Council against the acts of his colleagues; and he would went to bed, and about ten o'clock, as near as I can 13, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Count; solicing

the threaders are subject to more hardship and greater be given which is sufficient, though not more than sufwent of rest than almost any other persons engaged in ficient, to maintain health and strength at a moderate had pointed out the evils arising from the divided respect which was due to the conscientious feeling of yard from my cottage, and in the adjoining parish of manufacturing labour. Mr. Wm. Hinde states, that cost; and, while due care should be exercised to pre- testamentary jurisdiction in the matter of real and perbundreds have been sent to their graves by their incos, vent any approach to luxurious living in a prison, the sonal estate, and the awkwardness, inconvenience, and forward by Government, and treated with singular saw Isaac and Martha Litten. The latter was running forward by Government, and treated with singular saw Isaac and Martha Litten. The latter was running forward by Government, and treated with singular saw Isaac and Martha Litten. Isaac was short expired to presant labour and want of rest. "They have no regular diet ought on no account to be made an instrument of expense of a man having to go into two separate courts for bearance by their opponents, should, with all these about crying for assistance. Isaac was stooping down. time for their meals: they have their food sent them, punishment. I have consulted, not only the prison in order to prove the validity of one and the same ininspectors, but medical men of the greatest eminence, strument. On this point it was highly important that the chance of concord and conciliation would be the poor dear children were. He pointed to the spot, cient, and commenly consists of nothing but bread and possessing the advantage of long experience; I have a definite understanding should be come to, in order gone by, and that a spirit of antagonism and bitterness and said—there. I then begged him to move the sturr "Their hours of sleeping, too, are as irregular carefully revised the dictaries now in use, and I have that the law should hereafter be simplified. Another would long prevail throughout this country. He de- away, that I might see where they were. I pulled

> 2. That a considerable portion of the food of every prisoner should be solid; and, 3. That there should be variety in the kinds of food

> The dietaries which I now offer for your adoption render an increase necessary; they are, therefore, proposed by me as the minimum amount which can safely be afforded to prisoners without the risk of inflicting a

> punishment not contemplated by the law, and which it I do not feel that it will be necessary for me to enter

> urgent importance. I allude to the defective ventilaprisoners by the want of artificial light, and by the consequent lateness of the hour to which, during the winter months, their daily discipline or occupation is

I consider it also highly desirable, that in all cases every window of a prison and of each cell should be seasons to the open air is and must be attended with with unglazed windows, the uniformity of temperature can be maintained, which is one of the surest safeguards against those diseases by which the inmates of a prison are most liable to be attacked, and which to persons in their situation are of a most dangerous cha-

upon the health of prisoners; and that the temperature of a prison ought to range from about 54 deg. to 60 deg.

I strougly recommend, therefore, to the magistrates. under their controll, with the view of introducing such improvements.

My attention has been called to the inadequate nature "all parties, clergy, police, manufacturers, workpeeple, of the arrangements which are generally in force, for the and parents, agree that the present mode of employing purpose of providing prisoner, both adult and juvenile, children and young persons as threaders and winders is with religious and moral instruction; and I am of a most fertile source of immorality. There can, in fact, opinion that in every prison, however small, a person be but few states more immediately leading to vice and really qualified should be engaged to give elementary their parents' houses at all hours of the night, and, as and that in the larger prisons one schoolmaster and one

threaders, who are usually boys, and the winders, who be furnished with a certain number of books of various are generally girls, are required at the same time, and kinds, colculated to improve the moral and religious state of the law. As Chancellor of the Province, and kinds, colculated to improve the moral and religious Judge of the Prerogative Court of York, he was cog- maiden speech, consisting of details in defence of the thus they have every facility for forming improper connexions. The natural results of such a noxious system selected by the visiting magistrates, with the advice of

I sm convinced that, for the due discharge of his important duties, a room within the waits of the prison should in all cases be appropriated to the use of the

As regards the appointment of the subordinate officers of a prison, the visiting justices are more peculiarly responsible for the discipline, order, and state of the prison under their superintendence; their constant attendance at the prison gives them an intimate knowam therefore of opinion that it is highly desirable that ordinate officer of a prison is appointed by the magis-I also recommend that a plain uniform should be

The responsibility of these officers will be thereby The evils of night work must lead to great immo- increased; they will be marked as persons in authority, and they will be more certainly detected in any breach of the discipline of the prison, or in any violation of the

I have forberne to exercise the power which is vested prison rules now in force the alterations and amendments which seem to me desirable. I have thought it the young should not be allowed to work at better, in the first instance, to call the attention of the magistrates assembled in Quarter Sessions to confidently anticipate the adoption of the recommenda-

> A wise economy prescribes attentions to these considerations—they cannot be neglected without entailing a and judical, had recommended the reforms now underpermanent increase of charge on the county-rate; but higher and more important objects are in view : the prevention of crime, the reformation of offenders, the peace of society, the windication of the authority of the law; and I rely with confidence on the cordial cooperation of the magistracy in my endeavour to promote the attainment of objects such as these. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, J. R. G. GRAHAM. The Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of

the county of

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE laid on the table of the House try, relative to the Post-office communications between visions. the two countries.

bill for facilitating the conveyance of real property, by parts existed in Ireland. abbreviating the legal phraseology and processes. He proposed the adoption of a parliamentary form of con- pulled down, would vote for the second reading, but bled on Tuesday. James Crowdy, Esq., one of our veyance, which might be contained in the compass of a objected to the constructive portion of the bill. bank-note, and that solicitors should be paid according On a division, the second reading was carried by 186 tions as the herrible and intricate nature of the tran-Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Bittleston, Bir-COPY OF A CIRCULAR LETTER TO CHAIRMEN OF to the value of their services, and not according to length to 104. of documents.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated several objections to the bill, which he considered would only be applicable in cases where it would be of little use. He objected to a parliamentary form of conveyance, the smallest mistake in which would vitiate the transaction. He, therefore, proposed that the bill should be rejected. by the common form of being read that day six months.

Lords LANGDALE and COTTENHAM also expressed their objections to the bill, which was rejected, after some discussion, without a division. MONDAY, MAY 1.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the second reading of the Registration of Voters Bill. would be effected by it; but contended that fairest manner, and as being entitled to the highest up, ran out, and took hold of the covered hurdle to twelve, and June 9, at one, at the Court of Bankthe principle of annual registration was accompanied consideration from the praiseworthy efforts made by pull it off the children. The hurdles fell together, so ruptcy; solicitors, Wilkinson and Satchell, Queen-

bill, as an improvement of the law; but commented tion of Sunday Schools. Another would relate to the dogged indifference with which this statement was cross; (ficial assignee, Lackington, Coleman-streeton the clauses directed against personation, which he hours of attendance at the Statute School, for the made, combined with the low, brutal appearance of buildings. considered to be objectionable in their provisions, purpose of instruction in the Catechism and Liturgy the man, caused a general feeling of horror in the

The LORD CHANCELLOR recommended that the disit was in committee. The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

objection was the exclusive monopoly of Doctors' Compression of the great the great them out, they were much burnt, and quite dead. 1. That animal food should in all cases form part of mons; Dr. Lushington, who had been one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, having recorded his opinion in feared that the scorner might in these days point to and assisted me to remove the bodies into an enthouse favour of the expediency of throwing open the courts some professing Christians, and say, "See how these Mr. Parker, surgeon, Crickdale, said he had exa to common law practitioners. But these and other ob- men hate one another!" This bill was the olive branch mined the children, and found the eldest child was a if his proposition of a select committee were of strife would now be found subsiding.

adopted. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked on the long The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked on the long bull would be discussed with defending the second was destroyed, which injury was sufficient to cause peculiars, by which a jurisdiction in abeyance, might with their contributions. And yet he understood that burnt, from being exposed, by the loss of the skull.

flicting decisions of the many Provincial Courts, and education clauses in this Bill were received with some blow on the skull of the eldest was received while the importance of concentrating them; and contended alarm. He considered the alterations now proposed as living. that the Bill exhibited a great improvement on the being a more efficacious fulfilment of the original design Mr. ---. assistant of Mr. Taylor, very ably correct recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the Government, rather than as any departure from rated Mr. Parker's statement in all its material points. by creating a Central and Supreme Court. Amongst that design; but for the present he must observe upon and two other witnesses supported a portion of Richard other reasons in favour of the measure, was the impor- them, that the necessity of having the schoolmaster a Wheeler's assertions, but neither of them could say tance of maintaining a body of learned civilians versant member of the Church would, as to all the masters that the father made or had appeared to have made any in international law.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR expressed himself as a strenuous friend of legal reform, but stated his object leave the Dissenting trustees in a minority at the Litten wilfully set his tent or camp on fire, thereby tions to the Bill, such as the perpetuation of the monopoly of the practitioners in Dectors' Commons, and manufacturing districts, their constituents might be a The verdict was received with great satisfaction by other defects, which would defeat the good intended large majority of the rate-payers. He would, however, surrounding inhabitants, many of whom were waiting by it.

interposed some explanations, and then Mr. FITZROY pointed out the hardships which would party. inevitably be inflicted by the centralisation of the registry of wills.

Mr. NEWDIGATE, Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, and his regret that the Government had not made this an open question, and thus have spared him the awkwardness of opposing them.

Dr. ELPHINSTONE commented on the number of proconflicting in their decisions, get the entire number vote, and had not meddled with the theoligical portion having to deal with the administration of personal of the system which they now proposed. property to an extent of at least forty-two millions annually. But by fixing the minimum of litigious juris-Medical experience has shown that extremes of heat diction at £300, the present Bill made good law for the pressed in the petitions which had been presented. Perjection to giving the same court jurisdiction in realty as | with an Established Church.

> Mr Escort avowed his regret and reluctance to oppose the Bill. But his determination had been that Parliament should meddle with religious instruc- girl, aged five years, who died from starvation on strengthened by the objections which he had heard tion at all. Their business was to take care of secular the road side near Llangefni, North Wales, las reform, and, therefore, would prove unsatisfactory and schools might belong. insufficient. Sir James Graham had said that he would blush for shame if personal interests led the House to reject the Bill; but if he blushed, it must be for the adhere to the clauses of the Bill, which limited the had nothing to give his children, one of whom die inefficiency of his own arguments. The House did not employment of children under thirteen years of age, to for want of proper food. sit to register the reports of commissions, even though six hours and a half. signed by the names of high dignitaries; and he objected to the total abolition of the testamentary conand to the increase of expence by its transfer to Bill was ordered to be committed on the 22d inst.

inferior courts, and stated some of the many practical time. abuses which called for remedy, and would meet with rendered conducive to public advantage.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, after some amusing comments on favour of an entire sholition of all Ecclesiastical Courts, and the transference of their powers to the Civil Courts. He therefore objected to the bill, though on grounds' dered that it ought to be referred to a select committee, very diffecent from those which had moved Sir R. H. in order to inquire and report. Inglis against it. He agreed with Colonel Sibthorp in . thinking it "a Doctors' Commons' job," though such ject, but epithet would not have come from his side of the house. The Ecclesiastical Courts were described by some petitioners as a disgrace to a free people, some amusing Sir George Clerk again, and the matter was allowed instances of which he produced, as the case of the to pass. owners of a public-house, which encroached on the churchyard, and subjected them to an expensive suit for and then Mr. MURPHY obtained leave to bring in a bill ' brawling," and also an unrepeased statute which to amend an act passed in the last session of Parliament. subjects an offender for "smiting," to have his ear intituted "An Act to enable Grand Juries at the ensucut off, and if he had no ears, to be branded on the ing Summer and Spring Assizes to make certain preforehead with the letter F. But the Ecclesiastical sentments in counties of cities and towns in Ireland,

roused a sleeping lion. threatened with the peril which they encountered in attention. carrying forward this bill. But they had been quite aware that in carrying forward such a reform they roused up against them private interests, which, however, he hoped would not influence the House; those who complained that the Bill did not go far enough, should pass it into committee, and endeavour to extend taken by the Government; and if the House now

mensure.

Mr. Hume was also prepared to support the though he agreed that it did not go far enough. Sir H. W. BARRON cordially supported the bill. It rents.

Mr. ROEBUCK, admitting the evils requiring to be very large number of highly respectable persons assem-

he will move a resolution with the view of introducing were burnt, adjourned to Mr. Pinniger's, of Seven the Canadian Corn Bail. Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved that the House should go into committee pro forma on the Factories Bill. any statement he made would be taken down and used

for the commitment of this bill. adverting to the excitement which it had produced in us in, as the policeman had told us we must move. the country, he referred to the objection made against There had been a fire about a yard and a half from the it on account of its sudden and simultaneous operation, which objection he answered by reference to the checks been ever since seven o'clock. I undressed myself and surrender, May 9, at one, and June 9, at eleven, at the provided in its 64th and 65th sections. He next got into bed. We burn no candle. I and my wife Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Smith, Golden-square; Lord BROUGHAM admitted the improvements which be considered as having been stated in the About ten I was awoke by the falling of fire. I jumped Robert Griffiths goal men with all the evils, without the benefits, of annual that body for the advancement of education. He accortant I could not find them. My wife ran for assistance, street. Cheapside; official assignee, Penneil. election, a point upon which he commented at some dingly specified the alterations which he intended to and in about five minutes Richard Wheeler came, and propose in regard to those objections. The first would in about ten minutes afterwards we found the children road. May 12, at two, and June 14, at three, at the Lord DENMAN acknowledged the great value of the be the allowance of a liberty to the parents in the selections. I never heard them cry, nor saw them struggle. The Court of Bas kruptcy; solicitor, Kempster, Kenningtonand calculated to interfere with the freedom of elector of the Church, which hours he proposed to arrange jury room. for the convenience of those who might desire to The mother, Martha Litten, said—I and my children have their children exempted from that attendance, went to bed about eight. My husband was not in. I Bedford-row; official assignee, G. Gibson, Basinghall cussion of the details of the bill should be deferred until The parent would also be relieved from the perhaps covered up the fire with the bricks. He came in about street. invidious obligation which the bill in its present shape imposed upon him, of declaring that he had a ground baby on my arm. I saw him on his knees. He did It was intimated by Lord Stanley and the Lord instruction of the licensed minister or other authorized I followed as soon as I could. I did not hear the chil-Mayor, that some of the noblemen and gentlemen con- teacher whom their parents might wish them to attend. dren scream; I ran away to call for help with my baby, would propose that instead of leaving the second church- where the children were. Lord Eliot, in reply to Mr. Lefroy, said that Miniswarden to be nominated by the clerical trustee, the
ters were not indifferent to, nor unwatchful of, the
bill should give a right of election to those persons
Friday evening last, Isaac Litten was sitting in my dall, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square; official assignment. trustees he proposed to constitute through the election lane, or else they should take him before the magis- May 12, at one, and June 14, at two, at the Court of The debate on the second reading of the Eccle- of ratepayers assessed at £10; but in order to pre- trate; he asked me if I could take him in and his Bankruptcy; solicitors, R. and W. Aldershaw, Tokenpropose that no ratepayer should be allowed could not, as there was only one room in the house. Johnson, Basinghall-street. Sir George Grey expressed his determination to to vote for more than two of these four trustees. The He said I might have the hurdles. I said I only wanted Samuel Bateman, factor, Birmingham, May 12, at appointed by the trustees. He would give to any one would set fire to it all first. Soon after he went away, nee, Christie.

and inconvenience of the Ecclesiastical Courts. These cation was first attempted in the country through the death. On Wednesday, the 26th instant, I made a complaints were illustrated by the number, not merely agency of Mr. Lancaster, the Protestant Dissenters were further examination of the body of the elder child, and of active but of dormant jurisdictions, as in the case of the foremost to aid it, both with their exertions and found the membrance covering the brain scorched and be revived to defeat the adjudication of a disputed one section of the church was at this day treating those therefore I am of opinion that the blow was received case. He entered at considerable length into details in Dissenters with suspicion and obloquy; and under that before the body was removed from the fire. The other defence of the Bill, pointing out the number and con-sort of represent it could not be matter of surprise if the children were much burnt; but I cannot say that the amount to a test and a disqualidication; and effort to save the children. After a very protracted that the principle of election just announced would still deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict, "That Issue Board, even though, as was the case in some of the causing the death of his three children." consider this Bill with a hope of effectually accomplishe to hear the decision. Sir James Graham and the Attorney-General ing its objects, which were matter of much more impor- Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the conduct of

Sir R. H. INGLIS abstained from pronouncing any the subject. opinion at the present stage of the proceedings. Dr. Bowning declared his determination to oppose Mr. Collett (Lincoln), followed with similar object the Bill, which had been originally framed to conciliate tions to centralisation, the latter Gentleman expressing those who, like Sir. R. Inglis, were bent on Church-of-Englandising the community.

Mr. EWART said the Bill proposed a scheme of education far too complicated to be carried into successful operation. It would have been wiser if the vincial courts, amounting to 372, almost all of them Government had merely increased the annual education

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT considered that the Bill. as

now modified, was in accordance with the opinions exrich and bad law for the poor; nor could be see the ob- fect religious equality could not prevail in a country well as personalty. He adduced some other objections Mr. HAWES admitted that great concessions had to the Bill, which he recommended should be divided been made by the proposed alterations, but consi-

into three parts, and attentively considered and dered that the value of the Government scheme of amended in committee. Otherwise he supported the education was a matter to be reserved for after consideration. Mr. MILNER GIESON thought it very unfortunate

urged against it; and one main objection which he education, and leave religious to the pastors of the dif- week. It appears that her father was unable to prohad against it was, that it was a measure of inadequate ferent denominations to which the children in the cure employment, and had applied to the relieving After a few observations from several members,

Sir James Graham said it was his intention to him again. The consequence was that the father

After some observations from Mr. P. SCROPE and Lord DUNGANNON, the latter of whom praised the pr. fl. acy. Children of both sexes are called out of instruction to each prisoner for a portion of every day; destruction of the business of provincial practitioners. James Graham for the liberality of his sentiments, the The House then proceeded to the other orders of Mr. GRANVILLE VERNON adduced his official ex. the day, the first of which was the Irish Municipal perience in favour of the bill, and against the existing Corporations Bill, on which the Irish Attorney-G neral, state of the law. As Chancellor of the Province, and Mr. T. B. C. SMITH, made what may be termed a nizant of the conflicting character of the decisions of the Bill. After some discussion, it was read a second

> On the proposition for going into a Committee of it under the present measure, which he hoped would be Supply, on some items remaining over for further discussion Mr. T. DUNCOMBE called attention to the great in-

> Mr. Vernon's speech, declared his opinion to be in crease in the law expenses of the Government. The expenses of the recent special commissions, upwards of £17,000, had not been fully explained. He consi-Sir G. CLERK gave some explanation of the sub-

Mr. FRANCIS BARING pointed out some discrepaneles requiring explanation, which brought up

Some other husiness of a routine nature followed Courts Bill had been useful in calling public attention | and to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of justices to the nuisance, and, along with the Factories Bill, had of the peace in places recently annexed to counties at large in Ireland.

Sir ROBERT PEEL trusted that the House would not | Mr. ESCOTT called the attention of the Secretary of be led by the opinions of men whose opinions were so State for the Home Department to the fees demanded discordant, to resist a great improvement of the law __ from defendants in misdemeanours at the assizes : and an improvement embodying what had been proposed by moved for returns of all fees taken or demanded from Lord Stowell, so far back as 1812, when he represented defendants by clerks of assize and clerks of the peace the University of Oxford. More especially was he sur- in the several counties of England and Wales, at the prised that Mr. T. Duncombe should object to a bill last two assizes and the four last sessions of the peace. which, for the first time, proposed to relieve him from as well as at any special commissions held within the his apprehension of having an ear cut off or being last or present year. He mentioned some instances of branded on the forehead. The Government had been abuse arising out of the practice to which he called

> Sir JAMES GRAHAM expressed his surprise at the statements made by Mr. ESCOTT. The returns were ordered after a brief discussion.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE AT EISEY. (From the Wilts Independent.)

A labouring man, named Isaac Litten, belonging to rejected the Bill, let it cease to taunt Ministers with the parish of Eisey, with his wife and four children, reluctance to introduce measures of improvement. having been ejected from their cottage, were sheltering When the amelioration of the criminal law, and the on the night of Friday, the 21st instant, in a miserable improvement of the civil law, had been undertaken, but which they had constructed of hurdles and straw as measures of progressive reform, it had been urged covered with a piece of cetton patchwork, in Golden that the ecclesiastical law should not escape; it had Rose-lane, in the above parish, when about half past hitherto escaped but, whatever might be the fate of ten o'clock, the fire not being properly extinguished, the present proposition, he declared, "So help him the place ignited. Litten and his wife escaped unburt," God," that no corrupt motive had influenced the Govern- leaving three of the children, aged respectively, five, seven, and ten years, in the flames, without making any at one, May 23, at twelve, at the Leeds District Court; Mr. LABOUCHERE having presided over inquiries attempt to rescue them. Before any assistance arrived which recommended these reforms, supported the bill the poor children were burnt to death. On examining Fearne, Leeds. as condemnatory of the existing system, and in the the ground where the fire took place some blood was William Hussey, Nether Knutsford, Cheshire, baker, hope of leading to farther modifications of the present discovered. This excited suspicion, and on examination of the bodies, the skull of one of them was found to be fractured. This added to the suspicious nature of the circumstances, and the father was immediately appre-Captain GLADSTONE could not vote against the handed. About nine months ago a child belonging to a copy of the convention between France and this coun- second reading, though objecting to some of its pro- the same person was found drowned in a ditch near the same place; suspicion at that time fell on the pa

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of his remedied gross abuses in England, of which the counter- A very fearful sensation of course prevailed in the neighbourhood, and in expectation of the coroner, a Tyne. magistrates, was present, giving such valuable direcsaction required. The jury were sworn in a cottage mingham. adjoining the lane, and after making a very minute Lord STANLEY announced that on Monday werk examination of the bodies, and of the spot where they Bridges farm, to take evidence.

The father, Isaac Litten, after being cautioned that On the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair as evidence against him, said-I lived for the last fortnight in the lane. I went to bed about a quarter past | damilton, Jackson, and Co., Liverpool, merchants. Sir James Graham ross to state the alterations eight on Friday night-my wife was not laid down. which Government proposed to introduce into it. After came from Wheeler's, where I went to ask him to take entrance. It was out when I went to bed, and had

nine with a lighted caudle. I was lying down with niv of religious objection; and besides the Sunday, a time not get into bed. I fell asleep, and was awoke by some Bankruptcy; solicitors, Pollock and Co., Great Georgewould be allowed on each week-day for the attendance noise. My husband said "Damn thee, thee be'st all a street. Westminster; official assignee, Johnson, Basingof the chilldren not belonging to the Church upon the fire;" he was then getting off the bed; he ran out and

degrees. Though they have much idle time in the to be obtained in your neighbourhood, or are conintervals of their work, during which they are allowed, sidered not suited to the customs and habits of the

suggest some enlargements in the powers of the Privy
tell, I was awakened by the screams of a woman. I tors, Easterby. Preston; Archer, Liverpool;
Sharpe,
intervals of their work, during which they are allowed, sidered not suited to the customs and habits of the

a select committee, in order that its technicalities

Council. The alterations which he had thus propounded

if they thirk at, to play, it is agreed or all hands that prisoners; but that quantity of food must, in all cases, might be carefully considered, and its objectionable were in strict consistence with the principle of the bill saw a light as if it was burning; I put part of my Christian test, "that ye love one another;" but he About two o'clock Mr. Pinniger and John Ball came ections would be more fitly considered hereafter, which he had to tender, and he trusted that the waters girl about ten or eleven years old; she was very much burnt, and in examining the head, he perceived a severe Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred in the hope that this fracture of the skull on the left side, which must have Bill would be discussed with calmness. Meanwhile he been produced by a terrible blow, as a part of the skull

tance to the poor of this country than to any political the policemen who were in attendance, and a letter

of complaint was addressed to the chief constable on JAMES WYLIE, THE DRAUGHTS PLAYER .-- This

extraordinary youth, who may be said to be the Napoleon of the draughts board, in the course of his peregrinations alighted in this place last week, and was not long in drawing around him all the aspirants to skill at the game in the burgh. Despite, however, all efforts, none could gain a march upon him : he was found to be alone and unapproachable. Wylie unites the capacity of pedlar with his celebrity as a draughts player, and is thereby enabled. while going across the country, to exercise his wonderful gift. He is a diffident, unpretending lad, and would be the last person in the world to be taken for what he is. His striking simplicity of character affords the more striking contrast to his shrewdness at the board. We believe he is engaged to play in short time a great match at Glasgow, for £200 aside with Mr. Anderson, of Carluke, who is his only riva in Scotland.-Kelso Chronicle.

An Inquest was held upon the body of a little officer in the parish, who gave him one shilling, and told him to be off about his business, and not trouble

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 28.

BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Collings, Southampton, perfumer, to surrender May 10, at twelve, June 9, at half-past twelve, at the Court Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr. Neal, Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Aleager, Birchin-

John Reynolds, London-road, Surrey, draper, May 5, at half-past ten, June 9, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Messrs. Sole and Sole, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall

William Gofton, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, and Farringdon-street, pawnbroker, May 5. June 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Dobree, Hart-street, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

William Dutton Townsend, Little Russell street Covent-garden, pawnbroker, May 9, at half-past one, June 8. at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy; sollcitor, Mr. Asprey, Furnival's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basingball-street. Benjamin Crussell, Croydon, Surrey, glass-dealer

May 8, at eleven, June 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mesars. Russell and Co., Southwark: official assignee, Mr. Green, Alderman-

George Hammond, sen., Havant, Hampshire, common-brewer. May 8, at one, June 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Messrs. Staniland and Long, Bouverie-street: official assignee. Mr. Green, Alderma: bury. Nathaniel Bromley, Little Bentley, Essex maltster, May 16, at half-past one, June 10, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Mawe,

Bridge-street, Blackfriars: official assignce, Mr. Edwards. Frederick's-place. Old Jewry. Henry Pearson, York, attorney-at-law, May 10, at eleven, at the District Court, Leeds; solicitors, Mr. Brooks. Featherstone-buildings; Mr. Hodgson, York;

and Mr. Bond, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Luada Nicholas Tuite, Liverpool, wholesale poulterer, May 13, at twelve, June 12, at eleven, at the District Court. Liverpool; solicitors, Messrs. Cuvelle and Co., Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Thompson, Liverpool;

official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool. William Carter, Burford, Shropshire, cattle salesman, May 8, June 8, at half-past twelve, at the Birmingham District Court; solicitors, Messrs. Price and Edwards, Tenbury, Worcestershire; and Mr. Cullis, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham. John Fletcher, Evesham, Worcestershire, plumber,

May 10, June 2, at one, at the Birmingham District Court; solicitors, Messrs. Colmore and Beale, Birmingham: official assignee, Mr Valpy, Birmingham. Jesse Prime, Keele, Staffordshire, maltster, May 10 June 16, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Newcastle-under-Lyme, official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham. William Moses, Ripon, Yorkshire, innkeeper, May 9,

May 16, at half-past twelve, June 2, at twelve, at the Manchester District Court; solicitors, Mr. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand; and Messrs. Roscoe, Knutsford;

solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr.

official assignee, Mr. Stanway, Manchester. Michael Jackson, St. Andrew Auckland, Durham, miller, May 22, June 16, at eleven, at the Newcastleupon Tyne Bankrupts Court; solicitors, Mr. Griffith, Raymond's-buildings; and Mr. Trotter, Bishop Auckland; official assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-

John Whitehouse Showell, Birmingham, bookseller, May 6, at eleven, June 19, at half-past eleven, at the Birmingham District Court: solicitor, Mr. James,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

F. Burnham and B. Bolton, Kin ston-upon-Hull,

builders. J. Greenwood and R. Wilson, Half &, tanners. Thomas Rawson and Co., Sheffield, or elsewhere, common brewers, as far as regards H., T., and W. Eyr. J. and T. Galloway, Manchester, piper-stainers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 2.

Adam Holloway, draper, Basingstoke, Hampshire, to Robert Griffiths, coal merchant, Nine-elms, May 9, at

Charles Bunyard, grocer, Nelson-place, Old Kent-John Nichols and Francis William Nichols, carriers,

Dorchester, May 10, and June 9, at one, at the Court of Bunkruptcy; solicitor, Brookes, Great-James-street,

John Crow, licensed victualler, North-end, Fulham, May 9, at three, and June 2, at two, at the Court of hall-street.

John Allan, brewer, Clapham, Mey 9, at half-past one, and June 2, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy; Charles Milns Nicholson, corn-dealer, New Corn-Ex-

change, Mark-lane, May 9, at half-past two, and June

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

PENNSTLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, famed Britain or Ireland.

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield. (Continued from our last week's paper.) JOURNAL - DESCRIPTION OF THE SHAKER

Rubert Anderson to Albany.

VILLAGES.

got on bound before I became so unwell as to be com- a sufficient supply.

the day. We reached Albany in the evening.

me, yet my state of body was such as to deny me a was not then over.

know of his letters, I had been led to expect.

tincily perceive that the "family" were at worship, appointment is determined upon by common consent, work in the State. public prayers are improper, and that every one, know- paradise.

mon them from joining in the worship.

the chapting of parents who had "taken up the cross," much affected.

hadiles, of which there are four in this village. The fifty or sixty yards. The stamping was excessive. bether in charge led us through every portion of them. As soon as the sun went down they told me that the more than the Thames tunnel. The workmanship of the workman He was a learned man, quite polished in his manners, sabbath was ended; and not reflecting that I had as the locks is not surpassed by any work of the kind I by very communicative and obliging. I was pleased good a right to respect my sabbath as they had, they have ever seen.

Some the readiness with which he could give to commenced talking of business. This day they dired a fine country. hard and plant its Latin name, and to see and hear at half-past eleven, and supped at half-past three. and had a well stored mind.

direct kind, which they performed with the utmost two minutes before the train. The driver said many

TOTES OF A TOTE THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, from which we had a view that, in England, would in law, physic, and divinity. We left at nightfall and grand and imposing. AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH have gladdened the heart of any lover of scenery, and reached Utics at half-past four next morning: I then Opposite the lower and the upper Black Rock is a AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF who would have concluded that this was alone intended took my fare to Oriskany, where I staid to see a friend. remarkable breakwater, for the purpose of keeping the purpose of addressing her Majesty, memorializing the

WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, WNDERTAKEN After dinner all implements of labour were put aside cloth, carpets, and soach lace. They buy no wool, breakwater are several flour mills and warehouses, also would take this step, not so much with the kope of WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE. in preparation for their Sabbath, which commences at but barter their goods for it; neither do they pay a foundry at its extremity. Here a train of railway their immediate assistance, as to exhibit to them the ther circumstances, however, invested the orse with SIRLEILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF EMIGRATION; sun set on Saturday and terminates at the same time on wages in money. The workpeople receive what is carriages passed us from the falls. AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION. FOR Sunday. We next visited the family wash-house. It is termed "Store Pay," consisting of provisions and cloth
We reached Buffalo about six o'clock. The waves of ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER- supplied with water, both good and plentiful. Four large ing, but no money. The parson even has to preach for Lake Erie beat high upon the beach, at the verge of be sufficiently imbued with true first principles, and boilers were fixed in a square, with communicating pipes "Store P.y." I met some Englishmen at this place, for supplying each with water, and which they could among whom was a Mr. Butterfield, from Halifax, who have at our recovered to more than a special to a very respect to the property to the general welfare, they may soon produce anomy who was a Mr. Butterfield, from Halifax, who is the market to the pier stood an elegant light-house, and in the present of the pier stood an elegant light-house, and the present of the pres have at any required temperature. The machinery for is the manager and a partner in the factory. He is a in the harbour a number of well-rigged chips, of various such conviction on the minds of the parties addressed were washed they were placed in a press, out of which visited the store, in which the stock was very plain. they were taken, almost dry, and placed in skips, and I again took my departure by railway. They would craft, which gave the place an air of grandeur with all After penning some remarks respecting New York machinery, where rails were affixed on which they way passengers; that is, persons going short stages; by the novelty of the glittering domes of several hotels and the sojscent parts, I arranged my luggage, and p.e. were hung to be thoroughly dried, being kept free from so from Utica to Syracuse—because I had stopped at and principal buildings. Domes are rather common in and the B jetter party friends Charles Earnshaw and dust or any soil whatever. In the room below, were Oriskany—I had to pay double, or full fare at Syracuse the country, and are covered with tin, which the tables along the sides; and in the middle a kind of I took half fare to Rochester. Night coming on I could rarity of the air preserves in perfect brightness. We sailed about two p.m., and very soon discovered stove or oven; for the purpose of heating the irons, see nothing. We went at the rate of about fourteen I soon found the residence of my old friend, Mr. our error in going by the vessel we were in. It was a Al their works are conducted in the best possible miles an hour on this simple single-line railway. At James Spencer, who would not, on any account, permit our error in boat, with two luggage boats attached order; their machinery being all put in motion by the Syracuse, about two and a-half millions of bushels of me to stay at any other place. I was received into his the state of the passage, same stream, which descends from a hill, and salt is produced annually, which is sent to all parts of house by Mrs. S. and the family with all the cordiality while the quick boats accomplished the journey in ten although comparatively small, yet, from their having the Union and a portion of it to other parts of the of a brother, and was informed that some friends, who

The Shakers tan and dress their own leather, and and considerable trade is carried on in it. I arrived at for me to vi WEDNESDAY, 10th.—My illness increased during make their own wooden ware. Their brooms, of which Rochester a little before 5 a.m., and enquired for Dr. journeying. the night, and it was soon evident that it was a most they manufacture large quantities for sale, and which Smyles, when I was told that he resided four miles from richen; strack of the cholera. Towards morning I b. are made of the broom corn, are very handsome, the city. After a good deal of enquiry I found my city, and to make inquiry respecting the rules of the ribert states as to be scarce able to mount the states. They have also a small foundry. They spin, dye, friend Charles Robinson, who was in bed, but he got Dutch settlements; but I could meet with no one able the cabin to the deck; the cramp shifted from weave and finish their own fabrics; make their own up and prepared breakfast, and after looking round the to furnish me with the required particulars. I was place to place, until at length it became so fixed in my soap and candles, raise and sell, by wholesale, garden city, Mr. Longmuir and Mr. Taylor were kind enough much pleased with the city, in which I met with many have to place, that are from moving about, in and field seeds, also vegetable medicines, which they to drive me to the residence of Dr. Smyles, where I kind and communicative gentlemen. Mr. Spencer emsequence of the extreme pain it occasioned. I had likewise compound and make their own shoes and other remained during the night, and never was poor soul so purchased a fine leg of lamb, weight about nine pounds, imped out of bed upon the floor, on first feeling the clothing. Their butter, as I before observed, is the tormented as I was with an army of blood-suckers, for twenty-eight cents, or fourteen pence. artack, and was fixed upon a cane-bottomed seat as best in the country, and brings about one-fourth more called mosquitos. To-day the State representatives simily as if I had been laid beneath a ton weight, with than the general price; their orchards are so extensive, met at Albany. mini as it is floor; after about ten minutes' rubbing, and productive as to enable them to preserve and dry Wednesday, 17th.—After breakfast, the Doctor lobrained a partial relief, and, by the aid of Charles, large quantities of fruit to serve them during the win and I each mounted a horse and took a round to visit

bot, ye; I had to remain in hed during a great part of very sconer after; breakfast at six; dine at twelve; On our round we were within sight of Lake Ontario. and sup at a little past six. They are happy and cheer- and the Doctor attributed the wast assemblage of mosful with each other. No strife; but, on the contrary, quitos, which had nearly devoured me, to his contiguity practical steps necessary to be taken for the formation THERSDAY 11:h —I started by railway this morning, love and affection, reign throughout their abode; and to a bay or branch of the lake which was only a of a universal association for the relief of the human for the Staker Village, New Lebanon. The railway unequalled order and regularity are witnessed in every mile from his house. He also said there was race from the poverty, vice, and crime which now ascended very steep inclined plane, such as there are not department. Their industry is not less systematically some wet bush close by. On reaching the city everywhere so frightfully abound. in Britain, unless stationary engines and ropes are used carried out than is every other thing. They are like we dined with Mr. John Taylor, dyer and manufacturer, in the secont and descent. Here there were two locemo- bees in a hive; and though separate from the rest of from Kilmernock, who had lived on a ferm in Michigan, in the section and description of the task. The world, they assured me that their temporal duties but had exchanged it for the premises he now occupies, shall be clearly understood, and can be easily referred Exercises, a crowd of men came to our aid, and after a are not less attended to than are those of a spiritual I was introduced to many countrymen, among others to to in cases of difficulty, it will be useless to attempt any however, a control of the summit nature. And let it be remarked, that though they have Mr. John Caldwell, who, many years ago, had left thing like a universal association, and not only must of the hill, from which we had a most imposing view of one common interest and one common property, in Paisley, with the steeple of St. George's Church in his the Hudson and the surrounding country, as also of order that it may be annually shown which of them has pocket, also the goods of several tradesmen, and settled of exhibiting to the minds of all, such manifest proof Albany city. We soon got to Hancock, a Shaker Village. been most ingenious or most industrious during the here. The circumstance of his taking the "steeple" is Expected to have been set down at New Lebanon, but I year, every family manages their own seeds, medicines, well known in Paisley and its neighbourhood; the fact was three miles off, and had no conveyance for my (lame) and manufactures; in fact, though living in "com- being that he was a member of, and treasurer to, the self nor for my luggage; therefore, after viewi g this munity," they compete with each other even to an St. George's Charch, where the Rev. Dr. Burns, the pleasant villaga, and conversing with some of the excess of industry; for with the 7000 or 8000 acres, famous Corn Law Repealer, now officiates. Caldwell brehren, who were very kind, I saw no means of travel- owned by this one village, and with a constantly in- took with him a portion of the funds that had been ling but to waik; so having left my luggage in care of creasing mass of wealth, I consider they ought to relax raised to build the church, the body of which was about the brethren, I proceeded on my way. With much a little in this respect, particularly as the brethren and completed, but the steeple was not begun. In consedifficulty, occasioned by my lameness, I reached New sisters know that they cannot be supplied with either quence of his defection, it could not be proceeded with; Tebanon another Shaker Establishment, where I met clothing or money, but at the pleasure of the elder and the church is steepleless to this day. This matter with my old friend Daniel Fraser, who was at the brethren, who have both in their own care and keeping. struck me the more forcibly, because of my having "family house" He was very glad to see me. He shook They are remarkably ready to welcome all visitors, had so many jokes, on my visits to Paisley, respecting me by the hand, and actually kissed me in the exuber- and refuse accommodation to none, whatever be their the man who had fled with the steeple of the said

ance of his joy. He took me to the spartments for the creed or colour, old or young, married or single. They church, the want of it being a common eyesore, and a and of society, for man to be enabled for the first time reception of strangers and visiters, and brought me afford every information as to their tenets and princi- common reflection on the citizens, and especially on water with which I washed myself while dinner was ples; and if these are embraced by the inquirers, and those who worship at the imperfect church. preparing; but before I was quite ready, a bell all other circumstances are favourable, they are admitted | Caldwell informed me that he had been a magisannounced that dinner was on the table. I hastened into the "family," even though they are married, if trate; that he had been in business, and that he was by the direction of my friend, to the apartment in the the husband and wife consent to separation, and to one of the jury that tried Mr. John Henderson, the smily house" where the strangers dine; the distance change the appellation of "dear husband" and "loving present Provost of Paisl-y, when prosecuted on a was about fifty yards, one part being laid with rough wife" for the terms "brother" and "sister," and charge of pike-making. I also met a few persons from he building is very otherwise abide by the rules of the establishment, Huddersfield, whom I have and lafty, and divided into lodging and other which, if they break, they must forthwith leave the John Caldwell had failed in the amount of 80,000 dolroom. The "family house" is a spacious building, three society. All you possess must be taken into the insti- lars since he went to Rochester; that he had set up a good or bad, in proportion to the original organisation grains high. On the understoor, or basement, is the intion, and you can have no further control over it splendid drapery store, and pushed himself into credit, phas set aps t for cooking for the whole "family" as it than those who take nothing; and should you leave, and had swept the decks, and was now living by is called, which consists of about 100 males and females, you can take no property away, however large might money-jobbing, or lending on security at various made to act upon this organisation from birth through more or less; the second floor is appropriated for taking have been the amount you take in on your entrance. smounts of interests, and exchanging one sort of money life, which circumstances are equally forced upon him. ther meals, and the third floor is a place of worship for While there, you are joint proprietor of the whole for another. Notwithstanding all this, a number of his property belonging to the "family."

spectment, set spart for the use of visitors; none village. The place is a fashionable summer resort for some hall in which they meet on festive occasions. I his mind; and in early infancy, it is very easy either being allowed to dine with the "family" until the wealthy of the Southern States of the Union; and hope for the honour of the fraternity of saints, that it the join the community. The "family" had just the visitors to these medicinal waters, actuated more is not fixed in St. Andrew's hall! rise from dinner. Being unwell, my friend had by curiosity than a desire to join in their mode of wor- The city of Rochester is beautifully situated on both brought me some medicated wine, and did every ship, used to attend the Shaker Church on Sundays; banks of the river Genesee, seven miles from Lake external objects produce impressions upon him. thing possible to make me comfortable and give me but not acting with the desired decorum, they, amongst Ontario. Within the city the river has three remarkm appetite; but still I was very little inclined to other things besmearing (as is very common) the place able falls; the first twelve, the second ninety-seven, make a hearty meal. I had set before me some very with saliva, which the Shakers hold in abhorrence and and the third twenty feet; and at a very short distance ime ham, white and brown wheaten bread, pudding designate "defilement," it was thought proper by the from the city boundary its fall is one hundred and five made from Indian corn, fruit pie, potatoes, equashes, "family" to close the church during the season, and feet. These falls must be seen to be sufficiently adby in the finest butter I had seen in the country, and time. To show the effect of this regulation, I may here equal to 38,000 horses, and give motion to above twenty spaint any I had ever tested in my life. Nothing state that one hotel keeper told me that it had been a flour mills, eleven saw mills, one cotton mill, three med be more suited to my taste than what was before loss to him of more than 1,000 dollars, and the season | woollen factories, nine large machine shops, one or two happiness.

rea for everything, excepting the squash, which was New Lebanon is only one village of these strange which come out smoothed, tongued, and grooved, and tral delicious. One of the virgin sisters waited upon devotees Besides it, there are several others, one of in every respect ready for putting down. There are also whom I had to answer the many inquiries he made re- are less numerous. Another settlement is less distant, give some idea of the business done, I may here observe, tuder the weight of his new views than, from the to the Esat, near Boston, in Massachusetts. There amounting to about three million dollars. are more to the Westward, in Ohio, and many other: Within three miles of the city is the harbour for the In, or supper, at six, consisted of nearly the same places. New Lebanon, however, is the centre of the steamers coming from Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, Soon after tea I went to bed, but was very soon all their general business. I did not hear of any ap- the States. would by the most melodious music, which greatly pointed minister of religion amongst them. Persons The railway from Albany crosses the river imme-

They had commenced a quick march, or dance, in and not by vote, as is all but our universal practice. I had not an opportunity of visiting Mount Pleasant, couples; the brethren first and the sisters following. The three nearest villages are most beautifully a new burial ground, one or two miles distant from the ters for the establishment of branches or classes moring round the room to music (vocal) performed by situated in the State of New York, bordering upon that city. It is famed for elegance of design, natural beauty, in proportion to the members, for the purpose of local TO THE CHARTISTS OF EDINBURGH AND eight or ten persons who stood in the middle of the of Massichusetts, in a rather billy than mountainous and situation, in which respects it is said to stand unhill They soon finished the tune, when they bowed district, partly sloping banks and partly plains. The equalicd. Everything was pleasing to me here, exceptand good still. When the tune was changed, they wood that remains is only sufficient for ornament, fire- ing the infernal mosquitos, from the effects of whose commenced again with the earnestness of youths in a wood, building, and other necessary purposes; and attacks my head and face were enormously swollen. bal-room-stamping at one time and clapping at truly the large, handsome, clean buildings, with the Before I retired to rest one night we killed all we could mother, but both most excellently timed to the music. hill and the dale, and the exactitude and order which meet with; and the Doctor was sure that the room was the land, and such other particulars as it may be de-

Dely. I consider the sort of exercise I witnessed, papers, and read a portion of the Memoirs of Ann Lee, struck about me in all directions, but to small purpose, agricultural and gardening operations in the most suafter supper, well calculated to impart health and secure the founder of the Shakers, who was the daughter of a I then got out of bed, and lighted a candle. The Docblacksmith, at Manchester, in Lancashire, and who tor heard me from above, and came to express his re-Fairly loth-Rise at five and prepared for the ring with her father and other relatives, emigrated little gret. I told him I was more sorry on his than on my upon the land the greatest quantity of manual labour of the bell to breakfast, which I understood would be more than fifty years ago. I breakfasted at six, and own account; that I had struck about me right and ready at six, the regular hour with the "family" for was again invited to attend worship. My arm shair left, and must have murdered a heat of the infernals, at the same time, make provision for a sound practical that meal. It rung precisely at the appointed time. I was placed at the end of the ball, with a spitoon by its but that they still seemed increased in force. We again, education: not in mere book-1 arning, but by realistics was present at the appointed times of the source of the so The E der Brother, Richard, had brought my luggage call forth a remark from any one who might be near second time, but soon found the tormentors were there. the children who may be placed in the first establish-In a was from the station, a distance of three miles. "Spitoons" are necessary for American visitors; for I had not closed my eyes before they fell upon me, ment, but it should become a Normal School for trainwas much in want of some necessaries and immediately the Yankees have acquired habits of smoking and spit- piercing my fiesh with their lancets in all exposed parts, ing both children and zdults in such broad and comopened my tranks. Having various articles to dispose ting which renders them remarkable to all, and offen not excepting my poor lame leg, which I was comof, I was very soon attended by the elder brethren and sive to many. This is unfortunate: as it tells much pelled to keep from beneath the clothes. Striking about esters, whom I found to be very pleasant and agreeable against the people, on the ground of cleanliness. I me I found to have no effect whatever, I therefore Persons Others of the brettiren and sisters also came, have before stated that the Shakers hold the habit of covered myself, and put up every possible defence, and parchased such articles as they required; they like-spitting upon the floor in abborrence, designating and with impatience awaited the dawn of day. wise ordered some goods of a description which they it "defilement." To prevent this, they invariably when I arose and walked in the fields, where I inhaled only not obtain in the country. While the elders of place a "spitoon" by the side of a visitor, so that he delicated the most high arrangements. both with without offence to a most delightful sensations, contrasted with the tortures I had and I felt surprised that they should allow business to cleanly people. I found that their form of worship is experienced during the night. seldom, if ever, twice the same. Those who are Thursday, 18th .- My kind friend Dr. Smyles was SATURDAY, 13th -After breakfast, Frazer at my re- selected, or whose turn it is to sing, strike up a tune; in some degree disconcerted consequent upon my not to the attainment of these objects by the only truly Thest, went to the Eider Richard, and asked him to and then the whole body marches, or shakes, or dances, having succeeded in effecting arrangements so as that the bai refused payment for bringing my luggage from that previously. After a quick march they, all at should feel in communing with his intellectual mind, the ration. He Richard, accompanied me to the office, once, begun to form in line from one end of the hall to and how in the "back woods" his cheerful disposition makes the ration. water of the village, where I also made some small sales, the other; one half with their backs to the wall and and inexhaustible and highly interesting stores of inand had my order extended. I examined the various windows, while the other half commenced a kind of formation would have charmed me in my course, and goods of their own manufacture, in the store, which backward and forward step, and when they got to the his research added real interest to my manufacture, in the store, which backward and forward step, and when they got to the his research added real interest to my manufacture. Fire very nest, consisting principally of toys. Frazer extremity of their backward march they danced a step.

I was, however, compelled to forego the pleasure of their backward march they danced a step.

I was, however, compelled to forego the pleasure of their backward march they danced a step.

marble, stone, timber for fencing, grooving and jointing divisions, in the centre of the room, and the Eider after dinner I prepared for my journey to Buffalo, and blocks, stone, timber for fencing, grooving and jointing divisions, in the centre of the room, and the Eider after dinner I prepared for my journey to Buffalo, and plink, deals, acc; a turning lathe for wood, with other Brother Richard) in a very plain manner, explained was advised by my friends to go by the canal packet. A great mistake has hitherto been made in all public machines at the packet was advised by my friends to go by the canal packet. A great mistake has hitherto been made in all public machines at the packet was advised by my friends to go by the canal packet. A great mistake has hitherto been made in all public machines at the packet was advised by my friends to go by the canal packet. machinery, most ingeniously contrived for completing some passages of Scripture. Then several of them exthe work with the least possible manual labour. All pressed their inward emotions, in words, while others ing country. By the light of the mond of the cause of truth and the least possible manual labour. All pressed their inward emotions, in words, while others ing country. By the light of the mond of the cause of truth and the least possible manual labour. All pressed their inward emotions, in words, while others ing country. By the light of the mond of the least possible manual labour. All pressed their inward emotions, in words, while others ing country. By the light of the mond of the least possible manual labour. All pressed their inward emotions, in words, while others ing country. By the light of the mond of the least possible manual labour. The stranged in the less and neatest order. A venerabic juner was busy at work, who I found to be degree of shaking motion; some of them to an extreme passed Albion, Holly Albeston, Media to the motion of them to an extreme passed Albion, Holly Albeston, Media to the motion of them to an extreme passed Albion, Holly Albeston, Media to the motion of them to an extreme passed Albion, Holly Albeston, Media to the motion of truth and the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained, and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained, and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained, and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained, and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained, and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained, and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not being able, from its pretained, and this must be avoided. The sure, the safe, no way loath to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not be leaf to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not be leaf to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not be leaf to use them in the cause of truth and
the latter, the mother not be leaf to use them in the cause of truth and the latter, the mother not be leaf to use them in the c more free and communicative than the generality of the exceedingly painful to witness. The head, in particular, and Leckport. At this latter place, I observed that for the public to weigh well the measures put forth, brether and communicative than the generality of the exceedingly painful to witness. The head, in particular, and Leckport. breiten. All their machinery is propelled by water as well as the whole body, was kept in a sort of rolling one part of the town lay upon a low flat, while the and whilst there should be no supineness or inaction.

I will appoint. motion, apparently much more in agony than in joy; other portion was upon a high bank, the scenery being on the one hand, neither on the other should there motion, apparently much more in agony than in joy; other portion and another and one sister expressed her affection and gratitute so most picturesque. The five locks at Lockport by which be any basty rushing forward to grasp at things bed boys about the shop, or factory, as celibacy is ensured to the Elder Sister, for the instruction she had the boats ascend to the level of Lake Erie are of a most your our reach, thereby losing in a shadow those boats and ingenious construction, with a novel bounded which are obtainable and preventing or Wiled on the community; but I was told they were imparted, that while she embraced her I cartainly felt substantial and ingenious construction, with a novel benefits which are obtainable, and preventing, or the community; but I was told they were imparted, that while she embraced her I cartainly felt substantial and ingenious construction, with a novel benefits which are obtainable, and preventing, or the community; but I was told they were imparted, that while she embraced her I cartainly felt substantial and ingenious construction, with a novel benefits which are obtainable, and preventing, or

beor, had taken upon them the name of brother and one of the brothers having come to my room, while I lifted up with unparalleled rapidity. I was informed single in the name of brother and one of the brothers having come to my room, while I lifted up with unparalleled rapidity. I was informed the name of brother and one of the brothers having come to my room, while I lifted up with unparalleled rapidity. I was informed the name of brother and one of the brothers having come to my room, while I lifted up with unparalleled rapidity. there, instead of that of husband and wife. Of course, was out, to invite me to their afternoon exercises. I that vessels could be taken upwards in ten and the vessels could be taken upwards and the jouths were brought up in the faith, and habited lost this opportunity and only saw from my room, down in seven minutes. These locks are quite in the control of the co in the contains were brought up in the faith, and habited lost this opportunity and only saw from my room, down the old ones being in part removed; by the burnity. They were all attentive through the windows, much more of their excessive money, the old ones being in part removed; by the burnity. by the brainess in which they were severally engaged, tion, such as whirling round, tumbling down, &c. they are composed of large blocks of granite, each which they were severally engaged, tion, such as whirling round, tumbling down, &c. each with his batchet chopping twigs for firewood. Their tunes are most enlivening and are frequently cut in most ingenious forms so as to bind the whole as serve, may array themselves against him, and for a There was no talk, but all steadily attended to their accompanied by the clapping of hands in accordance one solid rock; there are steps on each side by which time overpower him; but if he be acquainted with the bettage that this kind of firewood was with the sound of the feet. A noise, somewhat similar to ascend, and arches over each lock by which to cross bettage at I learned that this kind of firewood was with the sound of the feet. A noise, somewhat similar to ascend, and arches over each lock by which to cross bettage at I learned that this kind of firewood was with the sound of the feet. A noise, somewhat similar to ascend, and arches over each lock by which to cross bettage at I learned that this kind of firewood was with the sound of the feet. better adapted than any other for the purpose of to that made by the Irvinites in the "unknown tengue" on the top. The top of the upper lock is on a level with three great truths or principles on which alone this baling. was made by the Shakers; and which I could distinctly the great Lake Erie; and here is the commencement of was made by the Shakers; and which I was, at the distance of a cutting which extends over two miles, of great width all party or personal considerations, and proceed with

the extent of his knowledge. He was of a philosophical MONDAY, 15th.—After breakfast, my friend Fraser, the banks of the great Niagars river, opposite to Grand bank, and hear at half-past eleven, and supped at man-past surve.

MONDAY, 15th.—After breakfast, my friend Fraser, the banks of the great Niagars river, opposite to Grand banks of the grand bank with a spring cart conveyed me and my luggage to New Island, of which we have recently heard so much con-This brother, after showing us through all his gardens, Lebanon village, distant about two miles, to meet a nested with the late struggles between the Causdian maturist and the British histories. Above Grand Liland. traducted us to his drying house for herbs, plants, and coach which passes that village to another part of the patriots and the British hirelings. Above Grand Island, The The The Property of the Private and the British hirelings and the British hirelings. Above Grand Island, The Private appears to be not more than half a mile across. The arrangements were excellent and exten- railway than that I had stopped at in coming. Finding ine arrangements were excellent and extentional than that I had some difficulty to hire a vehicle, be better a distance of eight miles, is patting ap the seeds, and attaching labels to each and only got to the station, a distance of eight miles, distinct by the seeds, and attaching labels to each and only got to the station. The driver said many

This is them for sale; but the preparations were so I soon got to Albany, and, having left my trunk, I ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the deep cutting as mentioned above, after manner in the d

EASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK. for the abode of monarchy. It is without parallel in farfilled with good machinery. They manufacture woollen the canal from the current of the Niagara; upon this ment, that the Charter so set forth may be adopted.

in two seconds, were removed into the attics by not take half, or second class fare, for what they call the appearance of a sea-port, the sight being enriched of twelve hours. To mend the matter, I had scarcely constructed suitable resorvoirs, they have generally world. The city is built upon a plain, through which had accompanied me from home, had called en passant the railway and the Eric canal pass. It is well built. on the previous day, and had left a pressing invitation The Shakers tan and dress their own leather, and and considerable trade is carried on in it. I arrived at for me to visit them in Illinois, to where they were

named a partial pain. I was certainly alarmed ter. Indeed, they raise wheat, corn (Indian), oats, and a patient who had been burnt yesterday by her clothes when the cramp seized my intestines, and when I was barley, with every kind of vegetables in abundance.

They rise, summer, and winter, at four o'clock, or relieved from her sufferings by death when we arrived.

knew. I was informe countrymen had had his likeness taken by an eminent I found dinner very neatly served up in a small L. banon Springs are about a mile distant from this artist, a d paid for by subscription, to be hung up in

planing machines, through which they put flooring hoards.

which streamed through their windows I could dis- mentioned, and, after reasoning over the matter, the greatest, most substantial, and costly piece of public

confidence; but, lo! in two minutes they were hum-

Was then sent for to show me through the village; the and moved forward. As usual, the sexes kept distinct his company and do the best within my power. So importance, and let the means of procuring them be then been through the village; the and moved forward. As usual, the sexes kept distinct his company and do the best within my power. So importance, and let the means of procuring them be eider brother, who keeps the store, accompanied us to a in dancing as well as in marching.

large workshop, which contained machinery for sawing. They afterwards formed themselves into two close particular, which would be out of place to narrate here, marble transfer of the room and the Rider after dinner I prepared for my journey to Buffalo, and after much conversation on the subject of Emigration in made evident, and it is not in the nature of man to contrivance for letting in the water, of which they have rather delaying, the accomplishment of the ulterior and for the assurance of a better and happier state here: Feeling ill I walked out, and was much disappointed, an unlimited supply, and by which the boats are design. and depth, through granice, and is said to have cost

> After proceeding from twelve to sixteen miles through fine country, tolerably well cleared, we approached I could read the signs in front of the stores on the Canadian shore with the naked eye.

passing which, I, for the first time since my landing in parties must act in unity, directing the minds of sum named is about £5,000 or £5,000. This section of Lake recommending his own pacific parties must act in unity, directing the minds of sum named is about £5,000 or £5,000. This case was constructed and calculated and calculated

In the gardens, the fragrance of which was most de before night came on, I took the opportunity of looking | Eric. On the left, rose a beautiful and gently sloping strong powerful body of men capable of explaining in a supported by some projecting maple trees from a rock Eric canal runs through the town. There is a spacious Buffalo, the villas and other buildings, the rich foliage, sufficiently powerful to accomplish everything desired. which separated the higher and lower gardens, and College at a little distance for the education of students and the famous Black Rock, presented a scene sublimely

washing was moved by water power. When the clothes very cool and cautious man, and withal very civil. I classes were moored, and higher up the river was as shall make them desirous of assisting in every mancrowded with large and elegant steamers and smaller

SATURDAY, 20th .- After dinner. I went to view the years.

(To be continued.) HARMONY HALL. LETTER VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—I have in this letter to show some of the

The first practical step is to lay down the principles upon which the union shall be formed; for unless these

this be the case, but the principles must be capable of their truth and utility, as shall make all desire to embrace them. Up to this period no principles have been acted

upon, systematically, in any age or country, which could by possibility produce that universal charity and kindness which is necessary to give the stimulus to human action, to produce such a change as is now required throughout society.

It has been reserved for this, our day, when the facts of by-gone ages have been sufficiently numerous and extensive; and have been collected and arranged by Mr. Owen, in such a manner as to form clear and distinct sciences, namely, the science of human nature to meet his fellow-man on a broad and comprehensive plan, with an equal desire to promote the happiness of others, that he has to forward his own. This association, then, can only be formed on three

three errors named in my last letter, which truths are— weight of turnips and cabbages, the produce of one England, but is well known to the scientific world the first truths are— weight of turnips and cabbages, the produce of one 1st That man does not form his own character, either physically, mentally, or morally, but is made to be two weeks. The other ten weaks they are fed on grass received at birth from his parents, without his know-twenty quarts per day for forty-six weeks, allowing ledge or consent; and to the circumstances which are each cow to remain dry for six weeks every year. ledge or consent; and to the circumstances which are each cow to remain dry for six weeks every year. 2nd. That he has not the power of himself to believe or disbelieve any particular thing or creed, but must do so according to the impressions made upon

to impress true or false ideas upon the mind. 3rd. That he has not power over his feelings to love or hate, but is compelled to love or to hate according as These three truths continually kept before us. as the Rent of land guiding principles of the society, will remove the causes | Taxes of all anger, hatred, ill-will, and jealousy, and will 47 days' labour at 3s per day give that spirit of charity and kindness for the feelings Seed and actions of others, that will continually stimulate Three tons of ost straw, or if kiner beans, preserved fruit, two kinds of beets, and -confine themselves to their family halls for the mired. They give power for propelling machinery us to persevere in rendering them every kindness, as we shall be convinced that we are thereby, in the most

Having clearly before us the principles on which we associate, and the ultimate object to be obtained, the next step will be to form the organization of the society, Net profit ... I harrened back to my apartment and my friend, to cock Shaker Village, in which the brothers and sisters all the operations being performed by machinery. To made towards the object comtemplated. This step must be taken by the selection of 'the person the most hire to the old world—he had entered upon the but quite distinct. There is also a settlement, or colony, that the flour mills turn out annually on the average highly qualified to act as President, who should be mare to the old world—he had entered upon the but quite distinct. There is also a settlement, or color, and very great to see from 450,000 to 500,000 barrels of flour, the value invested with sufficient power to decide in all cases of nor's letters that he is determined to combine the plan been acted upon or not. And this President should immediately choose a council capable of acting with him, sooner obtained by such a combination than by any whole sect. Here they hold their Congress and arrange and many other parts of Canada, and also those from in order that there may be at all times perfect and other means that I am yet acquainted with. I shall entire unity throughout the operations of the society; be very happy to render every assistance that is in my and this Council, with an active and efficient Secretary, will be sufficient to set in motion and carry forward all will describe the measures I have enumerated, however vast and the results of the measures I have enumerated, however vast and the results of the measures I have enumerated, however vast and the results of the measures I have enumerated, however vast and d some twenty pards in extent, yet by the light son's name, or more, as the requirement may be, is and the new aqueduct on the Erie canal, which is the extensive they may become. The earliest business of the President and Council will be to collect and register the names of the central contributors to the land fund; and to grant charalso be registered, with their ages, numbers of their families, state of general health, occupations in life, the manner in which they can advance the interests of the society, either pecuniarily or otherwise, if drafted on They do not pray publicly; their opinion being that throughout prevail, makes the place look like a very so close as to prevent their entering. I went to bed in sirable to ascertain. They should also, if possible, be immediately located on the land, and call to their asing his own wants, can alone express them to the SUNDAY, 14th.—Again I was up at five, posted some ming about my head in as strong force as ever. I sistance the best minds they can procure to carry on the perior manner that the present knowledge acquired in that the means afforded them will allow. They should,

> interest, as shall render them fit, in their turns, to become the teachers and instructors of others. As soon as the registration was rendered tolerably effective, the President and Council should issue a manifesto or preliminary Charter, setting forth the objects which, in their opinion, could be immediately obtained by a strong and united agitation; and the whole force of society—in fact of the millions—should be directed legal power or force that can ever accomplish any great work, namely, the power or force of an enlightened

> prehensive views of the benefits to be derived from

association on universal principles, with one general

public opinion. This preliminary Charter should not be confined to any minor or petty objects; or to the obtaining of the objects sought through any favour or assistance from individuals, parties, sects, or classes. Let the benefits to be derived be clearly and distinctly seen, let them be shown to be universal, and of sufficient magnitude and resist what shall once be proved to him to be his own interest.

The practical reformer will always be distinguished by a calm, sober, philosophic bearing, under any circumstances that may occur. He may be reviled, vituperated, and calumniated: those even with whom he is associated, and whom he most devotedly desires to sciences of human nature, and of society, or with the association could be founded, he will soon rise beyond energy on the course before him. The first step towards producing the required con-

viction will be gained by securing as large a pertion of the public press as will open their columns to the advocacy of universal objects, and taking care they are from time to time well supplied with information regarding the progress of the society. The day has arrived when the public mind demands better food than many quarters.

lightful, we entered an arbour, in which I was invited round the place. It consists, principally, of one long amphitheatre clothed with groves, which, combined practical manner the views and objects of the society, to sit. This arbour was of a curious construction, being street of shops and warehouses, with a few hotels. The with the Canada hore, the river, the lake, the city of they may speedily produce a current of public opinion, The third mode and the last to which I can on this

occasion refer, is, to the calling of public meetings, Government, and petitioning the two Houses of Parlinpower, energy, and resolution of the people, in the very extraordinary and mysterious appearances, and an business in which they shall have engaged; and if they investigation was resolved on. ner possible in forwarding the object to be accomplished. I will proceed with the further consideration of this

subject in my next letter. I am. Sir. Your obedient servant, WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

May 1, 1843.

I have 4 021 square yards of land, divided into four parts, with crops as follows :-No. 1-825 square yards, first crop potatocs, second crop swedish turning.

No. 2-923 equare yards, first crop cabbages, second crop potatoes. No. 3-923 square yards, first crop cabbages, second crop S wedish turnips.

No. 4-1 350 square yards in grass. Total, 4,021 square yards.

I term a winter fallow.

The following are the particulars of each crop, and produce of quantity and value for one year: -

No. 1 and 2 contains 1 748 square yards; produce 140 bushels of potatoes, at 1s. per bushel ... Nos. 1 and 3 contains 1.748 square yards planted with Swedish turnips, at the rate of six in the square yard, the

averages each total weight 4lbs. each.

total weight, 18 tons, 15 cwt, at 15s. per Nos. 2 and 3 contains 1,846 square yards, planted with cabbages, at the rate of four in the square yard, the average weight 4lb. to each; total weight, 13

sumed by cattle. I have had two cows supplied with and transmitted to Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, the celefood the last two years from the produce of this land, brated chemist, whose fame in the testing of various great and everlasting truths, the opposites of the with the exception of a little oat straw. The total poisons, and particularly arsenic, is not confined t year, is 31 tons 15 cwt., or 15 cwt. per week for forty-two weeks. The other ten weeks they are fed on prass and the inquest adjourned to yesterday, at which the what we call healthy or unhealthy, learned or ignorant, by mowing it as it becomes fit. I find the average two investigations went on at the same time; quantity of milk produced from the two cows to be one at the Union-house, Bridgeud, before the c

> £ 8. d. Twenty quarts of milk per day for forty-six weeks at twopence per quart Two calves, the produce of each cow. 140 bushels of potatoes 1s. per bushel

Total of produce for one year ... Cost of production for one year-4 0 0 ... 0 10 0 0 10 0

deducted from the selling price of manure... effectual manner, promoting our own well-being and Wear and tear of implements £17 11 0

which lies about three miles distant, and is called Han- a bedstead and general turning factory, and many others, and decide the order in which the advance shall be I have a boar pig, a breeding sow, and several other berburghend. pigs, that live chiefly from the refuse during the summer.

Mr. Editor, I am very glad to see from Mr. O'Condifficulty, whether the principles of the association had of cottage farms with national organisation. I am quite convinced that the People's Charter will be power to obtain so desireable an object.

> I am, dear Sir, JOHN LINTON.

Selby, April 26th, 1843.

Chapel, Edinburgh, to do honour to our persecuted brother, Robert Peddie, I undertook to prove, in public hand, and the reduced price of provisions on the discussion, that Messrs. Robert Lowery and Abram other. The saving to Lord Exeter, it is stated, will Duncan were politically dishonest. I have received be £500 a-year. —Stamford Mercury. letters from these gentlemen of the most scurrilous An opinion, therefore, seems to have gone abroad that I have shrunk from the contest; I beg most distinctly in such a manner as to render medical aid unavailto state that such is not the fact.

sume none will say they are unfair :-First—That they accept my challenge by writing direct to me, stating the time and place they wish the discussions to come off.

be secured, and that there be no money charged for Third—That they appoint individuals to act with the

against them in writing within four days after the receipt of their letters accepting my challenge, and ten days before the nights appointed for the discussions. Fifth-That the Chairman, at the close of the discussion each night, do take the united judgment of the audience as to whether or not the charges have been

Now, my friends. I trust these Gentlemen are posstabs, aimed at the people's best and most disinterested

others whom he may select. With a hope that you will not permit any undue ad-

I have the honour to remain Your Brother on the common level of Political Equality. CON MURRAY. 139. Salt Market-street, Glasgow.

TIST ASSOCIATION.

the Chartists of Edinburgh and Arbroath. I remain, Gentlemen, A Scourge to Political Traffickers. CON MURRAY.

it has hitherto been supplied with, and if well arranged TREASURER .- A great sensation has been created given the gentleman in the cloak £200 to procure measures are devised, and are calmly treated on, there in this city by the absconding of Mr. Finn, Treasurer her daughter a safe asylum during her confinement. the river appears to be not more than half a mile across. is no doubt but they will readily receive insertions in to the Corporation. It appears that he sailed in This statement, from a person of such an appear-Another mode of assisting to accomplish the same town, on Friday, for Liverpool, and sailed on time, and many months she continued to pay for the At Lockport there is a fine elevation from which object, will be by sending forth talented practices, as he to view the plains below; my enjoyment, beyond sionaries, capable of shewing clearly and forcibly the Liverpool, for New York, accompanied by his to do so, and applied to the magistrate for advice, sometimes for pressing the bitter things against my friends the Shakers, as he to view the plains below; my enjoyment, beyond sionaries, capable of shewing clearly and the family. It is not possible to state accurately at the parish of St. George having refused to relieve The plains defined for pressing the bitter things against my friends the Shakers, as he drive measures contemplated, and the family. It is not possible to state accurately at the parish of state accurately at ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in which they are to possible to state accurately at ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in which they are to possible to state accurately at ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in which they are to possible to state accurately at ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in which they are to possible to state accurately at ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in which they are to possible to state accurately at ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in which they are to possible to state accurately at the parish of the measures contemplated, and the family. It is not possible to state accurately at ment in the deep cutting, as mentioned above, after manner in which they are to possible to state accurately at the parish of the measures contemplated, and the family. It is not possible to state accurately at the parish of the measures contemplated, and the family. It is not possible to state accurately at the parish of the measures contemplated, and the family. It is not possible to state accurately at the parish of the parish of the measures contemplated, and the family. It is not possible to state accurately at the parish of the parish o

A DOUBLE MURDER.

BRIDGEND, SATURDAY, APRIL 29TH .- This neighbourhood has been for the last few days very much agitated by the sudden death of a respecable farmer, a Mr. Howell, of Laleston, as was affirmed of A-latic cholers, followed immediately afterwards by the equaliv sudden death of a poor woman named Jane H. vey, who had assisted in laying out the body of Mr H well. As may naturally be supposed, the utmost terror pervaded the whole neighbourhood at the supposed arrival of that deadly scourge, cholera, among them. Fur-

spectable widow, a Mrs. Lewis. To this match, it

appears, the sister of the deceased farmer, a Mrs.

Thomas, strongly objected, as it would be the mains of

alienating from her the property to which, if he died a

bachelor, she would be entitled. Her remonstrances with her brother had, however, been fruitless, and the period for the marriage was fixed. This being the case, on Friday se'nnight Mr. Howell had occasion to send for some bear to the house of his it tended bride who resided at a short distance, and the servant was directed to take a jarand fetchit. Some husiness, however, prevented her, and a lad, the son of a neighbour, went for it. On his way thither he called at the house of the sister of the deceased, who asked him to go an er, and for her and leave the jar there during his absence. The boy DEAR SIR,-According to Mr. O'Connor's request, did so, and on his return took the jar, and having pro-I have sent you a correct statement of the average pro- coeded with it to Mrs. Lewis, it was filled with beer, duce of my experiment on the land for the last four and he returned with it to Mr. Howell's hands. Shortly after, the servant girl was taken ill with voniting and diarrices, and Mr. Howell, having drunk a glass of the beer, was, at about a quarter after four o'clock, also taken ill with vomiting and diarrhoss. His iliness increasing, he was put to bed and attended by the lad's mother, and his sister, Mrs. Thomas, sent for, who came and appeared to be particularly attentive to him. A Mr. Pritchard, the surgeon of the village, was also sent for, and promonned the disease to be Asiatic cholera, and treated it accordingly. In the course of this treatment it becoming necessary to apply heat to the feet of Mr. I get the crops every year from Numbers 1, 2, 3, and Howell, the jar which had contained the beer was Number 4 always remain sward. The above is the emptied and filled with hot water for that purpose. order of the crops for this year. Next year the crops All the remedies which were applied proved, howon Number 1 will take the place of Number 2, and ever, fruitless, and Mr. Howell died at six in the Number 2 will take the place of Number 3, and Number morning. An inquest was held upon the body, will take the place of Number 1, and so on every year and a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of alternately; so that I have a regular rotation of crops, Asiatic cholera was returned, and beyond the terror always having that portion of land laid up in ridges in which apread through the neighbourhood at this November that I shall want for potatoes in the follow- circumstance no apprehensions or suspicions were ing spring, and each portion of land has in its turn what entertained. The poor woman, Jane Harvey, was called in to assist in laying out the deceased, and having drunk some of the beer she was taken ill in a simiwhat I have found from practice to be the average lar manner, and treated by Mr. Pritchard for Asiatio cholera, having at the time no suspicion of poison. The poor woman, however, continued to get worse, and shortly after she also died. The servant girl recovered. Mr. Pritchard, it should be remarked, lodged in the house of Mrs Lewis, and being in the daily habit of drinking the ale and pronouncing it excellent, he entertained no idea of the illness having been produced by it. Some circumstances having, however, afterwards arisen, which led him to suspect whether the beer had anything mixed with it, he poured some into bottles. which, together with the jar that had contained it. he scaled up and delivered to Mrs. Thomas, the sister of the deceased Howell, with directions for her to forward them to his residence. It appears, however, that instead of doing so she broke the bottles and destroyed tons 4 cwt. sold at 28 cabbages for 1s. 13 3 9 the jar. These things, and the fact of a dog which had licked up some of the contents of Mr. Howell's £34 5 9 stomach having also died, excited the utmost suspicion. I give this statement as the selling price that it may The bodies were exhumed and the stomachs and intesbe compared with the value when the produce is contines having been extracted, were properly sealed up the nn' y f the farmer, Howell, the Coroner being preclude i from going into that inquiry from the circu astance

of the jury having given a verdict that he died by the visitation of God; and the other before the coroner at Laleston. Mr. Herapath being examined. st ated that he had carefully examined the stomach and in estines of the deceased woman, Harvey; but, although hers were traces of active inflammation throughout, t .e bad not been able by any of the tests which he had applied to discover the existence of poison. This, how ever, it may be remarked, did not prove that poison ! ad not been administered, as it frequently happened th at large quantities of arsenic might be taken without it s being discovered in either the stomach or intestines We understand, however, that Mr. Herapath has . equested to be allowed to examine the liver of the de ceused woman. In the case of the man (Howell) he state ed that he found distinct evidence of arsenic having ben taken, which he produced before the magistrates in the form of metallic arsenic. It appears also th at the boy states. that when he returned from the er and on which he ... £45 2 4 had been sent by the prisoner out. N rs. Thomas with a ich she handed to her husband.

The two prisoners, after being duly cautioned, each made a statement, which, it wi-I be seen, was very contradictory. Mrs. Thomas said, she told her husband to break the bottles and destroy the conter .ts, because she feared there might be something in the m which would injure some one.

Mr. Thomas, on the contrary states that he destroyed them without his wife's know dedge, and when he told her of it she said he ought I ot to have done it. Mr. Herapath, on his arr wal, caused the prisoner's house to be searched, and h as taken away the fragments of the jar, &c., for further examination. The inquiry was then s djourned for a week, and the prisoners remanded.

THE MARQUIS OF BXETER on Saturday last reduced by ten per cel it. the wages of all the work-LOVERS OF DEMOCRACY.—In course of some remarks men and labourers in his employ at Burghley and addressed to a few friends assembled in Whitfield the other estates of his Lordship. The plea is, that the reduction is to meet the income-tax on the one

On Monday morning week, at Winthorpe, in the description, stating terms upon which they will meet county of Lincoln, a poor woman named Jessop, in me, that no man of Chartist integrity could accode to. a moment of frenzy, nearly cut off the head of her child, four months old, and then cut her own throat ing. The most complete destitution is said to be the On the following terms I am their man; and I pre- cause of this sad act. At the time of her recent confinement, straw was her bed, and one blanket her covering, while the house did not contain a single particle of food for her and her five children. Curious Case. - A curious case occupied the

Second—That the largest possible place of meeting attention of the magistrates at the Lambeth Policeoffice on Menday. The following application was made by Mrs. Harriet Campbell, a midwife, residing at 17, Umberstone-street, Commercial-road undermentioned who will see fair play given on all East :- She stated, that on the evening of the 10th of August last, at dusk, an elderly gentleman, enveloped in a large travelling cloak, brought to her Fourth—That I will furnish them with my charges house a young and delegate female, and entreated shelter and assistance for the latter, who was very ill at the time, and in fact in labour pains. The gentleman added, that they had been on the river together in a steam-boat, and the lady having witnessed a collision between the boat which they were in and a wherry, by which the latter was upset, and three or four persons placed in great jeopardy, premature labour had been brought on. sessed of a sufficient share of moral courage, to meet me which rendered it impossible for him to take her openly, and defend their public acts, and their private to her residence at the west end of the town. Applicant, from motives of humanity, and observfriends. Their shuffling will not do for me; if they do ing that the young woman was momentarily not come forward I will draw them out by a complete about to become a mother, took her into her exposure of their treacherous attempts to sell the party house, and had scarcely time to prepare the necessary from whose pence hey have lived for several years past accommodation before the lady was safely delivered I am prepared to meet them in any town on this side of a daughter. The gentleman who accompanied her the Tweed, and although not over rich to defray coach evinced and expressed the greatest possible anxiety conditions, they cannot expect any cash from the pro- wife of a mechanic in the neighbourhood to take charge of it, the gentleman agreeing to pay 7s. a I will appoint, as my friends, at E linburgh, Messrs, week for its care. The lady remained at her house M'Leod, Alan, Lamon, Watson, M'Donald, M Alister, for three weeks, during which time she was conand Cumming. In Arbroath, Mr. Robert Haggins, and stantly visited by the gentleman in the cloak, whom she represented to be her uncle, and said his name was Williams, and that he was a grocer in a very vantage to be taken, and thanking those who have extensive way of business. She also said that her apprised me of the secret workings of my wily op name was Catharine Mills, that her mother kept the Union Inn, at Carnarvon, of which place her uncle was the clergyman, and that she had a third uncle. the cap ain and owner of a vessel. When the lady left her (the applicant's) house the gentleman gave her £2 for her trouble, and 14s. a fortnight had been sent her for the nurse until the 27th of November, when TO THE COUNCIL OF THE ARBROATH CHAR- it ceased, and from that period to the present she had not been able to learn anything whatever about them. About a month after the payment ceased, GENTLEMEN.-Your advertising puff in last week's a lady of dashing appearance called, and told her Star is answered in my letter of this day, addressed to to continue to pay the weekly amount, for she little thought what rank of life the young lady moved in. She said she was a lady of fortune, entitled, when coming of age, to a property of £3,000 a year : that she was then only sixteen years of age, and had unfortunately become pregnant by her mother's foot boy. The mother had managed to FLIGHT OF MR. FINN, THE DUBLIN CORPORATION get the servant sent on board the hulks, and had the half-past five o'clock mail packet, from Kings- ance as the lady, satisfied Mrs. Campbell for some

evening, at 295, Mile End Road. Mr. FRIZER will lecture, on Monday evening, at the Working-men's Hall, on the "Social Rights of Woman." Mr. FUSSELL will lecture, on Sunday evening, at the Flore Lavern, Barnsbury Park, on the "Abuses ment had thrown the public mind into the slongh of of the Cierry;" to commence at six o'clock. The

members are requested to attend and discuss the Pian of Organization. Mr. Martin wil lecture on Sunday evening at the Political and relignific Institution, 1, Turnagain-

A Concept to disherent of the Political Victims will tak was Marday evening, at the Political and Secretar in a muon, l, Turuagain-lane. A CONCERT will take place on Tuesday evening.

benefit of Dr. 5' Donall.

meet on Wednesday askt, at eight o'clock in the evening in the Hall of the Phitical and Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane. It is requested that all Secretaries of female Chartis's throughout the country who people to carry the Charter. Their spirit is still unhave not peviously communicated will send their address to Susannah Inge, 23, Great Warner-street, Clerk-nwell, London.

DERBY.-Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, will deliver two addresses on Sanday (to-morrow), which I would still suffer) prospering so triumphantly. in the Market-place, at ten o'clock in the morning, In the Sattish vineyard good abourers are much wanted; and at six in the evening.

Samuel Pendal's, Derby, on Sunday (to-morrow), poverty of the people cannot pay the expense of agitatto balance the accounts connected with Mr. West's ing the organized districts. Were such a national defence, and likewise to make inquiry into the state union established in Scotland and England as that proof Chartism throughout the county, when delegates posed by Mr. O'Connor, then the strong for a time could will be expected from Belper, likestone, Heanor, bear the burden of the weak; or, in plain terms, good Burron, Swadlincote, Greatley, and all other men might, from a general fund, be sent to districts places that can make it convenient to send them.

intends visiting and holding open air meetings at another good effect would be, that by such a national Hull, York, Leeds, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, or general fund (I care not which) good and true men Bradford, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Todmorden, alone would be admitted as public lecturers, and an Manchester, and Liverpool. Mr. B. will be happy end put to that petty squabbling unfortunately, but too; to hear without delay from the sub-Secretories of prevalent, in Scotland. the above Localities, at Mr. Wheeler's, 243s, Temple Bar, London.

Bradford.-On Sunday evening a lecture will be delivered in the large room, Butterworth's-buildings. After the lecture a discussion will be held on the best means of securing the land to the working On Monday evening a lecture will be delivered in

the school room, Park-place, at eight o'clock. Subject—the evils of class legislation. On SUNDAY morning the Chartists of Bowling Back-lane will meet in their room at ten o'clock. Northnesham.—The members of the Female Charter Association will in future meet at the Democratic

evening, at eight o'clock. on Sanday next, at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. James Simmons will lecture on Bulwell Forest, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening, on Sunday. THE Northern Star will be read every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, during the summer, in

the Market Place, when the weather will permit. Booth, will lecture in the Chartist room at six o'clock in vain. in the evening.

erection of the Oldham Working Man's Hall. SKIGHT .- A meeting will be held next Sunday

evening, at Stoneyford-lane, at six o'clock, when

business of importance will be brought forward. LITTLETOWN IN LIVERSEDGE-Two sermons will be preached at this place on Sunday next, by Mr. Lake Bradley, of Lockwood. Collections will be made towards liquidating the expendes of the

LEEDS DISTRICT .- A general council meeting of this district will be held in the association room, Woodhouse, near the Black Bull Inn, on Sunday, the 7th instart, at half-past one o'clock, p.m., to take into consideration a more efficient plan of providing the district with talented lecturers. Other business of great importance will be brought before the meeting, which renders it necessary that as many of the general council should attend as can make it convenient, from Leeds. Holbeck, Hunslet, Wortley, Armley, Woodhouse, Morley, Churwell, and any other locality that may think proper to join the district.

LEEDS.—Mr. Sheridan Nussey will lecture in the six o'cl ck, on "The Crimes and Follies of the expect protection for his industry. Aristocracy, and the results of Aristocratic Legis-

at six o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Cheapside. HOLBECK.—A general meeting of the members of Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. I: is the particular desire of the council that every mem. again, the surface will be ready smoothed. ber be at his post, as business of vital importance will be laid before the meeting.

HOLBECK .- A lecture will be delivered in the association room, on Sunday evening at half-past six o'clock, en the rationality of Chartism, by Mr. Joseph Best, and Mr. James Whiteley, both working men of the same pince.

ROCHDALE-A friend from Scotland will deliver a lecture in the Chartist Room, Yerkshire-street, on Sunday next. (to-morrow,) in the afternoon, at halfpast two. Mr. William Bell, from Heywood, will deliver a lecture in the above place, in the evening, to commence at six o'clock.

BLACKBURN.-Mr. Ross, from Manchester, will deliver a course of lectures in the Music Hall, Blackburne, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th instant. MR. David Ross, from Manchester, will lecture

at the following places in North Laucashire :-viz: Accrington, on Thursday, the 11th instant; Sabden, on Friday, the 12th; Clithero, on Saturday, the 13th; Baccup, on Thursday, the 18th; Burnley, Friday, the 19th; Blackburn, Saturday, the 20th; Chorley, on Sunday, the 21st instant. MR. BEFSLEY'S ROTTE for the ensuing week :-

On Sunday next, at the Charitst Hall, Goat Inn. Mr. Sparrow... Mr. Sturgeon Newcastle, at seven o'clock in the evening; or Monday, at Sanderland; on Tuesday, at South Shields; en Wednesday, at Blaydon; on Thursday, at Hexham; on Saturday, at Shotley Bridge.

next, Mr. Edwin Gill will deliver a lecture on the Mr. Beck Life of Muir, the Scottish Patriot," at half-past seven o'clock. On Monday evening, a public meeting will be

held, to commence at haif-past seven o'clock, to con- Messrs. Crinks and Rogers, Bristol, per sider the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, when letters from Mr. Harney will be read. Dawsburr .- A District Council Meeting will be

held in the large room over the Co-operative Stores, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take into immediate consideration Mr. O'Countr's Plan of Organization. The support committee of Messrs. Classett and Sheldrake will meet on Sunday, to-morrow, at the above place, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MOTIRAM.—A Concert and Ball will take place at Mr. Joseph Russell's, Sisr Inn, on Saturday next, for the benefit of Mrs. Wilde, Mrs. Fairhurst, and Mrs. Shepley, whose husbands are now suffering in Knutsford Gaol. Admission, centlemen, 6d., ladies, 4d. each. To commence at half-pas: seven o'clock. Halifax -On Sunday (to-morrow) evening Mr. Mirrow will preach in the Large Room, Swan Coppice, to commence at six o'clock.

the members, in the above room. A full attendance Flora Tea Gardens, Islington ... 0 10 6 is requested, as there has been another place of M. J. Hoxe 0 2 6 meeting engaged instead of the one in Swan Copp.ce. Halifax 0 10 0 TODMORDEN.-Mr. W. Dixon, of Manchester, will dehver two lectures in the Oddfellows' Hall, Todmorden, on Sunday, the 14th instant, one at halfpast two, and the other at haif-past six.

BIRMINGHAM.—The committee for conducting Mr. G. White's defence, are requested to meet at the Chartist Room, Aston-street, at ten o'clock on Sun day morning, to devise some plan for the support of Mr. White, if he should be unfortunate. The collectors are requested to bring in their books that a balance sheet may be published.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Birmingham Charter Association, will meet on Sunday next, at three o'clock, in the Aston-street Room.

CARPENTERS' HALL -Two lectures will be delivered in the above hall, on Sunday, (to-morrow.) in the after oon, at half-past two, and in the evening penny" state, may be had of all the Agents for the at half-past six, by Mr. Wm. Dixon. CARPENTERS' HALL -Mr. D. Ross will deliver his

third lecture upon elecution, in the above hall, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Admission platform 3d.; gallery 2d.; body ld. The proceeds to go towards building a Chartist hall in Manchester.

Bolton.-Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, will deliver two lectures to the Chartists, Bolton, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. FRIDAY. MAY 4TH. - There is a liberal supply of TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-I last night returned to Edinburgh, after a Lancon - Mr. Geo. White will lecture on Sunday fortnight's tour in the North, and thinking that a knowledge of the real state of Chartism in that quarter might be interesting to the friends of freedom in the South, I shall take the liberty, through the medium of your paper, to describe what came under my own observation. Before I went to the North I was afraid from what I heard that distress, destitution, and disappointpolitical despondency, if not actual despair. But I am happy to assure you and the friends of freedom in England that such is not the fact. My reception in the North proves that in that part of Scotland Chartism is far from being dead—that it is not asleep. I have visited Dundee, Arbroath, Brechen, Montrese, and other places. I have had crowded houses, so much so, that the people there say, nay, even the local newspapers admit that there has not been such Chartist meetings for years, although I spoke twice in all at the Puthers Tayern, Warren street, for the these places. In Dundee I lectured three nights, and in Aberdeen five nights ru ning. But, Sir, I have met THE FEMALE CHARTISTS of the City of London with that which pleases me far better than full and crowded houses (and there is nothing I detest more thon empty benches) and that is the warm reception I met with and the firmness and determination of the breken; stirring and active; resolved to pursue with untiring energy, till rational liberty has obtained the ascendancy. It is with sincere delight that I can send you such a statement-it is truly heart-cheering to myself to see the cause for which I suffered, (and for they cannot be efficient at present as it is only in a A Delegate Meeting will be held at Mr. very few places that associations exist, and the which in a little time would reimburse the general fund Mr. Brown previous to his journey to Scotland fer all the outlay attending their first organization; I am, yours truly,

ROBERT PEDDIE. Edinburgh, 15 West Richmond-street, 1st May, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-In accordance with the suggestion of a good friend to the cause of Chartiam, I here send you a few lines on the state of the districts I have visited since my entry into "bonnie Scotland," hoping that it may have the effect of causing some to stand firm in the faith, and spurring others to greater exertion.

The beginning of my labours in Sc tland was at Chapel. Rice-place, Barker-gate, every Tuesday Kelso, where the Duke of Roxburgh has a fine seat. I found no association, no organization, and only about Mr. H. Dornon will preach on Nottingham Forest four or five persons who could be called active Chartists. I had no intention to lecture there at first, but through the solicitations of our few friends I did so. We sent the beliman round, and got up a good meeting, on a nice green. I was well received by the audience. I pressed on them the great necessity of organizing themselves, and meeting weekly in friendly communion together. They promised me, at parting, they would set about it; the following week I saw, by your Oldham.—On Sunday (to morrow) Mr. William Star, they have done so. Thus my labour has not been

After having given my word to come and pay them Two Lectures will be delivered in the above another visit, in about three weeks, I bent my steps to room, by Mr. William Bell, of Heywood-to com- Edinburgh. I there sought out the friend I was mence each evening at eight o'clock. Admission by directed to, and found him a shuttle-maker, a Chartickets, one penny to each lecture. The proceeds, tist, and a philosopher; a man who has earned fame by after derraying expenses, to go to the funds for the his researches as a geologist, and has adorned the Mechanics' Institution by appearing as a lecturer on that sublime science. He told me plainly that the people were nearly all either Sturgites, or Corn-Law Repealers; that the noted Brewster was a native of the town, and that if I said anything against the views of either of the two parties, he doubted whether I should get a hearing; but, if I did speak publicly, to " draw it mild." Every body knows (who know me) that I am not very rash; but I made up my mind to exert myself in proportion to the difficulties of my task. The extension of trade and cheap bread humbug, I entered into at some length, and I was heard patiently and often applanded. Then I brought on the Charter,

the whole Charter, and its name along with it, so that they might know it was not a bastard. If there was any Corn Law Repealers there, or Sturgites, they held that discretion was the best part of valour, for they "hid their candles under bushels," and I have left them all their work to begin again, with this difference, that the same birdlime won't stick a second time. My friend confessed he had never looked at the question of cheap bread in the light I had placed it before, and with the rest of the audience determined to go for the room, Cheapside, on Sunday evening, at half-past People's Charter, by which alone the labourer can

I shall take up no more of your valuable paper this week, as a short communication can find a place where A LECTURE will be delivered to-morrow evening, a long one can't; but this I will say, there has either been some base treachery or gross neglect to cause such a lukewarmness on the part of our people—it has been this lecanty will be holden in the association room, on all up-hill with me so far, but I know I have made my footing firm, and as I shall have to go over the ground

Yours, THOS. DICKINSON. 291, Cannongate, Edinburgh, May 1, 1843.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR.

CLEAVE.

POLITICAL V	'ICTIMS'	DEF	ENCE	AND	SUPPO	RI	P	UND
						Ł	В	d.
Previously as	cknowle	dged	•••	•••	43	37	4	0 <u>1</u>
A few friends at Battersea, unconnected								
with Chartism, yet haters of despotism.								
Fourth st		on	•••	•••	•••	1	12	10
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Mr. Hoare			•••	•••		0	1	0

Mr. Howard... Mr. Sparrow... Mr. John Overton 0 2 6 Mr. Bagley 0 1 0 Mr. Kurward SHEFFIELD.-Fig. Tree-Lane.-On Sunday evening Mr. Carlin 0 0 6 Mr. Begg 0 0 6 Mr. Beck ... Mr. Sewell and friends, Kent-road H. D...
Messrs. Whiting and Churchill ... Mr. O'Connor 0 8 3 Nag's Head, Mansfield-road, Nottingham 0 10 03 Ditto 0 10 Mr. Bingle, Rodborough 0 3 Ditto ... Pilton, near Barnstaple 0 Mr. W. B. Bigger 0 0 New Radford ... 0 10 Carrington, near Nottingham ... 1 0 Bugle Horn, Nottingham... .. 0 3 Boot and Shoemakers, Nottingham ... 0 10 0 Two Whole Hog Chartists, Grandholm... 0 1 Stourbridge 0 5 Banbury 0 8 Bristol, (for Circulars) ... 0 10 Mr. D. Smith, Cheltenham A friend, Wellington Heath, Bath Hebden Bridge 1 Todmorden 1 Mr. Clark, Ledbury 0

ON MONDAY EVENING there will be a meeting of A Female Well-wisher 0 2 6 Ovenden Mixenden ••• A Friend, Ossett Common... Tavistock Mr. Corn, jan., Perthshire Stroud... ... 0 13 2 Stroud... ... Hollingwood... ... Devonport 0 12 0 *** Mr. Holness, Maidstone 0 1 0

> £454 15 61 FOR M'DOUALL. Bugle Horn, Nottingham... ... 0 1 6 · Complete Sets of the Circular in its " Half-

Chartist Youths, Stockport

J. C. EXTRAORDINARY CASE. On Thursday se'nnight. warrant for a breach of the game laws; and, in verfordwest. The prisoner offered the most determined resistance to the constables, and, it is said,

from the principle mining districts of Great Britain was held in the Rose and Crown Inn, New Road, Newcastle, on Mo day. At the appointed hour (ten o'clock) the president, Mr. Wild, of Yorkshire, took the chair. The objects for which they had met having been declared, each delegate gave an account of the number of members of the society in their respective localities, at the same time paying in the contributions of their constituents to the general funds of the society. Amongst the great body of delegates present we observed that one represented each of the following collieries, namely.—Adwalton, Bricklayer's Arms, Osmondthorp, Leeds district, Wool Pack, Catherine Slack, Elland, Halifax district; Ossett-street-side, Wakefield district; Daw Green, Dewsbury district; Seghill, West Moor. Walker, St. Lawrence, East Cramlington, West Cramlington, Sheriff-hill, Pemberton's, Kenton, Seaton Burn, Jarrow, King Pit Wreckenton, Gosforth, Springwell. Washington, Ouston, South Elswick, Netherton, Sleekburn, Cowpen, Hebburn, Fawden, Axclose, Blaydon Main, Wylam, Brecken Beds, Spital Tongues, East Holywell, West Hellywell, North Eiswick, Radcliff Terrace, Wingate, Thornley, Cassop, Quarrington Hill, Coxhoe, Haswell, Kylloc, Shincliffe, Sacriston, Elamore, North Hetton, Deanery, South Church, Byer's Green, West Auckland, Evenwood, Leasingthorn, Whitworth, Copy Crooks, Sheldon Banks, Edmonsley, Cragghead, Oxhill, Walbridge Fell, Marley Hill, Woodhouse Close, and various other districts in Scotland. The monies having been paid in by the delegates from each locality, and the real state of the society ascertained, which was very favourable indeed, new societies being formed daily, and the former ones greatly augmented in numbers, the General Secretary submitted a balance sheet of the income and expences from the commencement of the society, which after being duly discussed, was adopted by the meeting. The President of the society produced the balance sheet of the Parent Society, from the commencement, which was likewise passed. The District Secretary for the Wear and South and expenditure of that district, which after being discussed was adopted also. The General Secretary then appropriate that in accordance with the last in the las Durham, submitted a balance sheet of the income and announced that in accordance with instructions which he received at a previous meeting, he submitted the rules to the inspction of Feargus O'Connor, E.q., and the Editor of the Star, who each pronounced them in perfect accordance with law (providing the 17th article was omitted), and he now held in his hand the corrected copy returned to him by those gentlemen. Yet although he was perfectly satisfied as to the legality, he would suggest some trifling alteration which would not at all interfere in a legal point of view. Mr. Brophy contended that notwithstanding the high authority upon which the secretary confided, he thought that some of the articles were very ambiguous, and might be construed into being coutrary to law, in the event of a prosecution being raised against the society—he would therefore suggest another alight; he remained in his carriage till the head of code of rules to the consideration of the delegates. Mr. Martin Jude, proposed a third code, each of which was duly seconded, and a lengthy discussion ensued on the relative merits of each code, when it was agreed that a ther ne joined it at all. committee of nine be now appointed to consider each, and select a complete series of rules to be submitted for the adoption of the delegates. The following gentlemen were then appointed, viz., Mesara, D. Swallow, B Embleton, Thos. Greives, Thos. Smith, Samuel Mann, Martin Jude, P. M. Brophy, and Alex. Stoves. The committee then retired to consider the rules, and the delegates having disposed of a good deal of local business, adjourned at eight o'clock, until half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE FOLLOWING SUMS WERE COLLECTED.* Springwell 0 19 0 Gosforth 1 3 102 North Elswick 0 6 10 Pemberton 0 10 7 West Cramlington 1 4 0 Seghill 0 19 6 5 ... 0 8 4 Thornley 0 7 33 Саявор Queringten 0 8 3 Benwell 0 13 103 Ellomore 0 4 73 Waskington... ... 0 9 1 Jarrow 0 12 8 West Moor 1 0 0 Six Mile Bridge 0 12 104 Winlaton 0 9 0 Felling 0 5 4 0 11 0 G20080 Norwood 0 6 4 Andrea's House 0 4 2 Haswell 1 0 0 South Moor 0 4 113 Oxbill Oxhill ... South Shields 0 2 2 2 2 2 ... 0 1 $3\frac{1}{2}$... 0 15 9 A Friend Tremdon ... $0 10 5\frac{1}{2}$ Wm Gates 0 1 0 Old Cramlington ...

TUESDAY .- The delegates resumed their sitting this morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Mr. Hunter was called to the chair; the minutes of yesterday's meeting having been read by Mr. Secretary Hall (the General Secretary being absent on the Rules Committee) were confirmed, and the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, ably discussed for and against, and ultimately agreed to:-" That the balance sheets adopted at yesterday's sitting be immediately printed, that each delegate may have an opportunity of laying them before their constituents." "That 100 copies be struck off for that purpose, that each delegate may receive one copy, and that James Sinclair be instructed to get them done immediately." "That a committee be now appointed to see that they are uniformly transcribed on one large sheet ready for the press." "That The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of the districts of the Type and Wear be divided into the following sub-districts, with the place of meeting for each sub-district, and that a copy of the same be attached to each copy of the balance sheet, with an understanding that each society within six miles of such ren- The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of dezvous will appoint delegates to attend all district

being given. Names of districts and places of meeting for the first time:-1. Wingate Grange District, at Mr. Thomas Waddle's, The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Wingate. 2. Shincliffe District, Mr. Thomas Smith's, Mason's Arms, Ghincliffe Banktop. 3. Houghton-le-Spring District, Fox and Hounds, Het-

Sheldon District, Mr. William Dixon's, Cockton 5. Oxhill District, Mr. William Newton's, Oxhill.

6. Wreckenton, Mr. John Henderson's Wreckenton. 7. Jarrow, Mr. William Wilson's, Jarrow.

1. Bedlington. Mr. Robert Potter's, Turk's Head Inn Bedlington. 2. East Holywell, Mr. Robert Blackburn's, Eursden. 3. Wallsend, Mr Robert Leck, Wallsend. 4. Fawdon, Mr. J. Purvis, Duke of Wellington Inn

Kenton. 5. North Elswick, Lord Hill Inn, top of Gallowgate Newcastle.

"That the coal hewers throughout the whole trades be restricted to earn no more (by coal hewing) than three shillings per day." "That each district delegate meeting have the power to appoint their own lecturers and draw out his route." "That the reasonable expences of the President and Tressurer from Yorkshire and back be liquidated out of the general fund of the society." "That a public general meeting of the miners of Northumberland and Durham be held on Shadon's Hill, been observed, those who at first seemed to feel the Blackfell, on Saturday, the 13th of May, at twelve depest, gave way to the desire for creature comforts rived at the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel, the doors were closed at ten trated with an excellent Portrait of the Author, and the chapel at the chape o'clock at noon; that Feargus O Conner. E.q., Thomas —for all along the line of road, from the Cemetery, minutes past eleven o'clock, and the ceremony com-Duncombe, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Thomas Hebbron (the friends of the people) be respectfully invited to attend and such like, appeared to be reaping a rich harvest. the public meeting on Shadon's Hill on that day, and The procession, when seen approaching from a disthat our Secretary receive instructions to that effect." tance, presented a most striking and picturesque ap-At this state of the proceedings the committee entered pearance, with the long line of carriages gradually the hall with the code of rules which they had prepared. The General Secretary read the first nine waving above the casques of the military escort. A articles, which were ably discussed seriatim and adopted. slight accident delayed its march at the commence-When the tenth was about to be read, one of the delegates proposed that the meeting adjourn until Wedof the mourning coaches, became restive; but the nesday morning at nine o'clock, which was agreed to, after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his nued to advance.

appears to have been specified, but was obliterated by the deepest silence. the seal; and this complaint applies generally to the letters of our Newcastle correspondent, who generally contrives to stick a large wafer upon some important violence or excess, and was in every way suited to part of his manuscript. Perhaps he will endeavour to the solemn occasion. be a little more careful in future.]

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday week, an accident occurred in a quarry near Glossop, Derbyshire, by which a young man named James Bowden lost his life. In the quarry it is usual for the men to loosen the rocks by blasting and undermining; and it appears that part of the stone had been undermined the night previous to the day on which the o'clock large bodies of the police were seen proceedaccident occurred. Some of the rock had fallen ing up the Edgware-road, towards Kensal Green, down, but a large piece at the top was left pro- and at six the whole of the Harrow-road, from the jecting a considerable way beyond the rest of the rock. The workmen observed this, and some of lined on each side by the policemen. The road, even John Mabe, a butcher, residing at Templeton, near them went on the top to examine whether it was as early as six o'clock, was thronged by carriages, Narberth, was apprehended under a magistrate's safe; and seeing no crack, they thought it would carts, cabs, vans, and vehicles of every description, not be dangerous to allow it to remain. The men all loaded with persons attired in deep mourning. default of payment of the penalty, the constable had been at work there for some time after this, proceeding towards the Cemetery. The number of The Vice Chamberlain proceeded to convey him to the county gaol at Had been at work there for some time after this, proceeding towards the Cemetery. The number of Lord E. Bruce) jecting rock, when another of the workmen, who see. All along the road there were platforms, stages, observed that it was loosening, and likely to fall, and booths, in the process of erection, and notices expressed his determination " not to go to gaol at cried out to him to run away; but, before he could were conspicuously placarded at almost every house all events." After some time a cart was procured, escape, the stone, which weighed about two tons, along the route, informing the public that they and Mabe placed therein in the custody of three came down, striking the deceased, and knocking could be accommodated with seats to view the proconstables, having been previously handcuffed. him against the wheelbarrow. He was much hurt, cession. The general price demanded for a seat They proceeded about three miles on the Haverford- but life was not extinct; and, on a surgeon being was 5s. Wheat, Barley, and Beans to this day's market. West Road, when the prisoner jumped out of the sent for, he recommended that the man should be The Wheat trade has been slow at an advance of 1s. cart, and made directly towards the river Cleddy, but at last week's rates a good extent of business might have been done. The malting season constables. After a struggle of some minutes in lingered there till Sunday night, when he died. An arrounds. A large space, sufficient it was said to having nearly closed, the demand for Barley was the river, the prisoner sunk to rise no more, and mited at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. In other the constable with difficulty made his escape from a price of material alteration.

| Constables After a struggle of some minutes in lingered there till Sunday night, when he died. An prosent was held on the body on Thursday last, grounds. A large space, sufficient it was said to inquest was held on the body on Thursday last, before Mr. Chapman, the borough coroner, and the constable with difficulty made his escape from a price of the constable with difficulty made his escape from a processor of the constable with difficulty made his escape from a jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

NEWCASTLE.—A general meeting of delegates | THE FUNERAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS / was accommodated. The exterior of the chapel, A Gentleman (Sir C. Young) carrying his Sceptre. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

> (From the London Papers of Thursday.) The funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex took place this morning, with all the honours and ceremony due to his exalted rank, though, as his remains were interred in a public cemetry, the obsequies did not present all the state and page-

antry of a Royal interment. Some rain had fallen in the night, and as the early part of the morning was dull and gloomy, some apprehensions were felt lest the weather should prove unfavourable during the marshalling the procession wore on, the sun shone brilliantly and a brighter or which gave to the dust the remains of him who so long dwelt among them, honoured and beloved by all. The ceremony of lying in state closed yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, and in the few hours during which the public were admitted, no less than 25,000 persons passed through the chamber of state.

Along the line of road through which the procession was expected to pass, the most extensive preparations had been made for the accommodation of the public, far more extensive indeed than the quasi private character of the funeral would seem to warrant. The scaffoldings and galleries raised at every point at which a view could be obtained were, t was calculated, capable of holding 10,000 persons. In the Palace the preparations for the funeral were all completed at an early hour. A body of the A division of police were in attendance, under the direction of Inspector May, and by their exertions the greatest good order was observed, notwithstanding the arrival of the carriages that joined the melancholy procession. These arrivals commenced as early as a quarter to seven o'clock, and continued ill nearly eight. We have given the names of the Lord Howick arrived in the same carriage at a quarter past seven; Lord Morpeth and Lord Palmerston came somewhat later; they each appeared in the

Windsor uniform. Soon after seven o'clock the Duke of Cambridge alighted from his carriage; he wore a mourning cloak, with the star and collar of the Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Colonel Keate and Baron Knesebeck.

As the company alighted at the grand entrance, they were received in the hall by the heralds, Mr. Ashton Blunt and Mr. Pullman, in full costume. The Duke of Wellington rode up some time before the procession was formed, but his Grace did not the line moved on, when the horses were ordered forward, but what place the Duke occupied in the cortege we were unable to ascertain, or even, whe-

At ten minutes before eight, two troops of the Royal Horse Guards arrived, under the command of Captain Pitt; the band of the regiment accompanied them with the kettle-drums muffled with crape. They drew up in line in front of the entrance. The Royal carriages that attended the funeral had taken their place in the avenue which joins the road leading up to the entrance, ready to fall into their proper

place in the line as it moved off. At eight o'clock the head of the line began its progress, the whole filing from the entrance in the

A detachment of Cavalry, and a Military Band. A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages of his late Royal Highness. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were Dr. Chambers and Dr. Holland, the Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which Royal Highness. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains of his late Royal Highness. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Royal Family. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Queen Dowager. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of his late Royal Highness. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which

were the Heralds. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Lord and Groom in Waiting on his Royal Highness, Prince Albert. A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Vice-Chamberlain and the Lord and Groom

in Waiting to the Queen. by six horses, the Servants in deep mourning, in which was the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, borne by one

of the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and accompanied by Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen, Escort THE HEARSE Escort Drawn by eight horses,

Cavalry. Cavalry. adorned with Escutcheons of his Late Royal Highness's Arms. Escourt to Escourt to A Mourning Coach, Escort to the Chief Mourner. with six the Chief Mourner. Escort to

horses, in which were THE CHIEF MOURNER, attended by

Breadalbane. The carriage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The carriage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Cambridge. meetings held in their sub-districts upon due notice. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness. A detachment of Cavalry.

Edward Agar Ellice, Sir Moses Montefiore, the the Church of England.

lane, through the Queen's-road, into the Uxbridge- Lord Cottenham, Lord Morpeth, Lord Oranmore, road, until it reached the Harrow-road. The utmost | Lord Nugent, and the Earl of Redesdale. Upwards order prevailed amongst the vast multitude which of thirty private clossed carriages followed. had assembled, and each individual seemed to be imlued advocate and friend. Like soldiers' funcrals-after the last sad rites had right cloister.

The whole way was throughout lined with a dense mass of people: and the crowd, though somewhat noisy, as crowds must ever be, while awaiting the *[The purpose for which the collection was made arrival of the procession, maintained at its approach The conduct of the people was indeed most order-

ly: it was remarkable for the absence of any vulgar At half-past ten o'clock the procession reached the Cemetery, where the most popular Prince of the House of Brunswick had chosen a grave among the

people.

K ENSAL-GREEN-THE CEMETERY. Admission to the Cemetery was only obtained by means of tickets issued by the General Cemetery Company. No one was admitted to the Cemetery after eight o'clock this morning. As early as five Uxbridge-road to the gates of the Cemetery was

The public were admitted to the Cemetery through

and of the two cloisters adjoining it, were hung with black cloth. The cloisters were fitted up as ante-

with superfine black cloth. There was scarcely sufficient space within the chapel for the accommodation of the mourners. his train borne by one of his Reyal Highness's Through the kindness of one of the gentlemen connected with the Cemetery we were enabled to obtain admission to the chapel before the procession arrived, but after the internal arrangements had been completed. The whole of the interior, with the exception of the fluted column, was hung with black. and light was admitted through the painted window at the end. The effect produced by the reflection of and its progress to the tomb; but as the hours this coloured light from the elegant roof of the chapel, more levely May morning never shed its beauty on beautiful. In the centre of the chapel was the on the black hangings, was extremely pictures que and the groves and avenues of Kensington than that descending bier, on which the coffin was placed, and which is lowered by machinery, into the catacombs below, where the coffin was removed from it and deposited, until the mausoleum shall be prepared for its reception. The machinery for lowering this descending bier is of admirable construction. At the proper period of the service, the bier with the coffin descends into the catacombs below witho t noise. So admirably does the machinery work, that not even a click is heard. This is a great improvement in the working of this machine, which is of

recent introduction. A handsome canopy of black cloth, ornamented with velvet and plumes was erected over the bier. All the seats in the chapel were hung with brack cloth. Beneath the painted window, and consequently immediately at the head of the coffin, was an escutcheon of the Royal Arms. Up to seven o'clock but few persons had arrived at the cemetery. but between seven and eight they poured in rapidly, by eight o'clock upwards of 10,000 persons were assembled within the barricades in front of the chapel. The assistants of Mr. Banting, the undertaker, arrived about seven o'clock, and proceeded at once to complete the necessary arrangements in the chapel and catacombs. The carriage of Colonel Tynte, one of his Royal Highnesses's executors arrived at eight o'clock, and remained in waiting until after the ceremony was over. Shortly after eight o'clock, the chief mourner. Sir C. Young, Garter Principal King at Arms, arrived in full uniform and proceeded at once to the

Shortly before nine o'clock M'Kay, the piper of his late Royal Highness, arrived, and took his sta- body. tion in the cloisters. He was immediately followed by a detachment of the 1st Grenadier Guards, which, Royal Family, and also the Executors of his late Royal having formed at the centre of the avenue, filed off Highness. to the right, and eventually took up their position in The other persons composing the procession were front of the cloisters adjoining the chapel. They arranged on either side of the chapel, the Pages having were accompanied by the ensign of the regiment filed off at the entrance. bearing the regimental colours. At nine o'clock the Lieurenant-Colonel, the Major.

and the Adjutant of the Hon. Artillery Company the Bishop of Norwich having concluded the burist arrived, and were set down at the entrance to the service, the Girter Principal King of Arms pronounced Chapel. They were immediately followed by the the style of his late Royal Highness. Right Hon. the Earl of Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, who arrived in a carriage drawn by four solemnity wore their collars, with white rosettes. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich arrived also at nine o'clock, and followed the Earl Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, and the of Delawarr into the chapel. From this hour those Duke of Somerset. having the right of entree into the Chapel centinued | Immediately after the ceremony Prince Albert entered to arrive in rapid succession. Amongst the earliest his carriage, preceded and followed by an escort of arrivals we noticed Sir Edward Knatchbull, the the Horse Guards, and proceeded at a rapid may Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord towards Buckingham Palace. Most of the Nobility Wharncliffe, the Lord Chancellor, Sir H. Hardinge, who took part in the ceremonial left immediately after Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir | wards in their private carriages. R. Peel, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Dean | His late Royal Highness's piper, M'Kay, and

The Lord Chamberlain shortly after his arrival of his Royal Highness's kindness and consideration engaged in conversation with Colonel Stanhope, the for them. officer in command of the detachment of the Grena- The ceremonial was concluded shortly before twelve dier Guards, and immediately afterwards the detach- o'clock, and the grave closed for ever over one who ment was marched from its station along the enjoyed as much of the honour and respect, and, perwere the Medical Attendants, &c. of his late barricades, so as completely to obstruct the view of falls to the lot of Princes. Illustrious not merely by the public. This alteration was met with loud cries courtesy, but by the qualities equally of his head and of "Shame, shame!" by those assembled, and on heart, the memory of the Duke of Sussex will be were the Vicar and Curate of the parish of Ken- his Lordship perceiving the effect of stationing them revered by the philanthropists, when that of men in front of the barricades, he immediately commu- equally illustrious in rank, but who have abused or nicated with Colonel Stanhope, when they were neglected their opportunity of doing good, shall be ordered to resume their former position. The order sunk in oblivion or remembered only with scorn. On gave great satisfaction to all the spectators present. | leaving the cemetery we found a detachment of life At half past nine precisely the bell of the cemetery Guards stationed as a guard of honour at the gate, and began to toll, announcing that the procession had at a short distance up the Harrow-road, there was a left the Palace, and continued to toll every minute detachment of Horse Guards, with a military band until the ceremony was completed.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

ness Prince Albert, attended by his suite, arrived in the procession had passed. The fineness of the day a carriage and four. His Royal Highness looked contributed, no doubt, greatly to the increase of the exceedingly pale, and seemed much affected. His number of pedestrians. Royal Highness was immediately preceded by His Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who, with his suite, arrived in a Royal carriage The Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn and four. His Serene Highness accompanied Prince Albert into the chapel.

The detachment of Guards presented arms as their Royal and Serene Highnesses passed. His Royal Highness was immediately followed by Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Steward.

The Cabinet Ministers present all wore the Windsor uniform, with broad black scarfs. The Directors of the Cemetery Cempany, attired in deep mourning, with silk scarfs and hat-bands, were in attendance at the chapel, shortly after seven L register of the leading events in social and o'clock. The Directors and their triends were accom- moral progress, and a guide to the people how to modated underneath the chapel portico, on either elevate themselves in the scale of being, and to side of the entrance, and in the open cloisters.

At half-past ten the funeral procession entered and future happiness. Every important fact relating the cemetery by the grand entrance. The Bishop of to the mental, moral, and social reformation of the Norwich and the chaplain of the cemetery then ap- people will be duly recorded; the subject of educapeared at the door of the chapel in full canonicals. tion will occupy a prominent position; the employ-Immediately behind stood Sir Robert Peel, the ment of the people on the land will be fully discussed; Duke of Buccleuch, and the other Cabinet Ministers. the leading facts of phrenology and Mesmerism These personages received the procession at the door. will have a regular corner; and contributions eluci-The carriages as they arrived drew up at the door of datory of the various topics introduced for discusthe chapel, and those who were to form part of the sion will be gladly inserted. The Editor will have mournful procession were arranged in their places assistance from several talented contributors, besides

by the Lord Chamberlain's officers. ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION.

At ten minutes before eleven the hearse, drawn by eight black horses, containing the body, and chronicled, if forwarded for insertion. adorned with escutcheons, arrived fat the chapel door. The magnificent coffin was borne into the chapel by twelve men, who seemed to bend beneath the approaching Congress of the Rational Society; the heavy weight. We understood the weight of American Society of Universal Inquiry and Reform; the coffin was nearly 9 cwt. The hearse was fol-Private carriages of the nobility and private friends lowed by a mourning coach with six horses, in of the Royal Duke, invited to attend the which was the chief mourner, his Royal Highness solemnity; containing the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness apthe Marquis of Clarendon, Lord Yarborough, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Yarborough, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord J. Russell, Lord Morpeth, He looked dreadfully pale, and wept bitterly. The However, Lord Pulmeraton, Lord Pred Richard and Stewart. Lord Howick, Lord Pulmerston, Lord Fred. Bishop of Norwich and the chaplain of the cere-Gordon, Lord Adolphus Fitzelarence, Lord mony preceded the body into the chapel, reading the Liverpool. Nugent, Lord Cottenham, Lord Dunmore, Hon. opening sentences of the solemn Funeral Service of

Hanoverian Minister, Baron Rothschild, Dean The following Noblemen and Gentlemen followed of Ely, Colonel Fox, Lord Marcus Hill, Mr. in their private carriages:—The Duke of Welling-Tufnell, Lord Scarborough, Lord Dinorben, and ton, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Zetland, Viscount Duncannon, The mournful procession moved along Church. Lord Falmerston, Lord J. Russell, Lord Howick, The procession was escorted to the chapel door pressed with a sense that he had lost a kind and va- by two detachments of the Horse Guards, which filed off, as did the different carriages, round the

> All those having the right of entree having ar-The following was the ceremonial within the

chapel:-At the entrance to the Chapel, the different personages taking part in the funeral ceremony alighted mencing with Candice, and to contain all these from their carriages, when the mournful procession celebrated Tales. In Penny Nos. and Fourpenny moved in the following order:—
Pages of his late Royal Highness.

Medical attendants of his late Royal Highness. The Curate of Kensington. Vicar of Kensington. Secretary, Librarian, &c., of his late Royal Highness. Chaplains of his late Royal Highness Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of work having been reprinted, all the Numbers may Kent.

(Sir George Couper, Bart.)
Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. (Sir Samuel G. Higgins, K.C.H.)
Equerry of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Equerries of the Queen Dowager. Equerries of the Queen.
Equerries of his late Royal Highness. Herald.

Groom in Waiting Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Prince Albert. Groom in Waiting to the Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Queen. Herald. The Chaplain to the Cemetery. The Bishop of Nor-

Herald. The Master of the Horse the to The Lord Queen. Steward. (Earl of Jersey.) (Earl of Liverpool.) Herald. The Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Delawarr) Her Majesty's Household. Her Majesty's Household.

THE CORONET of his late Royal Highness, upon a Black Velvet Cushion, Borne by one of the Equerries of his late Royal Highness.
THE BUDY. Covered with a Black Velvet Pall,

Adorned with Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms. Garter Principal of Arms.

The Chief Mourner, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, rooms, and, like the interior of the chapel, were hung in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon,

and wearing the Collar of that Order. Equerries. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, attended by his Royal Highness's Groom of the Stole (Marquis of Exeter) and Treasurer (Mr. G. E. Anson); the train of his

Royal Highness borne by one of the Equeries of his Royal Highness (Colonel Bouverie). His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order; his train borne by gentleman.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; his train borne by a gentleman. The executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness, (Lord Dinorben, Colonel Tynte, and

Mr. Walker.) The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Wharnchiffe, Lord Stanley, Earl of Haddington, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Earl of Ripon, and the other Cabinet Ministers. Personal Friends of his late Royal Highness

Among whom were the Duke of Somerset, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Zetland, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Duncannon, Lord John Russell, &c.

Staff of the Artillery Company. Upon entering the chapel the body was placed on a platform, and the coronet and cushion laid apor the coffin. The chief mourner (his Royal Highness the Dake of Cambridge) sat at the head of the corpse, the

supporters standing on each side. The Princes of the Royal Family, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, sat near The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the corpse. The Supporters of the Pall stood on each side of the

The Train Bearers stood behind the Princes of the

The part of the service before the interment having been read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, and

The Knights of the several Orders present at the

The Pall-bearers were the Duke of Wellington, the

Paul, Lord Ingestrie, Sir W. Martins, Deputy indeed all his late Royal Highness's servants, seemed Chamberlain, Earl Jersey, Master of the Horse, &c. deeply affected. They all spoke in the highest terms

(mounted). The road all the way to town was crowded with pedestrians. The stages and platforms erected on the road were deserted, and many of them had been At a quarter before ten o'clock His Royal High- entirely removed in less than a quarter of an hour after

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