TO THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH, AND ALL THOSE WHO LIVE BY INDUSTRY ON THE LAND.

As the starving people have had more than enough of theory, speculation, and promise, their hungry minds must henceforth be directed to matters of practice. For this reason, and knowing that to make a whole nation happy each man must really esteen himself as an essential part of society, I have preferred presenting my notions of happiness in an aggregate of happy individuals, to the usual practice of guessing at means for producing national gratues, and inferring therefrom that all must be

Now, if "national greatness" means an excess of and which four acres would not require: therefore as the readers of the Mercury. This is but fair. One hundred square yards will therefore produce England is truly "great." My notion, however, is £5 6s. 8d. an acre, instead of £1; and taxes of surdities." Let us have those statements over again, and FOUR ACRES 5,160 bushels. that poverty brought on by willing idleness is the town land at 10s., instead of perhaps 2s. for usual and also the Mercury's REFUTATION of them; and Potatoes are now selling, from the Boats at by care know that every labouring man in England, tages, that a man by 47 days' work upon dear land an answer. Here then is the Mercury's article, is. 13d the bushel of 72lbs. or nearly ail, are willing to work for a decent sub- can earn £57 3s. 4d. through individual independence.

call it what they please, I call it slavery. That is, of sixty-three days' work, four acres will proprovided the man employed is compelled to work duce £305 worth, with an expenditure of 252 ing for himself. The case is far different, when £5 6s. 8d. an acre, or £21 6s. 8d. for four acres: both doors are open, and when the workman may £2 for taxes; £2 for seed; and £2 for wear and enter at which he pleases—the natural door, which tear. Thus a man can, by moderate labour, earn in guished success. is the land, or the artificial door, which is the good solid stuff, better than silver or gold or notes, factory. In such case, the standard of wages esta- £305 worth. in the free labour, or natural, market, On referring to Mr. Linton's table you will find renders the man who works in the artificial market that more than one-third of the entire is under from choice, just as independent as his neighbour. grass; and may be therefore said to be useless. the one by which you may enter the free-labour market, would bring the whole four acres into spade cultivamarket. If A goes in by one, and B by the other, £5 for straw. A in the natural market establishes a price for his Moreover, I do not allow anything for a moment's hbour under which B nue Nor work in the arti- labour of any of the family of a four-acre farmer.

reiterate until I make you love freedom and hate ready to preserve the high rent of £5 6s. 8d. for

than that laid down in Mr. Linton's very admirable, the one-third from £305 the net produce, and what

DEAR SIR,—According to Mr. O'Connor's request, per annum, for one man's moderate, wholesome be paid!' I have sent you a correct statement of the average pro-duce of my experiment on the land for the last four labour. Now, who will deny this? No man can; I have 4 021 square yards of land, divided into four parts, with crops as follows:-

No 1-825 square yards, first crop potatoes, second grop Swedish turning. all your foreign customers put together can furnish: Ascendant."-Leeds Mercury, May 6th, 1843. Na 2-923 square yards, first crop cabbages, second

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

m Number 1 will take the place of Number 2, and Number 2 will take the place of Number 3, and Number sters having that portion of land laid up in ridges in FOR FOOD!! November that I shall want for potatoes in the following spring, and each portion of land has in its turn what I term a winter fallow.

produce of quantity and value for one year:-

Nac land 2 contains 1.748 square yards: Drodure 140 bushels of potatoes, at 1s. per No. 1 and 3 contains 1,748 square yards

pinted with Swedish turnips, at the rate of gir in the square yard, averaging in weight 41bs. each; total weight, 18 tons, 15 cwt, at 152 per Not 2 and 3 contains 1,846 square yards,

planted with cabbages, at the rate of for in the square yard; average weight 41b. each; total weight, 13 tons 4 cwt. sold at 28 cabbages for 1s. 13 3 9

I give this statement as the selling price that it may year, is 31 tons 15 cwt, or 15 cwt. per week for fortytwo weeks. The other ten weeks they are fed on. gram by mowing it as it becomes fit. I find the aver-He quantity of milk produced from the two cows tion of labour to the land, in all law and fairness in two, but planted before they begin to sprout; to be twenty quarts per day for forty-six weeks, must be the property of the nation; and may be "2nd. Ashtop potatoes, cut in two, but allowing each cow to remain dry for six weeks every

8,000,000 of the present population.

"Great, glorious, and free,

The Mercury extracts my statement of Mr. Lin-

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Iwenty quarts of milk per day weeks at twopence per quas Iwo calves, the produce of each lib bushels of potatoes la. per b	5 3	13 0 0	4 0 0			
Total of produce for one year .				62	13	4
Cost of production for one yes	7 —					
	£	8.	đ.			
Rent of land	4	0	0			
Taxes	0	10	0			
47 days' labour at 3s. per day	7	1	0			
Three tens of oat straw, or if deducted from the selling	0	10	0			
Price of manning	5	0	0			
West and tear of implements	•	10	ŏ			

I have a boar pig, a breeding sow, and several other ing liberality and philanthropy were to look at home pin that live chiefly from the refuse during the and really do something for the poor, which their "6th. Prince Regent potatoes, the size of a Mr. Editor, I am very glad to see from Mr. O'Con-

£17 11 0

and kitters that he is determined to combine the plan that the day of regeneration was at hand. A decayed sprout d extere farms with National Organisation. I am nation cannot, however, be revived in a day. But as as to leave only one eye for a plant; very weak quite convinced that the People's Charter will be thanks, everlasting thanks, to the ever glorious and somer obtained by such a combination than by any immortal Father Mathew, and to Mr. O'Connell's cricket-ball, cut in two, but sprouted one inch. other means that I am yet acquainted with. I shall be very happy to render every assistance that is in my new exertions, through the opened eyes of Ireland power to obtain so desirable an object. I am, dear Sir,

Four's truly,

JOHN LINTON.

Selby, April 26th, 1843.

Now from the above you learn that Mr. Linton holds three-fourths of an acre of ground, for which he pays a rent of £4 a year, or at the rate of nibble already. The Leeds Mercury, of last week, expense of £17 lld. For the sake of argument, least effectual substitute for criticism, and is in gene-years, and the last crop has been the best. and to allow all latitude for discussion, I will ral used as a substitute for argument. Will the "Our correspondent formerly sent us an account of 10 hermer pays for his holding a rent of £5 6s. 8d. an and undertake to shake hope in its result! No! Every here, or £21 6s. 8d. for the whole four acres, being man knows that our friend of the Mercury is the s. &d. more than the actual value. I make "red-herring" drag of the capitalist, and that he 28 lbs. this admission merely for the purpose of strength- looks with horror and disgust upon any project Ening my oft-repeated assertion, that with a retail, which has for its object the emancipation of those market for land, rent is one of the most unim- upon whose poverty, destitution, and want of legal perian; considerations; while in the wholesale protection, the capitalist and adventurer fattens. A markes is becomes all important, and for this free labour market is, to our Mercurial friend, just reason, a large portion is always in an unproductive what pure practical religion would be to the Bench of State for want of the application of a sufficiency Bishops and their spiritual staff. of labour, and that portion cannot bear an equal mount of rent with the productive portion, ton's doings with his little-more-than three roods of In the case of a farming labourer thus occupying land, for the purpose of having a sneer at the whole three-fenrils of an acre, the account would stand Land question. Will he dare to contradict the state-

	Preduce	∡ .			62 13	Ā	Mr. Linton's own hand, as to what those doings are! Will he dare to shew the fallacy of the argu-	•
	Expenditure and rent	 A	0	0	02 10		ment I have built upon the facts Mr. Linton has	4
	I AI COL RAY			-			furnished us with? I should like to see him try!	٠
	D990		10	-			He may be able to write or rather compile "Histories	
	rear and tear of imple-						of the Cotton Trade;" or weave together the names	
	ments	0	10	0			and professions of a town into a street "Directory," but I doubt very much his capability of preducing	•
	Which Total expence	5	10	0			either petatoes or cabbages from the land. And it is	•
:	Which deducted from total proper annum.	duce.	leav	rea a	£57 3s. 4	ld.	rather too much for him to infer, that because he	•

Of course I leave out the forty-seven days work, to every one else! tre, which requires £5 worth of straw for manure, Star have the benefit of his "profundity," as well, to the bushel.

Louthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843.

every word of it :of pearly and would work hard if the produce of their Now, we have only three-fourths of an acre in the "CHARTIST PROSPECTS.—That very profound poli san labour was secured to them, I look for such above table; but take a whole acre, as I wish to lead tician and political economist, Mr. Feargus O'Conchanges as will produce real national greatness, the young mind gradually on; and you will find that nor, is at present engaged in developing a plan for if three-fourths of an acre produces £57 3s. 4d. with followers, and for securing the success of the Char-Such a change never can be effected by other forty-seven days' work, an acre will produce ter. This scheme is beautifully simple, and is commeans than free labour. When one man employs £76 5s. with sixty-three days' work. And if an prehended in the single sentence—" Get possession another and makes profit of his labour, let others acre produce £76 5s. worth, with an expenditure of the land." Not all the land, that is unnecessary: but each Chartist is to buy or rent four acres. Having accomplished this object, he is to set about the cultivation of his farm, and the following he is for another because he has not the means of work- days work; that is, £305 clear above rent, assured will be the reward of his labours: a large ironfounder, of the name of Linton, at Selby, in Yorkshire, the Chartists are told, cultivates three roods of land, near the town of Selby, with distin-And now, says Feargus, for the result of his

experiment;'-(we quote Mr. O'Connor's own words) - upon this three-quarters of an acre he last year fed two cows and eight pigs, besides a quantity of poultry, and had vegetables for his table. We will suppose the eight pigs to consume as much as two hollow! His "monstrous mass of absurdities" are You will observe that I am against any, the You have also to bear in mind that a man has, say cows, in order that we come to something like a of an acre, and he gives his labourer 3s. a-day for each of them. every day's work. Leaving out, then, everything the other by which you may enter the artificial tion, and obviate the necessity of an expenditure of but the four cows, see what the profit of nineteen days labour leaves, for that is, I understand, the number of days' work required for all Mr. Linton's operanow sell his labour for fifteen shillings a-week, he save and except his share of the overplus after con- considers himself a happy man; and let us see by this Never mind, if I am tedious and surfeit you with sumption produced by the 100 acres of common scale what it would be worth. We must not suprepetition upon repetition. I mean to repeat and ground. Now I am ready to sink all that: I am pose that Mr. Linton's bad ground possesses any and eight pigs. For the sake of simplicity, in that charm beyond that which labour can communicate, land worth no more than £1. I am ready to admit an acre. He feeds, or could feed, four cows. Supand the following is the result upon three quarters of supposed the eight pigs to consume as much as two l now proceed to show how national greatness can the taxes, as if all was corporation land. I am ready pose each cow to give six quarts of milk at a meal, be produced by individual independence. Although I to make 302 days' labour equivalent to 252 days' for the six summer months, at 2d. per quart, each m prepared with practice upon a much larger scale labour. 1 am ready to deduct £105, or more than cow produces £18 4s. worth of milk; but to be elesr, and satisfactory account, yet I prefer, in the do I find? Why, that it leaves £200 per annum ! labour, and 15s. rent, for this land is not worth more first instance, arguing from that simple table; and But. I will take off one-half of that, and still conti- than £1 the acre, or 15s. for three quarters of an here will have it inserted for immediate reference: - nue all the responsibility, and what then do I find a scree. Now four acres cultivated in the same way, Why that after all, it leaves sound, good, whole-

> no man dare.
>
> Well, but, says an upholder of "national greatness,"
> What is to become of our foreign trade? My answer.
>
> What is to become of our foreign trade? My answer.
>
> Now, who will deny this? No man can; but the first any fixed in Europe can be imposed upon by this monstrous of the trial.
>
> Mr. O'Congo on rising was received by deatening before my Lord Leach—(great laughter). He so ignorant as to be imposed upon by this monstrous of the trial.
>
> Mr. O'Congo on rising was received by deatening before my Lord Leach—(great laughter). He cheers. He said he had not had an opportunity of then went through the principal features of the trial.
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> Mr. O'Congo on rising was received by deatening before my Lord Leach—(great laughter). He cheers. He said he had not had an opportunity of then went through the principal features of the trial.
>
> Mr. O'Congo on rising was received by deatening before my Lord Leach—(great laughter). He cheers. He said that several persons had asked him since went down to Lancaster He said that several persons had asked him since to try the Government for conspiracy—(loud cheers). he published his letters on the Land, if he intended to the principal features of the trial.
>
> Well, but, says an upholder of "national greatness," and is it further possible that the principal features of the trial.
>
> Well, but, says an upholder of "national greatness," and is it further possible that of three roods of land, and say that Mr. Linton only be the principal features of the trial.
>
> Mr. O'Cong of the land, and say that the principal features of the trial. What is to become of our foreign trade? My answer a political sect? which is in due time to swallow up is THERE is a home market, greater than the market all other political parties, and to become Lord of the

and as foreigners look to themselves, let English- Now, it might, in all conscience, be considered a No 3-923 square yards, first crop cabbages, second men. Irishmen, and Scotchmen now look a full answer to the above specimen of Mercurial little to themselves. "O, but" says a Malthusian, "profundity" to adduce the statement of Mr. Linton, you would have too much beef, and pork, and mut- as to what he has actually done with his little more than I get the crops every year from Numbers 1, 2, 3, and ton, and milk, and hides, and fruit, and poultry, and three roods of ground. It might be considered, and Number 4 always remains sward. The above is the eggs, and butter, and cheese; and the foreigners would be, a full crushing answer to this sneering "Poorder of the crops for this year. Next year the crops do not want those." My answer to that is, better litical economist," to show that when Mr. Linton's have a surplus of food than a surplus of paupers. three roods, partly cultivated, leaves £57, after pay-I will take the place of Number 1, and so on every year Better to bury the fat ox, as overplus, THAN TO BE ment of a "BACK-rent," and payment of taxes too, as phermately; so that I have a regular rotation of crops, COMPELLED TO DIG UP THE MURRAINED COW well as for seed, and wear and tear of implements.— FOUR ACRES cultivated in the same manner, and bear-Before I saw Mr. Linton's admirable table, you ing the same rate of expence, Would leave £305!! will bear in mind that I had roughly estimated the as I have conclusively shewn in the foregoing part The following are the particulars of each crop, and profit of a labourer at £300 per annum. You will of this letter. This, I say, might be considered whi I have found from practice to be the average also recollect that in my letters to the Irish Land- and would be, a sufficient answer. But I will not lords, I only spoke of 280 days' labour in the year; leave it there. I will not content myself with that £ s d so that upon the whole you will find I have not been statement and that shewing. Mr. Linton is not the only one who has been trying experiments with I now come to take another view, and for argu- small portions of land. Others have turned their ment's sake, may admit that the present owners of attention to this matter, as well as Mr. Linton; and the soil are entitled to a portion of any increased I am happy to be able to give the results of a series value that an extended application of labour would of "experiments," which fully bear out Mr. Linton's confer upon the land; and what then do we disco- statements, and are besides hard "facts" which ver? Why just this; that land not worth £1 per will take all the "profundity" of THE "Political acre in the wholesale market, is worth £5 6s. 8d. Economist" of the Mercury to overcome! Here is in the retail labour market. Now estimate the statement :-

30.000.000 acres, as now closed against labour, at £1 "GROWTH OF POTATOES, -A correspondent, who per acre rent, and you have a reatal of takes a good deal of interest in the production of pota-£30,009,000 sterling a year; estimate it at £5 an toes, and who on a former occasion furnished us with a test it by reason, and not by Mercury chop logic. 250,000,000 sterling a year; estimate it at 25 an communication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which the communication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject, sends us the following which, then, of the two persons whose condicommunication on this subject.

Condition of the two persons whose condition of the two persons whose condition of the following which the communicati of £120,000,000 sterling, which, in less than seven engaged in cultivating small plots of ground. The plan be compared with the value when the produce is con. Of £120,000,000 sterling, which, in less than seven engaged in cultivating small plots of ground. The plan country, for, by taking advantage of the law and returned to the bosom of his family; and that was to their assistance, he had been enabled to obtain an the suffering sons of toil, and that night he would meed by cattle. I have had two cows supplied with years, would pay off the whole National Debt!! You has been pursued for two years; the month of march in both years being selected for planting. In order to arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "that he would never leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the League, "this renew the covenant: "the leave nor arrest of judgment." The leave nor arrest of judgment. "But oh," said the leave nor arr

> "1st. Ashtop Potatoes, size of a hen egg, cut This overplus, created by an increased applicamade availably so, by a remission of the rent. I spronted one inch before they were planted; the merely use the figure for the purpose of showing tops were shorter and firmer than the above, and the potatoes ready for use fourteen days sooner; the trifling value of land, in its present state, as

> when ripe, few small. compared with that value which labour can confer "3rd. Ashtop potatoes, the size of a goose upon it; and also, and above all, to leave no argu- egg, planted whole, and aprouted one inch; ment unused, or unravelled, by which it can be when full grown very bushy, and few small ... proved that "labour is, in truth, the source of all "4th. Ashtop potatoes, cut in two, and wealth;" and that furthermore, the most beneficial sprouted one inch; they were ready for use fourteen days sooner than the above... ...

> use of labour will be found in its application to the "5th. Ashtop potatoes, cut in two, and land at home, when appropriated to his benefit who planted before they begun to sprout; when ripe, part small ...

Good God! if the Repeal Rent, of above £600 a- "It appears from this statement, that one Ashtep would have been! If instead of endeavouring to having made its appearance above ground, in the course transport the warm hearts and lusty sinews of the of ten or fourteen days, appear more premising than a charged. poor to savage climes, there to contend against every whole potatoe; in about a fortnight afterwards, however, difficulty that the mind can imagine, those professwill be ready for use first.

rulers dare not propose, then, indeed, might we say walnut, but planted whele, before they began to

"7th. Prince Regent potatoes, cut in pieces, so "8th Prince Regent potatoes, the size of a "9th. Prince Regent potatoes, sprouted one I trust to see the regeneration of my countrywhile, as an Irishman, I labour on the British as to leave only one eye for a plant; strong tops.

stage to make both nations what they ought to be- "11th Whole Prince Regents, the size of a child's ball, planted with long stable litter ... manure composed of ashes, road-scrapings, lime, soot, As I predicted, the growlers are beginning to night soil, &c., well mixed together.

"The land is rich black soil, clay, sand, and red earth; 84. Per acre. You find that the produce selects a scrap from one of my letters, not for of notatoes were planted in different parts of the field: he estimates at £62 13s. 4d. per annum, at an comment but for ridicule. Ridicule is perhaps the and potatoes were planted in different parts of the field;

Prince Regents, ... 30 inches." The "correspondent" is the Mercury's own; and

vouched for by the Mercury's " profound" self! ment given in last week's Star, and also in this, under it. Let us see if it does bear out both Mr. Linton system, in all its detestable reality, and the barbari-Mr. Linton's own hand, as to what those doings and myself.

One row, ten yards long, produced, of Prince furnished us with? I should like to see him try! This sort was planted in rows thirty inches apart. He may be able to write or rather compile "Histories A small plot of land, ten yards long, and ten of the Cotton Trade;" or weave together the names yards broad, making 100 square vards in all, but I doubt very much his capability of preducing 160lbs. each row; or 1,920lbs. in the whole.

either petatoes or cabbages from the land. And it is In an acre of land, there are 4,840 square yards. rather too much for him to infer, that because he If 100 square yards produce 1,920lbs, one acre lacks the knowledge how to do this, it is impossible cultivated in the same way will produce 92,926lbs.; and FOUR ACRES will produce 371,702ibs.

Walt to show what labour is worth. I only But let us see what it is that the Mercury A Bushel of potatoes is accounted to weigh Triple upon the small amount of three-fourths of an really does say. Let the readers of the Northern 72 bs. When bought by weight, 72 bs. is given Sundays, and, nowithstanding "the general's" ab- sence, take cours I with each other.

weslih, with the cotemporaneous existence of poverty, I leave that out. Then I have taken the rent at He may call statements a "monstrous mass of ab- 26g bushels; an acre will produce 1,290 bushels;

This price is extremely low; lower than has been known for a considerable period. The average price is accounted is. 6d. per bushel. I will, how- after having seen the mistake, wrote immediately to He would rather have the black hen that laid a ever, take the present market price.

£290 2s. 4d_!!!

amount of produce of rour ACRES, when cultivated pence, and the platform threepence. so as to give FIVE CROPS IN THREE YEARS at £300; and THE "Political Economist" of the Mercury exclaims "is it possible that any man in Europe can be so ignorant as to be imposed upon by to provide accommodation for as many as possible, your master?" ".God and good laws." This is the this monstrous mass of absurdities." The Mercury himself shows from actual fact, from stern, stubborn "experiment," that FOUR ACRES, with only ONE CROP per year, will produce £290 2s. 4d!!! Where now is the sneer?

The Mercury's man has beaten Mr. Linton

Mr. Linton's statement is, that upon 1,748 yards he produces 140 bushels of potatoes. The Mercury's tions up to the present time. If an operative can MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY! Mr. Linton, with his mode of cultivation, keeps, upon the pro duce of his little more than three roods, two cows letter from which the Mercury made his extract, I cows; and assumed that the produce would maintain; some prevision of all sorts, to the value of £100 sum of £300 per annum, out of which £4 rent should Mercury's Man could keep six cows and twenty four O'Connor, Esq. £300. Let his "Profoundship" try again.

There is one fact, however, which will confirm the to their present state. I have shewed that the aggregate of national happiness must consist in individual a few thousands; the commercial, mercantile, and manufacturing operations, by a still less number; the command of the labour market in the hands of a less number still, who are interested in its depresa state of things? No, must be the answer. What then must be the feeling of any working man under

friend answer that question! about twelve perches over and above three-

the whole ones will take the lead, but the cut potatoes if the man who works for Linton is better than from all parts of the room). Mr. O'Connor said tive, and the lectures gave great satisfaction. In yourselves? Is Selby nearer the sun, or paradise? you cry shame—he would tell them a fact. The the evening, Mr. O'Connor's letter to the "Imperial Are Linton's cows peculiar? or his potatoes or laws were always administered in accordance with Chartists" was read from the Star. cabbages better? And, mind! I allot more than guilty of the crime laid to his charge, twenty years 80 five times as much land to each individual. Pray ago they would have transported him for it; and mind these things; and then let the poor Mercury four years ago they would have transported him for

This I assuredly shall not.

I am your faithful friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

80 50 far as to suppose that a four acre Mercury dare to contest the principle of my plan, yards 10 inches producing 10 stones 5 lbs., the tops for a practical experiment on the land. At the conweighing 7 stones 3 lbs.; out of 12 rows, measuring 10 clusion a number more enrolled their names, detertry in their struggle for liberty. The Government repealed they shall be in a better condition than at yards each, he obtained 70 stones 5 lbs. or out of 120 mined to carry out the object. The discussion was had sent one Brigade of the Riflemen to Ireland present to agitate for universal rights. But for the yards each, he obtained to account the public as a polygon of these potatoes weighed adjourned to Sunday next, at two o'clock in the after- yesterday, and another brigade this morning, above attempt to paim themselves upon the public as a noon, when it is expected that there will be a good "Ashlop Polatoes.—The ridges were 20 inches asunder; attendance. In the evening Mr. Wm. Booth delivered a very spirited lecture, which gave general satisfaction. Also, on Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, Now, where does the reader imagine I have delivered his first lecture on the evil effects of low forget and forgive all, and return good for evil. them, with a mahogany handle to his name, had picked up this statement? Where is it from ! From wages, which he handled in a masterly stile, and gave (Cheors.) We will show them that amongst demo- better come and settle scores with the O'Connor the Chartist, Mr. Linton ? or from a Chartist at great satisfaction. A vote of thanks was unanimously crats, when we see them use the means to obtain Demonstration Committee before he species any all? No! It is from the Leeds Mercury itself!!! passed for the able manner in which he had argued

> PERTH.-Mr. Robert Peddie, of Edinburgh, the truth of his "monstrous mass of absurdities" is delivered two lectures in this place, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday last. The subjects of Let us examine this statement. Let us analyse the lectures were the exposure of the Whig spyof England. He also gove a narrative of his own commitment, trial, and treatment in the dungeons of ment I have built upon the facts Mr. Linton has Regent's potatoes (No. 8, in statement) 160 lbs. Beverley. He also delivered two discourses, on Sunday last, to respectable and attentive audiences. The time for action has now arrived, and as a means to an end, a meeting of delegates from the principal towns of Scotland might be of great service in arand professions of a town into a street "Directory," would have twelve rows, ten yards long, producing ranging some general plan for future proceedings. It is to be hoped that some Chartist district will take up the subject with spirit.

sence, take cours I with each other.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY of Pive Shillings per Quarter.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

assembled on Saturday evening; but Mr. O'Connor, from s, machine. He neverknew a "mule" lay an egg. If one bushel of Potatoes sells for is 12d., the Mr. O'Connor's correction as public as possible, by chirs which laid his sweat and toil in the shape of produce of rour Acres, 5,160 bushels, will sell for reading his letter in the Hall. Placards were got gold at another man's door. Suppose, said Mr. out early on Monday morning amounting the O'Comor, I meet a poor factory slave that works

MR. O'CONNOR'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER

of 3,000 comfortably seated, was crowded in every having no master but his God and good laws. The part, and many had to go away that could not gain professed humanity mongers, in the shape of parsons, admittance.

Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accom- should be injured; but where is their sympathy panied by Messre. Leach and Hargreaves entered for your empty bellies? They never came to the sightest, compulsion; and that my system merely 302 working days in the year; and that 252 days calculation of value. To do this he has not cultimy to A. and B. there are two doors open to you; produce £305, and that the remaining 50 days work, 'vated enything near the entire of the three-quarters monstrosities' of the Mercury. Let us examine simultaneous shout of welcome, which was fol- people for them to come and help them. For his Man produces upon 1,748 yards 466 bushels !!! OR the living mass to the platform, the band playing. from: but so long as he found them leagued with the See the Conquering Hero Comes."

On the motion of Mr. Dixon Mr. Leach was unanimously called upon to preside.

"Is it possible that any man in Europe can be pigs! But should we sink the pigs altogether, as the Mr. O'Connon on rising was received by deafening before my Lord Leach—(great laughter). He would find food for six!! Mr. Linton with his two ing with vituperations, and heaping upon him and thought that he was in duty bound to make the men cows, and his 140 bushels of potatoes, calculated at his brother "conspirators," every epithet of which of Manchester acquainted with his views. It was is the bushel, shows a return for labour of £57 3s. 4d their foul vocabulary was capable; and to judge by to the men of Manchester that the Chartist cause after rent, taxes, seed, and wear and tear of imple- the stir that the "strong government" made, no doubt owed much. Manchester was the strong hold of ments has been paid. The Mercury's Man would but the people were led to think that on the 17th of Democracy. He would not give a straw for have a return for labour of \$171 100 for the little August they had "conspired" to blow up the whole of four million acres of land to-morrow withhave a return for labour of £171 los. for the little- Manchester. With all the crimes of the League on out the Charter, to enable them to keep it more than three roods!! If he could do this with their backs, no doubt but the people thought them in when they got it; for within the last fifty the amount of land Mr. Linton farms, he could guilty of nothing less than high treason. But, howproduce from four acres the sum of £844 6s. 2d.!!! ever, every action of the 17th, was laid before them seven million acres, and if class power was the Northern Star of the 20th and this was fully allowed to exist, it would rob them of it again: And "THE Political Economist" of the Mercury proved upon the trial. Public opinion would how therefore he would never rest short of the Charter. profound:y" sneers at me for saying that the pro- ever be too strong for even the strong Government.", He had now been with them for ten years, and he duce of FOUR ACRES might be made to amount to The very fact of there being a "strong Government" had either proved himself a good Chartist or they ill-used labourers of this kingdom in their preposses- the nation, to support a soldiery and a navy. These to the Emigration Plot and the Duke of Argyle, and sion in favour of an agricultural life. It is the strong things will bring the middle classes to their senses; gave the following anecdote with good effect :- "A contrast which their altered position would present | you have been brought to yours long since—(cheers). | former Duke of Argyle provided for the convenience prosperity. Will the Mercury deny that ! Is an over- drug. They were beginning to find it out that whilst | Prince Edward's Island, and there left without house flowing bank; the possession of the whole land by the Cobsens, the Gregs, the Phillipses, and the or home, being an Irishman, he would say, "D-n sion: does, I ask, national prosperity consist in such had, however, succeeded in getting an arrest of judg- The high sheriff and the ladies seemed to be looking a state of things? No, must be the answer. What ment, and had compelled the Lord Chief Justice of for their horns and tails. Indeed when he took off the present system, and what would be the feeling passed upon them. The League have said that there their tune was changed. They all wished the poor comfortable, most loyal, and most contented God that there was such a thing as law in the bosom of your family and live in peace." He had with the exception of a little oat straw. The total population for more than about 4,000,000 acres, potatoes is reckoned ten yards long, and the first row to do you live?" "Why," replies Bob Short, "I am a rag and bob-tail,—what can they know about the or oppression had broken his heart"—(loud cheers.) 1bs. hand-loom weaver, and live in a cellar at the Bank." law? It is too bad to allow them to take advantage. He then made an earnest appeal to the people to Yea, but how do you live?" "Well, I'm bless'd of any legal flaw in the indictment against them." unite in the holy cause of a nation's liberty; and in if I know, but as well as I can." The same tra- was one law for the rich and another for the poor, upon them the duty of every lover of liberty, at the veller meets John Bull returning from market in but by their pence, they, although they were poer; present crisis, doing all in his pewer to strengthen the evening, and asks him, "What are you, and could make one rich man; and, thanks to public the hands of their Irish brethren, as all who knew opinion and their exertions, when they appeared in the liberty of the Queen's Bench, the whole of their business was Ireland was the liberty of England, and the liberty in D, Electoral Department, and at No. 4, Pa- the Queen's Bench, the whole of their pushess was the liberty of the world. Mr. radise District." "Yea, but how do you live?" "O O'Connor) however, was determined not to leave O'Connor sat down amid the most rapturous applause how do I live? why just as I please." Now, whe- the Court whilst there was a Chartist that might which lasted for a considerable time. ther would a community of Bob Short's or of John stand in need of his assistance. He remained and Mr. David Ross was then loudly called for by the Bull's, present to the mind of the traveller the heard the whole of the evidence against Cooper read, audience, and, upon coming forward, was received and the next day he sat along side of him for ten with every demonstration of respect and esteem. notion of " national greatness?" Let our pig-doubting hours. Cooper spoke for eight hours and would have He delivered a speech which, has seldom been given them eight more, if the Judge would have equalled. It will be seen that Mr. Linton has something allowed him to breathe until next morning. But this more than three-quarters of an acre, that is, about twelve perches over and above three-guarters. But he (Mr. O'C.) pledged himself to use every from that time, either in the Carpenters' Hall, or It will be seen that Mr. Linton has something allowed him to breathe until next morning. But this week, and all the pence that have been wrung from my potatoe, the size of a hen egg, cut in two, produced the quarters of an acre, in part cultivation only; and And poor old Richards too received sentence, after most glorious days ever witnessed by the Chartists poor starving countrymen had been applied to such a same weight as the size of a goose egg set whole; the from that he lays before you what is produced by one of the very best speeches that he (Mr. O'Connor) of Manchester. provided ving countrymen had occur applied to such a conty difference is that there were less small in the latter; forty-seven days wholesome labour, after payment of had ever heard in his life. Richards is turned purpose, what a paradise the now distracted Ireland. and it will be found that a potatoe cut in two will, after five times the amount of rent which should be seventy years old, but his speech was that of a Chartist of two and twenty. Cooper had got two Now take that to your homes, read it, and ask announcement was received by loud cries of shame,

public opinion. If it was true that Cooper was rave away, and reconcile you to Red Herring Soup, it. But he would much rather have seen him go meeting.

it. But he would much rather have seen him go meeting.

GLASGOW.—The Extension men finding they have

had often told them that if he could help it England should not have her rights one moment before Irelanu, and this sentiment had always been received by them with a hearty response. If the Government had sent the riflamen to shoot his countrymen, the very first man that was shot, he (Mr. O'Connor) would travel night and day to arouse the people of this country to put a stop to the blood-stained career of despotism. The League are continually bawling about the repeal of corn laws. Why they might as well tell us they would eat our corns. We have got too far for the repeal of the corn laws to benefit us. He had got a remody, but they did not like him or his remedy. Why did they not like it? Because it would not only repeal the corn laws, but make the working man independent of them, and that was why they did not like. His remedy would make the labourer happy, and at the same time it would pay off the National Debt in seven years. His remedy was The Land; and if labour A public meeting was held in the Carpenter's Hall. and labour he could make all happy. But they was the foundation of wealth, by the land A public meeting was neighboring man in England tages that are less than and labour he could make all happy. But they Garret-road, Manchester. On Monday evening last, said that his measure was Utopian as to hear a lecture from Feargus O'Connor, Esq. it was, the land would produce beef, mutton, honey, In consequence of an error in Mr. O'Connor's bread, butter, milk, bacon, wool, flax, vegetables, it was, the land would produce beef, mutton, honey, letter, in the Star of Saturday last, a large meeting and fruit. It was not possible to extract honey rectify it. His friends therefore set about making white egg for his own benefit, than the black mameeting for eight o'clock in the evening. Admission for a Cobden, a Greg, or a Holdsworth, and fask Brave "PROFUNDITY"! I estimated the yearly to the body of the Hall, one penny, gallery two- him his name. "Tom Snooks." "Where do you live?" "In a small cellar in Great Ancoats-street." And I Notwithstanding the time appointed for the meet one of those free labourers from one of those meeting was eight o'clock, long before seven han-happy home colonies, and I sak him his name. dreds had surrounded the Hall, anxiously waiting "John Bull." "Where do you live?" "In section B. for the doors to be opened. The committee in order No. 11, Electoral District, in Lancashire." "Who is removed the whole of the seats out of the Hall. Bong difference of the two,—the ene lives in a little cellar before the time for business to commence, the spa- under ground in Great Ancoats, and the other in a cious building, which is capable of holding upwards; house above ground breathing the pure air of heaven,

are making noise just now for fear that your minds

the freedom of Irishmen as for themselves; and he

the hall, when a scene ensued that baffles descrip- help of the people against the oppressor: but no lowed by the most rapturous cheers, clapping of part, when he found them preaching the gospel and hands, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. It advocating the rights of the labouring poor, he was a task of much labour and difficulty for Mr. would believe that they had begun to read the Scrip-O'Connor and his friends to make their way through tures aright, and to draw proper conclusions thereoppressors, and going hand in hand with those that reb the industrious poor of the rights of their labour, he could not look upon them with anything like Mr. LEACH upon coming forward was greeted complacency. Why did he (Mr. O'C.) stand by them with rounds of applause. He said he was proud to now? because he found them able to beat any faction see that meeting, and more particularly so when he out of the field themselves. The League had called considered the disappointment they experienced on a meeting to denounce Tom Denoombe, because Saturday evening-(several voices, "Oh, never mind he would not go and tumble for them at Sadler's that") Well, said Mr. Leach, it appears that you Wells, to a ticket meeting. No, said Duncombe, four cows. The Mercury's Man, if he could pro- dont mind it. For his part he felt thankful that they call a public meeting and I will tumble with the duce five crops in three years with as great an in- escaped as well as they did on Saturday night. best of you, but I will not tumble to a ticketed under, take £3 4s. from the produce of each, it crease upon Mr. Linton's produce as in the case of He would not take up any more of their time meeting. They therefore called a public meeting leaves profit upon the four cows £00 for 30 days' the potatoes, would be able to keep three times the but introduce to their notice a man whose unweath and brought forward a long slank fellow from Manleaves and loss rant for this land is not worth more.

Leach—aye, modest James quantity of cattle! Should we say that Mr. Linton had secured for himself that esteem amongst the Leach—gave him three hours of a gentle rubbing could keep four cows, the Mercury's Man could keep working classes of this country that his name or down, which made him smaller than he was when he would leave, after deducting the £3 4s. from the twelve! Should we say, what is the actual fact, face was sufficient to call together the people in began. They will have no more public meetings in above moderate rate of production and price, the that Mr. Linton keeps two cows and eight pigs, the such numbers that no room could be got large London for fear of Leach, the terror of the tyrants in enough to hold them. That man was Feargus this part of the country. Mr. O'Cooner said that he would give them an analysis of the trial at Lancaster, Before that trial, the press of the country was teem- giving up the agitation for the Charter? And he the Northern Star of the 20th, and this was fully allowed to exist, it would rob them of it again: in existence, ought to arouse all good men to oppose were d-d fools: they might choose out of the two them, a Government which night after night spent which they liked-(loud and long coatinued cheers.) their time with gambling with taxes taken from Mr. O Connor then in a humourous manner referred

They were beginning to ask how it was, that not-withstanding there was plenty of everything in the benefit of his generosity, they exclaimed, God the market and all very cheap, yet all was a bless the Duke of Argyle!" But if he was sent to Holdsworths were accumulating, that they were the Duke of Argyle." Mr. O'Connor then said that becoming worse and worse, and that these were the late trial had made a wonderful impression on accumulating at their expense. Mr. O'Connor then the public mind; and he would appeal to Leach, stated that on Thursday last, they appeared in the if, when they went down to Lancaster, they Court of Queen's Bench to receive judgment. They were not looked upon as monsters and not men. England to say that there was something in these his gloves they looked to see whether he had scales mens case that must be examined before judgment is upon his fingers or not. But at the end of eight days ment. He (Mr. O'Connor) would tell them the come to renew his covenant with the good and He (Mr. O'Connor) had often told them that there the most feeling manuer endeavoured to impress

mean in his power to have the sentence reversed. the Hall of Science; and thus ended one of the

CARPENTERS' HALL.—On Sunday last, two lecyears and poor old Richards twelve months. (This tures were delivered in the above Hall by Mr. Wm. Dixon. The audiences were numerous and atten-

> DALKEITH,-Mr. Dickinson lectured here on Tuesday evening last, in the Market-place, to a good

And Cooper told the Judge that he must give him hitherto failed to obtain a footing here, have resorted In my next, I will give an account of my own such a sentence as would be in accordance with the te what, no doubt, they in their wisdom consider gene-120 experiments upon a larger scale than those opinions of the people. Mr. O'Connor then said raiship. It is a regular Fox and Goose Club; but the of my excellent friend, Mr. Linton, for whose that it had cost the Government for the late Special dodge will not do. We announced a few weeks ago promised co-operation I beg to return my best £17,000,—and what had we laid out in the contest tive Anti-Corn Law Association, this miserable junta 22 thanks. There is not a post that does not bring with them? He thought that £550 would be the have at last presumed to issue an address to the opera-"All the potatoes (excepting No. 11) were planted in many letters speaking in the highest terms of my outside of the money expended. And he asked them tives of Scotland, purporting to be from a body of men best advastage? (Loud cries of "It is.") Well, influence, and expended their money to procure the said Mr. O'Connor, on the 25th, we must march up universal enfranchisement of their countrymen, and again; and, on the 26th, like the King of France's assigning as the reason why they had abandoned that men, we will march down again. (Cheers.) Mr. object, that it is no go, and that it was completely O'Connor then referred to the present movements of overborne by the agitation for the repeal of the Corn the Government to put down the agitation for the Law; that they are deeply convinced that no other OLDHAM .- On Sunday last a discussion took place repeal of the Legislative Union; and urged upon question can obtain a patient hearing till that allin the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on the best plan the people of England the necessity of their absorbing one be fairly settled; and that they are Notwithstanding the proffered aid of 500,000 fighting body of men who had abandoned the agitation for the men to suppress Chartism, and the blow that he Charter, I should not have expended one penful of ink received on the side of his head, and the barbarous upon them. I know all the renegades amongst them. deeds of Stevenson's Square, they were willing to The cause of Chartism is well quit of them. One of the end in view, we will not be backward in more about sacrifices in the cause of Chartism rendering them our assistance. The Irish members were now following the advice that he had given them when he was in York Castle; namely, stopping away from the Imperial Parliament. And he Mr. O'Connor, would be a bad man if he saw them men of Glasgow laugh at them; they intend to get up described in their endeavouring to obtain liberty for the lectures, circulate tracts, &c. Who pays the expenses land of his birth. He considered it to be his duty to of all these undertakings? The League. On Wednesdo all in his power to destroy oppression in that day week, the Rev. Alexander Harvey. of Calton. country, and to amend the condition of its peasantry. delivered a lecture to this august body, in Nelson Street They know that without our assistance they cannot chapel, a place capable of holding about 300, subject,

carry the Repeal; nor can we without their assist- the Corn and Provision Laws, and not machinery, the ance carry the Charter; but united we would be all- cause of the present distress. At the close of the propowerful. He knew from his experience of the coodings, Mr J. Colquhoun rose and asked the chairman working classes of England, that they would render whether he would be allowed to put a question to Mr. to his countrymen not only their sympathy, but their Harvey. The chairman consented on Mr. C. assuring assistance to secure their liberties. The Whigs knew him he did not mean to enter upon any discussion. full well that if they could only keep the people of the as he knew in the terms of the bill calling the meeting two countries divided, that separately they could not | he was not entitled; but he wished to ask the lecturer LEICESTER .- The Chartists of Leicester have succeed in forcing them to grant to either any mea- whether he was prepared to discuss in public his views determined that the local tyrants of that neighbour- sure that would berefit them as a whole, and in this regarding machinery and free trade. Mr. Harvey hood shall not find the imprisonment of Cooper to be they had unfortunately succeeded. But the time declined public discussion, but if Mr. Colquboun was a triumph or any thing really gained. Their spirit had come when they must unite to destroy that willing, he Mr. H. would discuss it through the press. rises with the occasion, and they muster as usual on despotism which was preparing to put down the Mr. Colquboun showed the impossibility of such a step,



Chartist Intelligence.

elequent address, and elicited great applause. Messra. was made for the benefit of the victima Martin, Cowan, Skelton, Osborne, Mantz, and Miss Walker also addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were prolonged until a late hour. Nearly £2 was collected during the day, at the above Hail, towards defraying the expenses of the "conspiratora"

GLORIOUS DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE -A public meeting of the League, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws, was called on Thursday evening at the Hall of the Workhouse, Grey's-inn-lane, Holborn. Mesers. Duncombe and Wakley were announced to be present. The bills announcing the meeting were not posted until Wednesday morning, and the Chartists had previously billed the whole of the Netropolis, announcing a meeting on Kensington Common, to take into consideration the disgraceful conduct of the League at the Horns Tavern. Notwithstanding this counter attraction, the Hall of the Workhouse was crowded with men of the right stamp long before the proceedings commenced. Shortly after seven o'clock, the Secretary read a letter of apology for Mr. Wakley's non-attendance, on the ground of ill health, and proposed that Mr. Milne should take the chair. Mr. Wheeler proposed, and Mr. Edwards seconded, that Mr. Balls be elected chairman. The Secretary then put Mr. Milne to the meeting, about twenty hands were held up, and Mr. Milne took his station amid the grosus and disapprobation of the meeting. Messra Wheeler, White, and others, protested against such unfair conduct, and demanded that the amendment should be put to the meeting. Just at this period Mr. T. Dancombe arrived, and was greeted with the most tremendous applause. Silence being restored, the amendment was put and was supported the chair, explained he was averse to petitioning a Parlinment that had always treated them with scorn and tion of the building were speedily occupied. Many for an excellent rostrum. Candles and torches were spirit until an hour after dark. speedily procured; the windows were crowded with the poor almswemen and workhouse children. The young moon shed her calm light on the faces of the sons of toil, and contrasted well with the glare of the torch and the gas in the building.-Order being restored, Mr. Bails briefly addressed them, demanding a fair hearing for all parties, and calling upon the Leaguers to proceed with their res lutions. These gentlemen, anxions as they pretend to be in enlightening the public mind, declined taking any part in the proceedings.—Mr. Bolwell, in a spirited address, gave a severe eastigation to the League party, and concluded by moving a resolution expressive of their determination not again to petition Parliament for any minor measure of Reform, but to persevere in their agitation for the Peoples' Charter. Mr. G. White, in a powerful and humourous manner, seconded the resolution, and exposed the flimsy weil of philantrophy under which the League were anxious to cloak their proceedings, and during a long address was greatly applicaded. Mr. Saul, of Manchester, who attended as a deputation from the anti-Corn Law League to the meeting, next; addressed them and received a calm and patient hear- contract to deliver Emigrants at any part as above, ing. His arguments were of the usual common-place either by Canal, Railroad, or other conveyance there, order. The only part of his address at all popular was, at fixed prices and low rates, guaranteeing that no trust himself before a meeting of working men being where, on the way. By this means the exact expense well convinced their desire was for argument and not of reaching any part of the United States or Canada for clamour; this contrasted well with the mean confour dissentients. Mr. T. Duncombe next addressed the immense assembly and was long and loudly cheered. He commenced by stating that since he had had the bonour of representing Finsbury in Parliament, he had considered it one of his most important duties to attend any public meeting of the inhabitants or electors, and ascertain their sentiments upon any great public grievance, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to aid in removing that grievance; he was highly pleased with the silence and attention they had given to the gentleman who had last addressed them on behalf of the
Anti-Corn Law League; nothing had fallen from that gent.
With which any one had reason to complain; they were
called there that evening, and he had received an invited an tion, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament hugh, Walker, and Co., (no other house in Great W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barrafors repeal of the Corn Laws. After all he had heard it Britain or Ireland having the powers to make such clough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier did not appear to him that there was much difference of engagements.) These Registries contain an account Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, opinion on the subject of a repeal of the Corn Laws, of Public Works in progress, Farms and Lands for 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, but enly on the means to be adopted to rid themselves sale, and such general information as is most useful Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, of them: not one of the speakers had advocated those to the party intending to settle there. laws; they had only expressed their opinion that the shortest way to repeal them was by a reform of Parlia-The petition he had presented last session, which was justly termed a national petitien, signed by upwards Britain, the like boxes, parcels &c. of three millions of persons,—that petition itself demanded a repeal of the Corn Laws. It also enumerated the established church and other grievances, but the prayer of it was for the Suffrage. The resolution he proposed to the House was that they should hear the friends of the working class at the bar of the House in support of its prayer. That petition was rejected. His resolution was rejected by nine-tenths of the House, when at the close of that evening it was stated that if they rejected that petition they would have another sent them signed by four or five millions. He stated in his place in the House that they might petition if they thought proper, but he would be no party to their further degradation. With regard to the Corn Laws, all rational men agreed upon their injustice; it would be an insult to their underhad been written and done that could be said or done; as far as argument went the question was settled; why then was not that measure carried? It was because the House of Commons was not identified with the people. Sir Robert Peel, by the Canadian Bill, then before the House, might fritter away the question, and by an underhand measure repeal the Corn Laws; but he should wish to see that measure carried by the honest will of the representatives and not by trick and chicanery. The repeal of the Corn Laws would now be effected by the people of the United States, through the underhand medium of the Canadian Bill. If they had come to the determination of sending a petition, it would have been his duty to present it. They had come to a different conclusion, and he did not think they had done wrong. They deserve that you should treat the majority of that House with the contempt they have often treated you. The attainment of the franchise was a duty they owed to themselves and to rights to which in his conscience he believed they were entitled-(cheering -A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. Duncombe. who left the meeting amidst much approbation.—Mr. Leach, who was loudly called for, next addressed the meeting, and in a masterly manner exposed the fallscies of free trade, and dared its advocates to public discussion. Mr. Saul attempted to reply to Mr. Leach, but weak in voice and weaker in argument, without either originality or energy to recommend him his failure was complete. Mr. Lesch, in conclusion, went into the question of machinery, and, in an elequent and energetic manner, proved that political power was the first requisite for the happiness of the people, and that free trade in corn sunk in comparative nothingness when put in competition with the rescuing the sons of toil from the thraldem of demi-god capitalists. Mr. Julian Harney having been called upon, addressed his old companions, the men of London, and congratulated them upon the victory they had achieved. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. Arran seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried, and the meet

given to the poor workhouse inhabitants. A LABGE OPEN-AIR PUBLIC MEETING WAS held on Weinesday evening at the Terminus of the Great Western Railway; Mr. G. White addressed them for upwards of an hour, and was loudly applauded. Upwards of one hundred persons pledged themselves to join the localities in the vicinity, and great good was effected. White then took a cab and proceeded to address a public meeting at the Saloon, Shoreditch. where a large andience was assembled, who received Mr. What his great applause, and were highly delighted that humourous and instructive discourse.

ing dispersed with cheers for the victims, the Charter,

O'Comor, the Star, &c. This meeting was not only a terrible defeat to the League, but served also a Charit-

able purpose, as subscriptions were entered into and

Krenits to de myon.—Large public meetings were held for any Priday evenings, which were add. White, Brown, Harney, Railton and great enthusiasm was exhibited.

An in the man Meeting of the General Council was being afternoon, at the Political and Science and Mr. Mills in the chair. Mr. Wheeler moved and Mr. Wester and M the chair. Mr. Wheeler moved and Mr. Wyatt seconded the following as an amendment to the tenth clause :- 4: That the Executive shall issue quarterly cards of membership, value ninepence; sixpence to be deveted to the locality, and threepence to the Executive, and that no cards be transmitted unto any locality until paid for." Upon a division the numbers for the original clause and the amendment were equal. The eleventh clause was altered as follows:-" That's tressurer shall be elected at the same time, and in a similar manner to the Executive, who shall give good security for the just discharge of his office." The twelfen course was unanimously ageed to. The following resolution was then unanimously agreed to, "That we recommend our brethren in the country to send delegates to a application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter Conference to be held in London on Tuesday the 23rd (post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House,

PUBLIC MEETINGS were held on Sunday afternoon, at Smithfield, Stepney Green (where they were interrupted by the pelicel, at Kennington Common. and in various places in the Tower Hamlets. The whole of the meetings were well attended.

ing then adjourned for a fortnight.

of May, to adopt a plan of reorganization." The meet-

Econ, on K-nuington Common. The attendance was very good and the weather very propitions. Mr. Parkes, TONDON .- POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTI- of Sheffield, in a very able manner, addressed the as- Frimley, near Bagshot, Surrey, February 14th, 1842.

> from the city shoemakers. The rent of the Institution, mendation. salary of Secretary, &c., were paid, and arrangements made for the concert on the 8th.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held, on Friday evening, on Kennington Common, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-Moved by Mr. Rainsley, seconded by Mr. White-"That this meeting. being advocates of free inquiry, views with feelings of regret and disgust the conduct of Mr. Warburton and the Corn Law League at a meeting held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday, May 1st, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws as the most efficient remedy for removing the existing distress amongst the working classes, and over which meeting Mr. Warburton presided as chairman."-Mr. Keen moved, Mr. Doyle seconded, and Mr. Parkes supported the resolution :-" That this meeting, doubting the sincerity of certain persons forming the Associstion called the anti-Corn Law League, and believing that no permanent benefit can result from the repeal of the Corn Laws, or any other law that operates against the welfare of the working classes until the whole people have a voice in making the laws which they are compelled to obey, do hereby pledge themselves to use every exertion in their power to cause the People's Charter to become the law of the land, as the best, safest, and only method of banishing misery and distress, and securing universal happiness and content." Messrs. Dyer, Rainsley, Parkes, Harney, and White by thousands of blistered hands-Mr. Balls, on taking supported the last resolution as follows:-"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the wrongs perpetrated by the Government against the noble band of patriots who have boldly advocated the poor man's event of their being imprisoned in consequence of such

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standings to dwell upon that. All had been said and No. 12, Goree Piazzas, will be immediately answered.

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Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee 8 0	0
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Contrattant for Militia	Ŏ
Superannuated (with right of entrance	•
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Alko Chars—Linerados po, ou, findiding & O.	y
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Earnings 15s. per week.	

In Sickness ... (per week) 0 11 Member's Funeral 12 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 6 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 10 0 Loss by Fire 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisonment for Debt... ... 0 5 6

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Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 5 0 0

Wife's Lying-in 1 0 0 Loss by Fire 10 0 0 Substitute for Militia 3 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance 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)

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TUTE, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE —Or Sunday evening Mr. sembly, and was followed by Ruffey Ridley and others,

Doyle addressed a crowded meeting in a most able and and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A collection tism, I was induced to try your Blair's Pills, tism, I was induced to try your Blair's Pills, and beg to bear my humble testimony to their ef-METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting was held on Sunday afternoon. 4s. 6d. was received of my friends who have taken them on my recom-

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Cole, — 19, — 19, — 19.

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Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be con-MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with direc-The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

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Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham. who want to go out more economical, making own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate of 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Solvey of Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-walkers, and Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Paternoster-row; Purkis, Paternoster-row; Paternoster-row; Paternoster-row; Paternoster-row; Paternoster-row; Paternoster-row; Paternoster-row; Paternoster-The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street. London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional 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, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error, into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into a pernicious application of these inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age :- such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but with- This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know out the vigour and energy of that season which his what I may have, but at present, I have not a sore early youth bade him hope to attain. How many spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive such a restorative health and soundness of body. I the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease it- am not like the same person as I was a year ago self? the consequences of which travel out of the being so much altered for the better. ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic tive of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my harmony; and striking at the very soul of human wife have had it, since taking them; she having fre

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 most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their vouch to his being afflicted as above, for more than CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is 22 years. intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immotheir constitutions, or in their way to the consumsystem, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions 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, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weak-ness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few complaints are gradually removed by its use. And days. I have taken them subsequently, with the even where the disease of Sterility appears to have same happy effect, which induces me to believe that taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigessoftening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syri- tion. A friend of mine has found them of great acum will warm and purify the blood and juicos, utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recomincrease the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the | mendation can be of any service, you are at liberty whole animal machine, and remove the usual impe- to use it as you please. diment to maturity.

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

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

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

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 such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and afflicted. 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

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible What a grief for a young person in the very prime in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as stead of being the natural results of congenital debi- all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and

Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer-They are particularly recommended to be taken Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Def salivation and all other means have failed; and are derful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, boxes. 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

to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, which has done so much good. In doing this, how sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, duals without honesty, are offering a dangerous nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, discussitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the heart, discussions and the genuine medicine. eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any limbs, till at length a general debility of the consti- untoward results that may ensue, to those who have tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consult-

ed as usual, at 19, Berners-street, 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 Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Bel- personal visit is required from a country patient, as will be the means of effecting a permanent and of Dobotton Prepared by the Proprietors effectual cure, after all other means have proved

PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED

MESSRS. CROW AND TYRELL beg to all the attention of the Chartist Public to the BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and Wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nur. tious qualities are equalled by none in the Market while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly st perior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a mean of supporting the "Executive Committee of the Na. tional Charter Association," and as a means of

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions. Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Rei grave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announce ing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the Northern Star, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKFAST POWDER, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Hudden field, from which he is authorised to supply the Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Glasgow :-Mr. James Taylor, 34, Kirk-street, Calton; E. Taylor, 24, Great Hamilton-street.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." THE following testimonials from respectable per-

DED CURES—particulars of which have been already published—established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Medicine in TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Gentlemen.-This is to inform you, in detail, what

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health)

have done for me.

First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years duration, by which I could sleep very ittle; but the third night I took them I slept com

Secondly.—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years.

Thirdly. - Of Costiveness, from which I have soft fered much for many years, having been, except at days in torment, previous to going to the ground.

Fourthly.-Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.—Of a Scarbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 44 years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together.

All these cures have been effected in me, by the usof PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.—I believe them to be, a safe preventa

quently had it previous. I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolma Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January

WITNESS.-R. Richardson, his present wife, can

Note.-You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto. Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London

The following letter, just received by the Proprie tors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver-

and Stomach Complaints, &c., &c.:-

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842. " My DEAR FRIEND "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept

> ' I am, my dear friend, "Yours, very truly,
> "DAVID HARRISON."

From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842.

Gentlemen

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated, 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 says she cannot express the inconceivable adoantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now

the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life Pills.

almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to

Communicated by Mr. Bawden. Gentlemen, At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornproper to do so. Since I have been your agent, I have received numerous testimonials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have conferred upon the

> I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, Cornwall.

Gentlemen.—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my Groin, which extended to my ancie, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and I have not had a return of it since; I am determined not to be without them, for I shall always have a box continually in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.

I remain. Gentlemen. Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET, Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843. Gentlemen.—The wonderful effects of PARR

> Yours, WHITE. Agent for Cirencester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE ever, caution must be observed, as certain indivibeen thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Pare's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the side of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground Without this mark or authen icity they are spurious London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shepkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Star Office, Leeds; and at 3. Market Walk, Hudspecific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syragum, with dended a condition of the condition of Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every

THE MIND OF THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND

Freedom of mind, first gift of God to man. We hail thy progress as a light a-far; We man my from the mists of prejudice and doubt. Thou art to us a beacon and a star!

The clouds of ignorance have shadow'd o'er The comment gloom the eyes, and souls of men: With disker wander'd in the maze of sin, And they make the man of a Groping for truth in error's deepest den.

An image have they made, and rais'd aloft. And power, and strength have given unto it; And wit it King in blood and orphans' tears. Then have they fallen down, and worship'd it! Farther own shoulders have they form'd the lash: Far their own himbs have forged the galling chain: On their own necks have plac'd the despot's heel ;

On their brows have burnt the mark of Cain. And why? In ignorance men toil'd and bled .-Truth and her sister Virtue, were unknown: For slaves and parasites had banished them. And placed the demon vices on their throne.

Knowledge and wisdom mock'd and laugh'd to scorn, Fid far away to more congenial spheres; pall bruish vice usurp'd their chosen seats. And angels sigh'd for man, and mourn'd in tears! The despots triumph'd and rejoic'd, and thought, First scared, and safe, their ill-got power;

Fa ignorance and vice are royal pillarsperives of them few thrones could stand an hour. Then did the ery go forth-" Bow down the head, Smak act, move, live, and think as me direct: Fa we were made by God to rule -and ye,-

To maker, bleed, and minister respect." And nations how'd, and sin, pall-like, o'er apread The world; the minds and souls of men shrunk up Like parchment acrolls before a burning flame.

And all-o'e:fi wing seem'd man's bitter cun. But then, oh God! had'st pity on mankind. From thy bright seat on high thou saw'st their woe. And hope sent down to sooth their drooping hearts.

To animate the good, to raise the low. The a brilliant star through gloom of night. Shope the fair truth to the bright world : And many gazed with love upon it. And seemt it long, through clouds and tempests

And tyrants strove to quench its light in blood. And made it death to gaze upon its sign. Bei shone it brighter, purer, lovelier! And men and nations worship'd at its shrine. The low down-trodden serf. whose life had been

One scene of misery, want, and woe; Fai new emotions thrilling through his frame. As his soul warm'd with its celestial glow. He looked above, and saw the heavens bright: He looked around, and saw all nature gay: Nan, only man, of all the works of Ged. Semed to the worst of ills an hopeless prey

"And why is this?"-he then would ask his heart-"Are men for ever doom'd to toil and bleed. For have born courtiers, and kingly knaves, And weep, and mourn in woe, and want, and need?" And his heart answer'd-" No; mankind shall rise, And break the image they have bow'd before. Men knew not yet their strength, but thought goes

And as a mighty tide shall it pass empires o'er." Rise up your eyes, ye lowly ones; look up! And view the coming fight; your miseries, your woes An registered in Heaven; each tear ye drop, As molten lead, shall pour down on your foes.

And not a sigh but shall be meted back, In breath of flame to your oppressors' lips : For mankind think, and dream upon their wrengs, And trath beams brighter for its long eclipse.

Ya, men are thinking; God be thanked they think!

On what a clorious world this earth will be, h mes yet to come, the mind untrammel'd, Exfectives, his will, his actions free!

The eye grows dim before the golden beams, Which halo round the future to the mind. The best exults and bounds with hidden glee, And joy comes rushing as a sudden wind.

Water comes down once more to bless mankind, Virtual Truth descend to earth again: And makens with one utterance chorns forth,-

Glay to God on high, and peace to men.

29th April, 1843.

THE FLEET PAPERS.

Use justice had we overlooked this letter :-

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., M.P., HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.

was my habit to keep secret the tale of wretchedness not criminals. I have not feared to grapple with the oppressor, of Morphere.

New Rules of this prison are laid upon the table of the ruthlessly invaded. House," that you may be sheltered by the sanction of that "the House" will pass. Hence, Sir, I hold you order to sever her atrongest, her holiest ties? "personally, individually [and constitutionally] responwords. The history of my country furnishes me with of State transgrees.

You know that under the sanction of law we purriced the privileges of the Fiest or the Bench, as the maded Parliament, by retaining the purchase-money, to will answer for it defined us of the price of our comparative liberty,

in the infliction of your tyranny—we now see the Gening of your reign of terror.

Four cruel disposition shall not be included without reprod, though you have selected a prison for the expe-The unboly rites of Infidelity, as they are perfirmed in this temple, shall be detailed—Ergland shall know how unjust, cruel, and unmanity the Home Secreby, our High Priest, can prove himself.

in the effects of Philosophy, i.e. Infilelity, exhibited

excited by their female gapler (as your term is), were ling on the laws of God and man? Why!—I will tell port Independent.

Prodes and man? Why!—I will tell port Independent.

They were let out from their close, confined fard, and great bane of England. was midenit ushered into the presence of the maie prisoners; they walked to church, and were afterwards taken back again to Lady GRAHAMS Nurnery, there the key of that hole was turned, I wished that all of the prisoners that wives are to be excinded?—— England could have felt the pang which rent my Monstrons!

I can ea

of my combinen-if their nature be unchanged.

measure which gives a creature (and in human form to plead their cause.—

too) the power thus to cheat, insult, and degrade the

I had intended that t Petter RI

be on him who had inflicted such wrong. When the tory Bill, on which I had not space to remark in my every respect.

The Queen dignation I will be justified in wreaking venge—it with a few observations on the clauses in your race.

The Queen dignation I will be justified in wreaking venge—it with a few observations on the clauses in your race.

The Queen dignation I will be justified in wreaking venge—it with a few observations on the clauses in your race. the lare kindred; - patience has its bounds.

on whom to exhibit your new system of torture.

came to this place, have always attended church. No honours the world can give will be to you a

recompense for the curse your crime ensures. The privations you have now inflicted on the un. different countries-Scotland and England to wit. and persist in continuing your harsh regulations, you employer. have not the heart of a man. The felons in Newgate Clause 30th-There is no limit to the number of for themselves

If I could but make my readers sensible of the agonies of mind, the undeserved tortures, which your magistrate and mill-owners should be extended-i.e. "New Rules" have already occasioned to the unhappy father-in-law, son-in-law, &c. Those magistrates female prisoners, some of them as unoffending as they should be excluded from all interference under this are defenceless.) and which is most likely to issue in Act. would be raised from every corner of the land where payment of the surgeon's certificates. the author of so much wanton injustice and cruelty surely it becomes the child's own property, in which towards some of the weakest and worthest of her he has a vested right. It is manifestly unjust to require chell, Esq., of Coolegegan, a magistrate of the King's manslaughter. Even after they found him guilty of Majesty's subjects, would feel the weight of Royal disthe child again to submit to a tax on changing his County, was returning home from the Rev. Mr. murder, they recommended him to the merciful conpleasure, and ever after carefully hide himself from the place of labour.

defence of the innocent, the helpless, the oppressed. I impunity. The gain in such huge mills might ex- side of the road, with his ribs completely beaten in, enciente; but, from his own confession after the cannot be silent here. Depend upon it, Sir, you are ceed the penalty. After the third offence imprison and his threat cut, and mangled in a shocking man-act, and other coroberative or cumstances, it was hastening the crisis-you are paving the way to your ment should be awarded. own fall—you are here previding a fuicium on which I Let these observations suffice; but remember, no our office it had not been ascertained whether by the heat of passion, and produced by the tantalizing can rest a lever that will be your overthrow. Strong Factory Act which includes the system of Relays can bullets or by a blunt cutting instrument. No clue upbraidings of his wife, who was judious of her husas the Government may be, Justice is stronger. I am ever answer the |benevolent purposes of Michael has yet been ascertained as to the perpetrators of band, and viewed his attention to other females with not dismayed. My body only is in prison; -at no for- Thomas Sadler; nor can any such Act be productive this horrid crime." mer period of my life has the influence of my pen pro- of that amelioration in the condition of the working duced so great an effect on public opinion.

female prisoners the rights, the purchased rights, of tended to remove which you have harshly and unjustly deprived them. were your predecessors. They despised the day of tain, than that to have efficient law on this subject, small things—they langhed at the little factory-cloud, you must adhere to simplicity—To BE EFFICIENT, the parcels in order to discover the cause of the fire, which, twelve years ago, hovered over Fixby, no one of two Principles Must be Adopted—when they gave the tone whether they had anything further to say, over-thinking, over-playing, over-tiplarger than a man's hand. They went on, and are RITHER THE IMPRISONMENT OF OFFENDERS, OR punished.

If, like them, you turn a deaf ear to the voice of MOVING POWER. warning, in their fall you may see your fate. The fac. How many more years shall be lost in the contest tories and the bastiles were their graves-Lady Graham's between Truth and Wealth, between Justice and nunnery will be yours. - I am told that these brutal wrongs on the female question.

prisoners were suggested by a clergymau! If it be so, well may the church be in danger, not so much, how. the subject of Education as propounded in your Bill, ever, from her open enemies as from such clergymen. Premising that a useful national education must have killed. Some linen was at hand, and the wounds moving in prayer. Mr. Appleton attended the dying First he presides at the Wesleyan Missionary Once more I appeal to you. Fancy that your wife

and daughters, being innecent, having been deprived of their purchased rights, were pent up in that offensive yard-shut out from air and exercise-unable without personal degradation to attend the House of God. Remember who hath said—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the aw and the prophets" Do that, their adolescence, else of what use is that part of their Sir, and when you are again tempted, follow the example of CHRIST. who said to your tempter's master-"GET THER BEHIND MB, SATAN."

perhaps you would be glad if I change the subject, forced into other employments, honest or otherwise, as Excuse me. There is another point on which I will the case may be; thus disorganising society, preventing discharge my conscience. I must be plain, and speak prosperity, and proving that their factory education was in language befitting the feelings of my heart. Ere a national evil. now, I have wept for others' wrongs and sufferings, and have strove for redress-I have a claim on Christian few large houses-Free-Traders and Anti-Corn-Law sympathy-I will assert that claim.

that the "New Rules," which, I am informed, have wages. been drawn up by a clergyman and adopted by you. will very shortly be enforced, and that they will sepa. as I conceive, become a national curse instead of a blessrate man and wife. I am led to expect that that inflic-ing. tion of unbearable tyranny—that outrage upon Christianity—that unendurable torture, will shortly fall upon myself. I shall not envy you. Sir. even then. It may be that this rule has aforetime been enforced. If so, it is obselete, because of its brutality. Since I was a prisoner, Mrs. OASTLER has never been refused admission and residence, nor has the Wife of any other prisoner, to my knowledge-the only condition im-

posed being propriety of conduct.

A clergyman, (not that one who has drawn out my divorce, but still a clergyman of the Established Church) who is called the ambassader of the living God, once declared at the Altar, in the name of his Divine Master, respecting MARY and RICHARD OASTLER-" THOSE WHOM GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER LET NO MAN PUT ASUNDER." He was quite serious: The "Old King" has this week come out more upon that occasion—I was serious too—so was my wife. than ordinarily warm; and who can wonder at it? Twenty-six venrs have ratified that deed-many trials. The mealled-for severity inflicted upon the have sanctified it. It shall not be needlessly nullified. femile prisoners who are entembed alive in Recollect, that God sanctioned, and the Church sealed the "Queen's Prison" has aroused his sensitive that contract. That was not one of your modern masters and workmen, as reductions of this kind ground, lying between the back of the New Market the "Queen's Prison" has aroused his sensitive that contract. That was not one of your modern mind to the quick, and has led him to read liberal zed "unions"—that was a church marriage, the Home Secretary a lesson before which even the soleme zed by a religious ri e. God has declared that hardbood of a Cumberland baronet must quail. man shall not break that bend. If you dare to do so, I We should not have considered that we had done Mr. warn you, I warn you most solemnly If you are invested with a power to tear my wife from me-THAT POWER IS NOT OF GOD. As his follower I am bound to protest against it. Most solemnly, in His name, I do. Before God and His Church I have vowed that SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME "Death alone shall part us" God and the Church have sanctioned that vow, and pronounced that we be man their bounder duty to use their utmost exertions to near which he was lying. The men immediately and wife "TOGETHER"—" to remain in perfect love and prevent the offered reducement in the prices of tick- hastened towards the New Market, and there seeing Sin,—If ever I desired to obtain your serious and peace TOGETHER, and live according to His laws"—" so Endivided attention, and that of my readers, it is now. to live Together in this life, that in the world to come we as stated in the manufacturers' arranged list." A stationed at Bury, they called to him, and he accom-I am called to witness that at which my heart recoils— may have life everlusting "Mark, "TOGETHER," not sepathe progress of unconstitutional tyranny; or, as the rate-" together according to Ged's laws." Will you motion phrase terms it, of "liberal and enlightened dare, by a prison-rule, at the instance of a clergyman,

white we rank, nor will I spare the tyrant now, though authority of the Church. They were not spoken in he intends giving up his seat for Cumberland. In he searing " in the highest regions of the political jest; they are linked to the finest and huliest princi- this case an election will take place, and it is said ples—to the strongest the and feelings of nature, that P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P. for the Borough, it was stained with blood, and in it were some pieces gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed of the Borough, it was stained with blood, and in it were some pieces gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed of the Borough, it was stained with blood, and in it were some pieces gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed of the Borough, it was stained with blood, and in it were some pieces gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed of the Borough, it was stained with blood, and in it were some pieces gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed of the Borough, it was stained with blood, and in it were some pieces gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed of the Borough. Tel me not that you are not responsible—that "the They are not sport; nor will it be sport if they are retires from it, to contest the county. The desire of

Parliament. Through your own seeking, you have been would be criminal. Be careful not to reach that point, ance which he has met with from the Anti-Corn elevated to the office of Keeper here—what you propose. You have sometimes professed a strong attachment to Law party, who have lately been badgering him to it is certain, owing to the great power of Ministers, the Church of England—how then dare you issue an support Mr. Villiers's motion for a total repeal of the

wide;" and, while Mr. Cobden, I will not eat my God's own words are—"Let no MAN put asunder") -I say, Sir. if a DEMON, in the custume of a clergy. Thompson or Mr. Bright. too many instances of the fact to doubt the power of man, has dared to advise you to be the instrument of Constitutional principle when even the highest officers separating me from my wife, if you listen to that suggestion of Satan, you will have given cause of quarrel, It is high time to speak out—silence would now be personal quarrel, between me and yourself, the conse-cent. to the occupying tenunts on her estate in the ceased wore a red cotton neckcloth, and between it quil. quences of which I will not predict. The Constitution county of Kerry, to enable them to meet the present and the neck was found a broken thorn twig, with The most conflicting accounts were circulated rewill furnish me the means to maintain the strife.

. If the premature death of my wife should follow our the may have been—you know that by law we were forced separation, (as in her feeble state may be from Counemara to Galway, sunk; the one at Furunder the guardianship of the Judges. For have per- expected, on your head her blood will rest, and you bourgh, the other at Spiddle, when all hands I will say nothing now about wrenching from me a The price of our comparative liberty, I will say houng and assistance.

ON THE WRONG SIDE OF PORTY.— We notice that pushed or thrown upon the nearest new houng assistance.

The news from China extends to the 21st of February also much trampled, as if several men had been that which Juines, and transferred, nay, doomed us to your own received the price. I will not now plead, that which

is truth, that I have not the means of maintaining my We have for months witnessed the ir n preparations wife out of this prison, separate from myself. No, Sir, by the interest of this prison, separate from myself. No, Sir, by the interest of this prison, separate from myself. No, Sir, by the interest of this prison, separate from myself. God has feroidden I should quiescently submit to that announced at the meeting of the Poor Law guarthese are now minor affairs. But I will remind you that unchristian, unnatural, harberous act of wanton tyranny. dians at Cork last Monday—that they were £39,000 and under his inspection the body, which he was of ordered an investigation into the murders of the nufacturers. John Binge, sen., and John Binge, jun. If what I have herein said be a libel against the law, that law is a libel against God-an outrage upon nature -no such law can be of force in a "Christian land." me?—who is inconvenienced thereby?—who is even for this county, an order of affiliation was refused, on to the public-house, Sergeant Sheil reported the sup-I do not know that I was ever before so much shocked when yet effects of Phi'rest and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and other effects of Phi'rest and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and other effects of Phi'rest and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and other effects of Phi'rest and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and other effects of Phi'rest and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and other effects of Phi'rest and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and other effects of Phi'rest and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post much shocked and the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the post of the ground that the mother had five pounds in the pounds i every prisoner, to every chicer. No charge can be Savings Dank when she went into the workhouse, and other efficers were promptly and actively enbrought against her. Does the public suffer thereby?— which had not yet been spent, The Court held that is her residence here any cost to the state?—No. Then the child had not become chargeable "by reason of gaged in investigating the matter. The deceased strengthening their positions in the different places Thomas Aked, and John Collins, of Fo On that day, for the first time, the female prisoners, why this wonted outrage on our feelings?—this tramp- the ability of the mother to maintain it."—Devon- doctor, named James Heywood, regiding at Simister revive speedily. At Canton some dissatisfaction still line.

Princed, under the gaze of a crowd of men, to and from you. To make way for the advance of Infidel principles church! -to promote the establishment of Centralization, the At present I will leave you solemnly to ponder over these fac's Place yourself in my situation—let LADY I may say, we have not one. This certainly is "a was a widower, having two sons and two daughters, bay. The sons work on the farm, and the bay. This rapidity promises well for the steamers of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, bay. This rapidity promises well for the steamers of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, bay. This rapidity promises well for the steamers of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, bay. This rapidity promises well for the steamers of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, bay. This rapidity promises well for the steamers of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, bay. This rapidity promises well for the steamers of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, bay. to teahnt up till next Sunday! The sun was shining from you by me, and say, "Would your arm be stayed?" brillianth. billimity—the broad front causeway was inviting—the Remember again the words of Him who will be your, air was a bridge of the words of Him who will be your, air was a bridge of the words of Him who will be your, air was a bridge of the words of Him who will be your, and wing. "All things whatsoever ye would air was almost broad front causeway was inviting—the Remember as an unio—"All things whatsoever ye would be the main of the same of the sa

I can easily conceive that a Government which be touched the heart-string of England may favenred morality would rather encourage the residence be topolod; ere now, it has vibrated to my own. I whether still there be sympathy in the breasts of my countymen—if their nature be unchanged.

A magnineout comet was seen through industrion favened morality would rather encourage the residence he would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He he would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of Mr. Groom, he would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of Mr. Lewis, solicitor, Wilmington-square.

Newly-marriage the residence of March, and engaged the attention of this many young ladies, for the first year after marriage, usually kept his money in a drawer in the parlour, of all the astronomers, one of whom actually declared on Wednesday there was a sum there in gold it had become a satellite of the earth—a proposition of this robbery and which set thousands a laughing.

Newly-marriage the residence of March, and engaged the attention of Mr. Lewis, solicitor, Wilmington-square.

Newly-marriage, in the beginning of March, and engaged the attention of the saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of the saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of the saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of March, and engaged the attention of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of the would buy a cow if he saw one he liked. He beginning of the would buy a cow if he saw one he I sale custody of the debtor's person is all that the law compassionate curiosity, arising out of a conscious murder reached home this sum was examined, and it which set thousands a laughing.

Tage every religious, moral, and social feeling? The peculiar sort of expression on their conntenance of a murder reached home information of this robbery and which set thousands a laughing.

Dwarkanauth Tagore has been murder reached home this sum was examined, and it

I had intended that this letter should have conveyed

you have entirely excepted "the manufacture of lace, tion has been received respecting the contemplated at an early hour on Thursday morning. The watch For the first time since I came to prison. I observed bleaching, printing, and calendering from its operations of the course of Prisoner absent from church. She is entangled in tion. These exemptions are unjust. You know them country in the course of the ensuing summer. Or. Howarth, but it was found that he had absconded. Small steamers were about to force the Balanchaga. Vincent and Shawmood solicitors. Kingan know them. the rester of Chancery, and has been, as I am in- to be so. The Reports of your own Commissioners der's for certain arrangements connected with Howarth, but it was found that he had absconded, small steamers were about to force the Beloochees Vincent and Sherwood, solicitors, King's-bench-walk, to retire and leave the river open.

The wrongs she has suffered seem to have seared her exempt them? You know that your reason is the A Noble Employer - The Marquis of Exeter, The "Lancashire Jew" Outdone! - A man in privations have often been unusually severe. She is dence-you have ruled, that money shall buy the law. The plea is, that the reduction is to meet the Income few dozen more. This is a fact. the daughier of a clergyman, unimpeachable in her Argumant is unnecessary—you know that the facts Tax on the one hand, and the reduced price of procharacter, and otherwise respectably connected. A are as I have stated. Do you hope thus to satisfy Eng. visions on the other, The saving to Lord Exeter, it a commercial traveller connected with an extensive the Duke of Bridgewater, and situated between the

Until that day (the 30th of April,) she had formed up lost time. That is unjust. The owners have a China consist of golden bedsteads and a quantity of contained ten bottles of whisky. Next morning he the two stories below it being filled with cotton, the one of the congregation with whom, for years, I had vested interest in their property, but not in the lives silk of a sort which has never yet been seen in was summoned before a magistrate. He said he had fire soon communicated downwards and to the wareworshipped in prison. She could not endure the in- of the factory children. Their property is liable to Europe. There was likewise two ear-drops worth dignity which your "New Rules" imposed—she re- fluctuate in value by floods or drought—it is not just £1,000 each; and a shawl worked in needle work, the impression that any quantity not exceeding two the second, the third, and the fourth warehouses water-mills. Clause 13th—The times for meals should vary to suit

the customs and habits of different districts and happy inhabitants of Lady Graham's Nunnery, are Clause 23rd-Wages should be paid to the operative greater than those to which the female felons in New- during his confinement from work occasioned by accigate are subject. If you are aware of their condition, dents; so also should the doctor's bill be paid by the

are provided with the necessaries of life, but the sub-inspectors; Thus a wide door is open for patronage. female prisoners here are debarred that sort of commu. The whole scheme of inspection is unconstitutional—to nication, without which they are unable to provide prescribe no limit to the number of sub-inspectors is most dangerons. Clause 40th—The degree of relationship between the

madness or premature death, I am sure that a voice Clause 43rd—Children should not be taxed with the woman is honoured and beloved—a cry that would be Clause 49th—This is a wanton fraud upon the chilechoed in the Queen's Palace. Then, he who had been dren. Having once paid for the surgeon's certificate,

Clause 107th, as it appears to me, gives a license dining, he was waylaid at Clonad, and brutally murin a field near St. Helen's, while they were taking a It has been the habit of my life to raise my voice in in very large concerns to break the law almost with dered. His body was found next morning on the walk on a Sunday evening, she being at the time

classes which the factory people deserve; -nay, such Be warned in time; repent, restore to those poor an Act will be an aggravation of the evil it is in-

Delay as much as you choose-pervert, prevari-Perhaps you will be regardless of my warning, as cate, and perplex as you will-nothing is more cer-THE SUSPENSION OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE sound of the whistle, looked out of the windows, ton then read the burial service, at the termination and description—except over ploughing, which alone

Covetonaness? It is for you, not me, to answer that

I will, in my next, if I have opportunity, discuss reference to the body as well as the mind-to were dressed as well as circumstances would allow. the physical, as well as the mental developement. The most severely wounded were sent back in the And also, that such education ought to be carriage to Liege. Some were able to proceed on drawn, and the prisoners in a few seconds ceased to of this Society, as reported in the columns of the accompanied by the prevision of proper, useful, their journey. The cause of the fire is at present to the resource of the prevision of proper, useful, their journey. The cause of the fire is at present to the resource of the prevision of proper, useful, their journey. The cause of the fire is at present to the resource of the prevision of proper, useful, their journey. The cause of the fire is at present to the resource of the prevision of proper, useful, their journey. accompanied by the provision of proper, useful, and profitable employment to the instructed in after you must be careful that there shall afterwards be pro- bottle or jar of highly inflammable spirit was broken. | were subsequently informed that the struggles of the "agents" have been actively engaged at those perifitable and regular employment for all those children in

provide employment for 500, the result will evidently be, that the unemployed, after pressing down the Having detained you so long on these prison matters. Prices of factory labour to the lowest pitch, will be

Such a state may, for a time, answer very well for a men-whose harvest will for awhile be most bounti-I am a married man. I am told, on good authority, ful in that monopoly of misery which produces low

If you omit this precaution, your education will,

I am, your Victim.

Local and General Entelligence.

RICHARD OASTLER.

tick-weavers of Messrs. Haxworth, Carnelly, and head, and a ready perception." Co., they having offered and still are persisting in reducing the wages of that fabric about three shil- have to record a murder which has caused a great lings in the pound; Mr. Richard Taylor was called sensation in this neighbourhood, having been perpeto the chair. The first resolution was moved by trated apparently for the sake of robbing the poor Mr. Frank Mirfield, seconded by John Shaw, and victim of some money, which he had incantiously carried. It was "That it is opinion of this meeting displayed. This murder was discovered about halfthat the attempt made by Mesers. Haxworth and past six o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, by Co. to reduce the price of tick weaving is unjust and two labouring men, who were going along a sort of are in general followed by a more than correspond- and the new Catholic Chapel, Bury. The men were ing reducement in the manufactured article, thereby passing along when, on looking a little on one side, reducing the profits of the former and increasing in a retired spot, near a hedge which bounds some the privations of the latter, who, with the present gardens, they saw an old man lying on the ground rate of wages when fully employed, are scarcely without his hat, and on going up to him found able to procure a scanty subsistence, and are daily sinking lower and lower in misery and destitution. Proposed by John Grimshaw, seconded by Robert and his face was lying close to the ground in a small Garbut. "That this meeting is of opinion, that it is pool of blood. His hat was stuck on the thorn hedge weaving and to maintain the present rate of wages Sergeant Shiel, of the county constabulary force vote was then given to the chairman, and the meet- panied them to the spot. He found the old man Government was most active in its efforts to send ing quietly separated.

CARLISLE.—ANTICIPATED ELECTION FOR THE principles." I will not be a silent spectator—it never to break the law of God? Recollect, Sir, debtors are Boroccat.—A rumour is affoat that William James, turned the body face upwards, and then saw the pool river. Esq., M.P. for the Eastern Division of this county. Bethink you of those righteons, holy sayings of the is about to leave this country for France, and that Mr. Howard to retire from the representation of There is a point beyond which "passive obedience" Carlisle arises, we are told, from the great annoy-Corn-Laws, to which, we believe, he is wholly purse with the tape strings undrawn, and an empty comment. Well, then, if a DEMON, man is forbidden to do it; opposed. Should an election take place, the Anti-Corn Law party intend bringing forward either Col.

> LADY FRANKS has made an abatement of 20 per agricultural depression.

> GALWAY .- Two boats and their crews, coming perished.

members present. Is not this number on a most treading about the spot in various directions. Ser- ruary. The latest was brought to Bombay by an suspicious parallel with that of the Forty Thieves? geant Sheil left the two men to watch the body while American schooner—the Zephyr, which is now plying tailors. James Carter and Raiph Carter, of Upperin debt, £10,000 of which was due to their treasurer; opinion had been dead some hours, was removed to crews of the Ann and Norbudda at Formosa. No- of Sheffield, pawnbrokers. Richard Sandham and Edthe fact being that the collectors cannot get in the the house of Mr. Wright Greenhaugh, the Gray thing had been done in the arrangements of the com- ward Richardson, of Garstang, Lancashire, joiners.

BEETLES.-Dr. Horner, of Hull, recommended patatoes and arsenic as the most effectual means for The following particulars respecting him we have object to declare the independence of the islands of the destruction of beetles. We have tried it in our collected from his eldest son and other parties, and the Spanish yoke. house with the most triumphant success; and now, believe they will be found correct:—The deceased advisedly, when I add, probatum est.

Prin the has demanded; but they were instantly wife from me, may do it with impunity—responsibility dries into their own glocmy offensive yard. When rests in a higher quarter.—Is it to improve the morals assistant clerks, porters, ostlers, and other convey. Hey wood would give arrived in Bombay on the lith of March, where he yard, Lombard-street. then occupied in the various coach and other convey- Hey wood would come to Bury fair he would give arrived in Bombay on the 11th of March, where he yard, Lombard-street. ances from the western parts of this county and him a "graidly order." At breakfast on Wednes- held his primary visitation, and presided at the found-Devon .- Taunton Courier.

Rathkeale, Kilfinan, Croom, and Bruff, to be the watch, (maker's name Thomas Lee, Bury, No. 302.) harbour. He was honourably acquitted. worst he has seen in any county of the south of Ire- with a brass chain, to which were appended a brass A steamer had arrived at Bombay from worst he has seen in any county of the south of Ire-land! They are old buildings, small in proportions, seal and key. As there was no watch found in his which brought intelligence to the 28th of March, and John Burgess, beer-seller. Manchaster Manchast

dignation like office, I could not restrain my in- last.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—The Dublin der, it that sold not restrain my in- last.

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The Queen' tomed, twelve years confined; she steaks to no one. affirm the necessity for their introduction. Then why the royal visit have been received at the Castle." He is a weaver or a blackstraith.

Clause 11th gives the power in water mills to work been sent to Queen Victoria from the Emperor of small box of jewellery.

A DECENT FORTUNE. - We are assured, upon what we consider a good authority, that the head of the Arkwright family, who has just departed this life in his 86th year, has left behind him a fortune quite unparalleled in the annals of ancient or modern accumulation. To each of his rons he gives a million and a half, besides £40,000 a-year in land, which goes to the eldest son; and, to each of his fifty-one grandchildren, and great grandchildren, £14,000,-making £700,000 more, for this single item. We take it for granted that the daughters, one of whom is the Lady of the Vice-Chancellor. Sir James Wigram, are not left wholly unprovided for, but we are not yet informed whether they have one, two, or three hundred thousand pounds a-piece.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MAGISTRATE. - The Leinster Express gives the following horrifying particu- her crime left no hope of mercy, and none was held gracefully characteristic of the southern parts of belonged to a milder category, and the jury seemed Ireland :- "On Thursday night last as John Gat- strongly inclined to reduce it to the worst species of ner, but up to the time information was received at evidently the impulse of a frantic moment, done in

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BRUSSELS AND to believe that in his case the extreme penalty of the LIEGE RAILWAY.-BRUSSELS, MAY 4.-A dreadful law would not be enforced. Baron Parke told the accident happened yesterday on the railway. When jury that their merciful recommendation should be the train which left Liege at half-past seven in the forwarded to the Home Secretary, but at the same morning was near to Landen, two guards who were time he intimated his belief that it could not be en- states, that the American distresses have been proin a waggon carrying light goods, the second in the tertained. Arrived at the press room, the prisoners duced by over-banking, over-trading, over-spending, train, saw the carriage full of smoke. They removed were seated in chairs, where they were pinioned, and over-reaching, over-cheating, over-borrowing, oversignal to stop. Most of the passengers, hearing the Both replied in the negative. The Rev. Mr. Apple- pling, over-fiddling, and over-acting of every kind when a violent flame, driven by the wind, seemed to of which Buckley was led to the scaffold, where the is the foundation of society, and the corner-stone of touch the carriages. Two passengers and two rope was placed round his neck. During this proguards preserving their presence of mind, held the cess the female prisoner remained in the chair, her The London City Mission.—Mr. Plumptre, M.P. doors fast, to prevent any person from getting out. In a few seconds the train stopped, the waggon that was on fire was detached, and all the passengers the executioner led her forward; she rose without Hall. Religionists of all creeds demand his services. alighted. Fourteen passengers and a guard were any seeming agitation, and walked on, her lips and he works like a mill horse in the sacred cause. unknown, but the inconceivable rapidity with which If you educate 1,000 children in factory labour, the flame spread gives reason to suppose that some and that it communicated with the fire of the engine. It is remarkable that the sufferers by this disaster more severe. Buckley made a hearty breakfast, but fairs, and more particularly during the Easter recess were victims to the first impulse of fear, for the other wretched sufferer was unable to cat. In a at Greenwich, which had been visited by 140,000 If, after providing 1,000 factory labourers, you only all those who kept their seats escaped without conversation with Mr. Appleton, Buckley repeated Londoners, bent on the soul-damning sin of enjoying injury.

in human life; without it, success in any undertak- him with infidelity; and on being asked why he had ster, and the low brothels belonging to the Dean and ing must be of doubtful issue, and at best cannot be a knife in his hand at the time he struck his wife, Chapter; and they had also attempted to reform the secured with pleasure. To those of sedentary habits, he replied that he had been cutting a stick with it. inhabitants of York-square, and other places of promental than of a physical nature, good health although seldom possessed by them is nevertheless an almost indispensable requisite. Some constitutions and dispositions require an active use of the muscles of the body; deny them this, and nature resents the offence by sinking into melancholy and repiningmental vigour and elasticity droops and decayshope dies, and frequently a premature and rash death is chosen rather than life. Students, teachers, clergy men, and others, whose care and most anxious thought is constantly being called forth, can hope for but little pleasure in their high and important undertakings, unless seconded by a proper buoyancy of spirit and vigour of mind. To secure this, then, becomes the first consideration of every individual: BARNSLEY.—A public meeting of the and the fine balsamic preparation, Parr's Life Pills, It brings a confirmation of the brilliant successes of weavers of Barnsley was convened on May-day of all medicines, is without dispute the best calcu-Green, on Monday, to give efficiency to a strike of lated to produce a fine flow of animal spirits, a clear treasure and jewels to an amount considerably ex-

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT BURY.—We regret to victim of some money, which he had incautiously that he had evidently heen treated with great violence, for his face and head were cut and bruised, of blood in which the face had been lying, and which In his coat pocket were two papers containing mental duty. salves, and a large clasp knife, such as is used by black bottle which had apparently contained some cattle medicine. At a little distance from him, on is said, be placed for safety in the fortress of Ahmedthe ground, was lying a roll of diachylon plaster, nuggur or Assecrabur. crushed flat. Near him, on the ground, was a white | Some disturbances still exist in the mountainhandled pocket knife, with two blades, one a ous districts of Bundelkund, but they are not of Wharncliffe, and the other a pen blade. The deany great importance. India is otherwise tran-ON THE WRONG SIDE OF FORTY.—We notice that pushed or thrown upon the hedge. The ground was not seem inclined to give him any assistance.

day morning last, Mr. Heywood said to his daughter ing of the Great Medical College. The string of the premiers for the females, and the sum of the premiers for the females, and the sum of the premiers for the females, and the sum of the premiers for the females, and the sum of the premiers for the females, and the sum of the premiers for the females, and the sum of the murder reached home this sum of the safe custody of the debtor's person is all that the law compassionate curiosity, arising out of a conscious and silver, and when information of this robbery and which set thousands a laughing.

Court part of the law's office.

Dwarksanauth Tagors ease custody of the debtor's person is all that the law compassionate curiosity, arising out of a conscious and silver, and when information of this robbery and when information of this robbery and when information of this robbery and when information of the law's office.

Court of Bankraptoy; London. Mr. Groom, Abchurch-superiority, as much as to say. "Are you a married was believed to be deficied the females, and demands—our punishment is not part of the law's office.

Dwarksanauth Tagors ease custody of the debtor's person is all that the law compassionate curiosity, arising out of a conscious and silver, and when information of this robbery and murder reached home this sum was examined, and it is not part of the law's office.

Dwarksanauth Tagors ease custody of the debtor's person is all that the law compassionate curiosity, arising out of a conscious and silver, and when information of the females, and this sum of the law's office.

Court of Bankraptory; London. Mr. Groom, Abchurch—superiority, as much as to say. "The was believed to be deficied the safe custody of the debtor's person is all that the law compass very respect.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—The Dublin der, it transpired that a young man, named James General was slain, but this part of the report was not Manchester.

her attendance at church. She had been constant at he works. You have thus permitted wealth to trample of all the workmen and labourers in his employ at eggs, a two-penny cake, a quarter of butter, and a the rents of his tenants at Husseytown. Lord's Table; there seemed her only comfort. Her upon justice—you have given a verdict against evi- at Burghley and the other estates of his Lordship, pound of bacon, and said he was prepared to eat a

IMPERIAL PRESENTS.—The presents which have seized by an exciseman who awaited the arrival of full penalty being £100.—Carlisle Journal. EXECUTION OF BETTY ECCLES AND WILMOT BUCK-

LEY. AT KIRKDALE.—The execution of these unfortunate criminals, who were convicted at the late assiz s, took place on Saturday at the north-west angle long before which the approaches to the scene of death were thronged with a gaping multitude. The years of age, at Bolton, whom she had poisoned for it was too clear that she had also poisoned two childobject. The atrocious and cold-blooded brutality of Ridgeway's, of Cloubullogue, where he had been sideration of the Crown. He cut his wife's throat, The property was insured. distrust. Many persons, therefore, were inclined

eyes fixed intently on the awful preparations which is worried out of his life now that the Saints have the other criminal was undergoing. This completed, commenced holding their May meetings in Exeter penitents to the scaffold, still reading the service for | Society ; other sects then crave his services; and, the dead. At the close the fatal bolt was with- lastly, the City Mission; and, really, the proceedings on the wooden bridge leading to the scaffold, we were Police, it appears, have been furnished with libraunable to to ascertain whether they struggled much, but ries, consisting of tracts and holy books; and the female were soon over, while those of Buckley were odical evils (where the Devil plays his pranks), the in substance the confession which he made immediately after his apprehension, that he committed determination to put down, if possible, all fairs. The "Good Health is one of the greatest blessings the act under excitement, because his wife upbraided "agents" had also visited the Almonry, in Westmin-Betty Eccles acknowledged that she had poisoned fligacy; they had held 8,606 prayer-meetings; conher step-son, but would not say, though she hardly verted two stupid Mahomedans, who had brought denied, that she had disposed of the other two child- the giraffes to the Zeological-gardens; and they ren in the same manner. The roads to and from the reported, moreover, that an elderly lady had preexecution were densely crowded, and from the num- sented 365 farthings, the result of her savings during ber of persons in vehicles of every description, it re- twelve months. The Society's income is about £6,000 sembled a visit to the race-course on some attractive a year, and all they have done has been to convert occasion. The number present we have heard a couple of extremely ignorant foreigners, who will

CHINA AND INDIA. EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.

The Indian Mail of the 1st of April has arrived. Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, in the capital of which ceeding one million have been discovered. Doubts have been entertained if this treasure trove is to be considered prize money. Lord Eilenborough has declared, according to rumour, in favour of the gallant army that won the city of Hyderabad. The matter has been referred to the Queen in Council. In the Grove, plumber, May 16, at twelve, and June 9, at meantime the Governor General has declared two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. London. Mr. Green, Scinde to be a British province, abolished slavery official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury; and Mr. John therein, and appointed Sir C. Napier to be the Casley, solicitor, Guildford-street, Russell-square. Governor; and also declared all transit duties abolished, and the Indus open to the ships of all

Lord Ellenborough has also ordered that the useless cannon taken at Hyderabad shall be cast into a column to commemorate the memory of all the soldiers who distinguished themselves in the battle of Meeanee. Scinde is said to be a most fertile district. which, when cultivated, will repay every cost tenfold, and render the territories of the Indus something like the banks of the Ganges.

The position of Sir Charles Napier in Hyderabad were preparing to renew the conflict. The Bombay lying as the men first saw him, on his face and left every succour to the gallant General, and troops side; his feet towards the hedge, and his right had been sent from Forezepore to Sukkur, in

The Governor-General was at Agra, where he has appeared to have flowed from the nose. The right taken up his residence in one of the palaces, and in breeches pocket had been forcibly torn out. His which he had held an investiture of the Order of the hat, as we have said, was on the top of the hedge; Bath. He has ordered the celebrated Somnauth June 6, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. of bread and cheese, and a red worsted comfortable. in escorting them have been sent back to the regi-

The declaration of Sir Charles Napier, that the country people. When the body was removed, Ser- Indian army is too scantily officered, has attracted The Ameers of Scinde, who are prisoners, will, it

two spines upon it, which had pierced the skin. The specting the state of Cabul. Ukhbar Khan is no thorn hedge near where the old man was lying was longer popular there, and another was said to have May 23, and June 16, at eleven, at the Court of Bankspia-hed with blood, and was very much broken, a seized the government. Dost Mahommed was number of twigs having been snapped off, and the going back from Lahore to Cabul, but it was not whole hedge presenting the appearance of a violent, known how he would be received there. He struggle, in which some person had been forcibly wished to be aided by the Sikha, but they did

A PROPEROUS MEASURE.—A startling fact was he proceeded to the house of Mr. John Foster, sur- as an opium trader from Bombay to China, and is thong, Yorkshire, manufacturers. Berjamin Syddall Mare public-house, near the New Market, where it mercial treaty, for the British Plenipotentiary apThomas Raffield, George Raffield, jun., and Peter
Thomas Raffield, George Raffield, jun., and Peter
Thomas Raffield, George Raffield, jun., and Peter
Who is aggrieved by Mrs. Oastler's residence with

Law of Bastardy.—At the late Devon Sessions

Law of Bastardy.—At the late Devon Sessions Hall, Simister-lane, Unsworth, in the township of prevailed. The immature revolt at Manilla had been Pilkington, from two to three miles from Bury. put down, and the rebels executed. It had for its

The Hindostan arrived at Madras on the 15th of daughters reside with their father, who, besides car- from Calcutta to Suez: her arrival at Calcutta took Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Kiss and son, solicitors. A REGRETFUL result of the opening of the railroad rying on his farm, practised as a cow doctor. On place on the 23rd, before the express from Bombay Ferchurch-street. at Weilington was experienced in this town on Monday last, being in Bury, he called at the shep of with the mail had reached that city. The Hindos-

That intended that this letter should nave conveyed land! They are old buildings, small in proportions, seal and key. As there was no waten found in his which their yard, the females walk from the to you my thoughts on your Education scheme. The damp, cold, insecure, and badly ventilated, without pockets or near bim, in all probability this was earmentioned that a fight of three days had taken place one, and June 16, at twelve, at the Manchester District between Sir Charles Napier and the Ameers, in Court. Mr. Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; and which the British were successful. There was great Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory and Beurdillon, solitheir yard, the female gooder following, I remaining space is too small for the consideration of damp, cold, insecure, and badly ventilated, without pockets or near him, in all probability time was earlikely by their yard, the female gooder following, I remaining space is too small for the consideration of proper furniture. Of the six, Newcastle and Rathried off by the murderers. Among other things that between Sir Charles Napier and the Ameers, in which the British were successful. There was great the transaction, and to furnish some clue to the murloss on both sides. Report said that the British citors, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Chew, solicitor,

heart against manking. But the had been regular in powerful int-rest of the rich capitalists engaged in those on Saturday last, reduced by 10 per cent. the wages Dulock on Easter Sanday last, for a wager ate fifty on Sur, has made an abatement of 25 per cent. in ROBERT O'DONNELL, E-q, of Maganetown, Carrick

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL .- About three o'clock on Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in one of the A HINT. -On Thursday evening week the box of pile of ten warehouses, belonging to the trustees of more proper object of sympathy and kindness I know land, Christian England? Ah, sir, you are but a school- is stated, will be £500 a year.—Stamford Mercury. house in London, on his return to Scotland, was Duke's and King's Docks. The flames were first discovered by one of the workmen in the top story of with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese; gallons might be brought to England without a per- were on fire, and the smoke was issuing in dense besides 14 large cases, each weighing 14 cwt, and a mit. The magistrate convinced him of his mistake masses from the windows of the fifth. The exertions by fining him in the mitigated penalty of £25, the of Mr. Hewittand of Mr. Dowling (Mr. Whitty being from home, in consequence of indisposition) were at as once directed to subduing the flames in the warehouse in which the fire originated, and, the neighbouring docks yielding an abundant supply of water, they succeeded in a short time in making a visible impresof Kirkdale gaol. The time fixed was twelve o'clock; were completely got under in all the warehouses. The four top stories of the third warehouse and their semale convict, it will be remembered, was tried for ception of some little cotton, which will be saved in contents have been entirely consumed, with the exthe murder of her step-son, a boy about thirteen a damaged state. It is supposed that upwards of a the purpose of getting a trifling sum of money out of three top stories of this warehouse were filled with thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed, as the a burial club; and, from the disclosures on the trial, that article. The fire in the second warehouse exren of her own by a former husband for the same two stories at the top, and about a similar amount tended to the third story, but entirely consumed the of damage has been done to the fourth warehouse. lars of one of those shocking murders which are dismounted for the purpose of carrying up a hose to one of the windows. He fell from a height of about thirty feet. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss is estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000.— BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO. - Accounts to

the 9th of March have been recieved from Buenos Ayres by the Carlotta, a Danish vessel, which landed her letters at Falmouth on Saturday. It appears from these, that, up to the latest moment, Oribe, who commands the Buenos Ayrean army before Monte Video, had not made any attempt to gain possession of the town. A considerable number of heavy guns and mortars had, however, been embarked at Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of enabling him to bombard or to besiege it in form.

OVERDONE. - A New York paper of the 6th ult.

themselves in the fresh air. The report expressed a variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.—Liver- renounce Cristianity the moment they return home, and laugh at the missionaries for the pains they have taken to shake off their original faith. The amount subscribed at these meetings is really surprising; and yet, when money is wanted to relieve the destitution of the poor, what is given is yielded grudgingly.

Bankrupts, &c.

المراجعة والمطالعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة و From the London Gazette of Friday, May 5.

BANKRUPIS. Robert Noyes, of 1, New Church-street, Lisson John Adnum, of Dorrington-street. Clerkenwell. un-

holsterer. May 19, at twelve, and June 7, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Lackington, official assignee, 3, Coleman-street-buildings; and Mr. Meyrick, solicitor, 4, Furnival's Inn. Alfred Stocken and William Utton, of Halkenstreet. Belgrave-square, coach-makers, May 16th, at eleven, and June 23, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Lackington, official assignee, 3,

Coleman-street-buildings; and Messrs. Van Sandau and Cumming, solicitors, 27, King street, Cheapside, James Farren, of Nine Elms, Surrey, corn-dealer, May 16, at twelve, and June 20, at half-past eleven, required to be attended to ; for the population of some at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Turquand, districts, led on by some of the disaffected Ameers, official assignee, 13, Old Jewry Chambers; and Messrs. N'Leod and Stenning, solicitors, 13, London-street,

Fenchurch-street. Joseph Naylor Ryalls, of Sheffield and Eisicar. vessel owner, May 16, at twelve, and June 13, at ten, breeches pocket turned inside out. The Sergeant order to co-operate with those lower down the at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. Henry Philip Hope, official assignee, Leeds; Mr. Palfreyman, solicitor, Sheffield; and Mr. Blackburn, solicitor, Leeds. John Thomas Nash and John Tomlinson, jun., of York, mustard-manufacturers, May 16, at eleven, and

> Leeds. Jeseph Lewis, of Dawley, Shropshire, grocer, May 12. at half-past one, and June 21, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Mr. C. M. Robinson and Mr. Thomas Smallwood, solicitors, Wellington; and Mr. Slaney, solicitor, Birmingham.

> Joseph Humble, late of Trindon, Durham, ironfounder, May 22, at one, and June 29, at two, at the Bankruptcy Court, Newcastle-upon Tyne. Mr. Thomas Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. A. Burn, solicitor, Doctors' Commons, London; and Mr. A. T. Stevenson, solicitor, Darlington. Richard Almond, of Orrell, Lancashire, coal-dealer,

> ruptcy, Liverpool. Mr. James Cazenove, official assignee,

Liverpool; Messrs. Woodcock and Co., solicitors,

Wigan; and Messrs. Gregory and Co., solicitors, Bed-

row. London. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Thomas Naylor and William Henry Garbett, of Leeds.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 9. BANKRUPTS.

Howard Hall, pawnbroker, Fulham, to surrender

William Davis Hart, tailor, Ballingdon, Essex, May Abraham Davis, dealer in glass, Tottenham-court.

road, May 20, at half-past eleven, and June 20, at ele-Newly-married Ladies.—It has been said that that he thought he should go to Bury fair, and that A magnificent comet was seen through India from ven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Groom.

signee. Birmingham; Mr. Carter, solicitor, Spalding; Jehn Burgess, beer-seller, Manchester, May 26, at

Sarah Chapman, sail-maker, Liverpool, May 25, and The Belochees had thrown a chain across the In- June 22, at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court. Temple, London.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SCOTLAND.

BROTHERS,-An address headed as above appeared in the Ster of the 29th April, bearing the signatures of Messrs. Thomas Ancot and Wm. Brown, Chairman and Secretary to the Chartists of Glasgow, which address, in our opinion, goes far to destroy the character of the Chartists of this place; nay, if the charges in it be true, ought to be reprobated by every honest man. It is therein set forth that the Chartists of Greenock, or rather a few of them, have taken advantage of an address put forth by the Chartists of Glasgew, to the effect, that they had engaged a company to visit the different localities for the purpose of representing the trial of Robert Emmet, and thereby raising a fund to pay off the debt due by the Chartists of Scotland to Mr George Ross; that these individuals have done so without the authority of the Chartists of Greenock; that they have done it for the express purpose of filling their own coffers; and that none of the proceeds have been paid into the Association funds. These are the charges. Now

how stands the case? The facts are these. The Universal Suffrage Association of Greenock, in their anxiety to forward, the good cause, contracted a debt of £15. At a meeting held in December, 1842, it was resolved to adopt some means to have this debt paid off; accordingly it was agreed to give a representation of the above named noble patriot's trial, in the hall of our Mechanic's Institution, on Taesday the 3rd of January, 1843; considerable debt was contracted for dresses and room, and the proceeds barely covered them; so that our own funds remained much as they were. The Greenock men, at without foundation. the request of our brethren in the Vale of Leven, went over and performed the trial for two nights,— the budget, to which we have referred in a separate not to assist our own funds, but to assist the friends article. in that locality in raising funds to build a hall. At the request of our brethren in Glasgow they performed it for two nights in Cooke's Circus, to crowded houses, and £70 was drawn-not for our funds, but to assist in paying off debt due to Mr. Ross. Having done so there was a strong muster, and a somewhat lively much for our friends in other places, the Committee debate on the Northampton and Peterborough were of opinion that an effort should be made for ourselves. Accordingly a place was secured in Paisley, and also in Johnstone; and the trial was given in each; and after defraying all expences (and we can assure you the charges made by the men performing the piece were the Union. very small) £1 8s. was paid into the hands of our treasurer; 18s, we expect from Johnstone; making in all £2 64 Without comment, brethren, we leave the charges

judge impartially.

figned in the name of the Committee, PRIER CAMPBELL, Treasurer 31, High Vennell, Greenock. 8th May, 1843.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, MAY 5.

No business of importance. MONDAY, MAY 8.

The Baris of CLARENDON and RADNOR presented neveral petitions for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. Lord RODES and Lord GLENGALL presented petitions on the present system of Poor Laws in Ireland, deprecating the agitation raised against it. The Marquis of CLANAICARDE moved for a Select

Committee of inquiry respecting the operation of the Irish Poor Law Act. The Dake of WELLINGTON opposed the motion, on the ground that the bill had received mature considera- tentions. The proposed Canadian corn bill was not Commons for amending the Act.

The Marquis of CLARRICARDE withdrew his motion, and remained to be completed. It was true that on an understanding from the Duke of Wellington that the Corn-law, like every commercial law, partock of when the bill came up from the Commons, if a motion the nature of an experiment, but it also partook of Adjourned at mine o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

The Earl of Roben called attention to the condition of Ireland, consequent on the agitation for the Reveal of the Union, which was producing great mischief, except in the province of Ulster, where the people were still sound and loyal, and ready to do in 1843 what they had so effectually done in

The Dake of WELLINGTON said that the Irish Government were alive to the importance of the matter, and were sided by the supreme Government in the precastions which they were taking to ensure the public peace in Ireland. The Government were determined to maintain inviolate the integrity of the empire, and he was sure that Parliament would aid them in so doing.

Lord BROUGHAM said that a severance of the Legi-lative Union would be, in fact, a disruption of the empire, to prevent which this country would of theological, sectarian dogmatism. put forth its whole strength, moral and physical, on the first intimation of its necessity,

The Marquis of LARSDOWNE said that the Government might rely with confidence upon the efforts of the House, in maintenance of the integrity of the

highly requisite that attention should be directed to the present excited state of the people of Ireland, upon this question. brought the Scotch Church question under discussion; and the Marquis of BREADALBANE asked Lord

with the subject ! Lord ABERDERS said he had before stated the course which the Government would pursue, but he secession of some of its ablest ministers. After a short conversation, in which the Duke of

ships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. LANE POX, in reply to Mr. Smith O'Brien, said. as he perceived by the newspapers that Mr. O Connell Union, he would not bring it on in his absence; but that he would address him a public letter in order to let him know what he meant to do. On the motion for going into committee of the ters in populous places,

Mr. HUMB asked if it would involve a grant of public

money? Sir R. PREL replied that it would not.

The House then went into committee, and Sir R. PREL proceeded to state the grounds on which he felt it necessary to call the attention of the House to outrusning the means of public instruction and pastoral care. But the existing deficiency was still great and vernment had come to the conclusion that accruing not. ecclesizatical revenues should for the present be made applicable to the purpose; and if these should prove insufficient, that then it would be their duty to apply had resulted from the labours of the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed in 1834, during the short period that he was at the head of the administration at that labours of the bishops, and to the reduction of the numbers of cathedral establishments; and as Parliaapplicable to the augmentation of small livings and to making provision for spiritual destitution. The by the Commissioners was £32,000; but it was cal- we find it in the Times :culated that in a few years there would be a great were available to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the feelings of excitement which exist in certain parts increase in the annual amount of the revenues which He, therefore, proposed to anticipate this accruing of Ireland on the subject of the Repeal of the Union, income, to previde for the present spiritual destitution of the people; and he gave the details of a result of that excitement—(hear, hear). The attention scheme by which he preposed to effect it. The Governors of Queen Anne's bounty had at this moment a capital stock standing in their names to the amount of £1,200,000, the interest of which is applicable to specific purposes. Of this he preposed to borrow £600,000 to be secured on the future accruing revenues of the Reclasiastical Commissioners; and this borrowed stock is to be applied, in annual amounts of £30,000, to the immediate augmentation of the means of spiritual instruction. He explained the particulars of the plan for the repayment, by which he calculated peace. that in 1860 the Boolesiastical Commissioners will have an annual amount to provide of £80,000, for which it is expected that they will have by that time ample means, arising from accruing revenues. The borrowed sum, in annual amounts of £30,000, is intended to be applied, net to the building of churches, but to the endowment of ministers, and to be connected with the aid of local subscriptions. Great benefit had already resulted from voluntary subscriptions, for building churches; and nothing sould more conduce to the promotion of these church building subscriptions, than by providing for the endowment of ministers. He hoped that in these endowments care would be taken to assign each minister a given district; though he did not think that the endowment of the minister abould wait on first place a minister in a destitute district, confident that the erection of a church would speedily follow the specess of his labours. Looking to the destitute condition of the population, he felt the great Not but that he should like to get a grant of public money for the purpose; but he was acxious for unanimity, and he was satisfied that by the prepused application of ecclesiastical revenues, great encourage. Friend and of the House, that her Majesty's Government would be given, not only to the endowment of ment, both in England and Ireland, are fully alive to the slightest peril of the Attorney General—of the ministers, but to the building of churches, the statistic evils arising from this agitation; and I can assure Chief Justice, or of an Orange jury—that, without the tion solely to their avowed object, the supplying of

of endowment. Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord Dangannon, Captain Bernal. Mr. Colquhoun, Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Borthwick, Lord Sandon, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Herbert Corteis, Lord John Manners, Mr. Acland, and Mr. Bretherton, took place in the debate, after which the resolution was agreed to, and the House having resumed with the Speaker in the chair, leave was given to bring in a bill founded on it.

The remaining business was then gone through. including the introduction of a bill, by Sir James Graham, to regulate the Milbank Penitentiary, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

The Speaker informed the House that the securities for the presecution of the Nottingham petition against the last election were unexceptionable. Numerous petitions were presented against the Factories Education Bill. Mr. Roebuck gave notice that at an early oppor-

occupation of Scinde. In answer to a question from Mr. FRENCH. Lord Ellor said that the reports as to certain gentlemen having been dismissed from the Commission of the Peace for taking part in repeal meetings, were part of Her Majesty's advisers."

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer brought on The House adjourned at half-past eleven.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

Amongst the private and preliminary business. Railway Bill. Lord Joycelyn put a question similar to the one

of Lords, respecting the agitation for the repeal of Sir Robert Prel quoted from the parliamentary proceedings of 1834, respecting the necessity and the theatre of rapine recognised by law and the be a duty confided to them alone, and which no other importance of the preservation of the legislative union, and declared that on the part of her Majesty and the facts in your hands, knowing that you will he was empowered to re-echo the sentiments then expressed both by the Sovereign and jointly by the destitute; -not merely are the wonted and accus-Legislature. The Government were alive to the necessity of preserving the peace of Ireland; and though reluctant to ask for additional powers, they

would not, for a moment, shrink from doing so, if it should prove to be necessary, in order to put down attempts to procure the dismemberment of the em-Sir Robert Peel spoke with considerable anima-

tion, and he was loudly cheered by a full and ex-The Spraker called on Mr. VILLIERS to proceed petitions on the subject.

will resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering the duties affecting the importation of foreign corn, with a view to their immediate abolition. Mr. VILLIERS STUART seconded the motion,

Mr. GLADSTONE declared the determination of the Government not to leave any doubt as to their inof the measures which had been planned last year, gerents. O'Connell is reported to have said :it had received anything like a fair trial. Mr. CHRISTOPHER and Mr. ROBBUCK took part in the debate, which was then adjourned.

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843.

DUKE, AND THE REPEAL. So! so! The game thickens. The earnestness of Lord CAMPERIA presented a petition, which again faction becomes apparent; and its seeming great- ple can retard the success of our movement. ness waxes bold. Every new circumstance tends to A BERDERN how the Government intended to deal justify the people's policy in hurling from the seat, what are the elements of success? Is not agitation the Whigs, and in narrowing the field of action and the had no objection to repeat lit. He should be very chance of battle by a concentration of the powers of glad if he could prevent the disruption of the Church the enemy. The great advantage of it is that it will of Scotland, which it was said would follow the bring on the pitched battle. It will " pit" the force of tyranny against the power of an enlightened, peace-Argyie, Lord Brougham, and Lord Campbell joined, ful, but determined people. There is a temerity—a the petition was laid upon the table, and their lord- sort of manliness of front and bearing-in the Tories ducted yourselves in decency, and good order, and good which shews better "where to have them." They had declared he would not attend the discussion of "by the horns"; and thus bring to issue the question his motion respecting agitation for the Repeal of the between right and might. Did we fear the issue, or did we think the people unprepared to "bide" it, we might wish the temporisers were again "at home". We do not. We think the power of whole House, on the endowment of additional minis- public opinion all-sufficient to check rampant faction committed against your ancestors during the three days' in its fiercest onslaught; and we hear therefore with- slaughter sanctified by that monster Cromwell, who out fear the "rattle" which gives presage of the long deferred attack. The war is now to become general. who for 700 years had government but no constitution-The policy of skirmishing with Chartists only is to who for 700 years suffered the bitter pangs of slabe abandoned. They have gathered so much strength the subject. Some progress had been made in order to from every new attack that despotism finds out the remedy the admitted evils arising from the population necessity of "looking sharply round", and the Tories are about to take the step which their friends of the underiable. How was it to be supplied? The Go- late Ministry would have been glad to do but dare They are about to take strong measures against Mr. O'Connell and the Repeal Agitation in Ireland. In both "Houses" the "note of preparato Parliament for additional aid. Great practical benefit tion" has been sounded at the same time. In the House of Lords Earl Roden brought the Duke upon his legs by asking what the Government intended time. The commission had directed their attention to with reference to the Repeal Agitation. He readjusting the unequal division of the dioceses and minded him of former pledges from himself and PEEL: of their avowed determination to suppress it ment had given effect to their recommendations, there even at the expence of "a resort to force" and of was now accruing an annual sum of £25,000 out of "dying the scaffold and the plains of Ireland with the revenues of the suppressed canonries, which was blood"; and he required the Government to say, positively, whether they were now disposed to carry present annual amount appropriated to that purpose out these threats. We give the Duke's answer, as

"My Lords, the Government of Ireland is sensible of of the Government has, my Lords, been given to the state of excitement that prevails, and to the measures which have been adopted in order to keep it up, and the Government of Ireland and Her Majesty's pervants here have adopted measures in order to enable the Irish Government with certainty to preserve the peace of that country in case any attempt shall be made to disturb it, and to prevent the success of any measures which any mischievous persons in Ireland may have in contemplation for the purpose of disturbing the

"There can be no doubt, my Lords, of the determination of the Legislature and of the Government to maintain inviolate the union between the two portions of the United Kingdom; and there can be no doubt, also, as to the duty of Her Majesty's Government to act accordingly- (hear, hear). It is the determination of Her Majesty's Government to maintain that union, and to come down to Parliament and to call on Parliament to give to Her Majesty's Government its support in carrying into execution any measures that may be necessary in order to maintain the union, and to preserve from disturbance the peace of Her Majesty's dominions-(cheers)." "My Lords, this is the opinion of Her Majesty's

Government at the present moment, and upon this the construction of the church. He would rather opinion, and in full confidence of receiving the support of Parliament, Her Majesty's Government will invariably act-(cheers).

A similar application from Lord Jocklyn, in the importance of immediate action; and seeing that he House of Commons, brought from Sir Robert did not ask for a grant of public money, he hoped the Prez a still stronger expression of determination on that at all but with the most perfect good humour House would ananimously agree to the proposed scheme. to put down the Repeal movement. Sir Robert as well as good temper. I may say that though there is reported to have said :-

tics of which exhibited a wonderful increase, during him that there is no induence, no power, no janthority slightest danger of any legal objection to the plan, I the deficency in the revenue.

with proposing a resolution on which to found a motion would not only be the repeal of an act of Parliament, Dublin; and would it not be a good week's work to for leave to bring in a bill in order to carry out the plan but a dismemberment of this great empire. - (Reiterated bring in any suggestions that these three hundred gentunity he would call the attention of the House to the

to the course which has been determined on. "War, war to the knife, against Repeal" is to be the watchword of the day; and the struggle for her sacred Majesty to witness her Irish subjects, against the rising spirit of liberty is to be shifted from the English to the Irish shore. The full phial of oppression, and the FULL measure of iniquity, are sleeps there will not be a single shout to disturb it. put by his father, the Earl of Roden, in the House coerced" in earnest. Not merely are her green fields and her fertije vallevs to be made, as usual, scenes of destitution the result of crime; -not the crime of the destitute, but of those who made him tomed acts of outrage to be re-perpetrated, and, if possible, perpetuated, but the very tongue of murmur must be silenced, and the badge of slavery be accompanied by its proper counterpart, "the gag"!

store for her! What says Ireland's mouthpiece, ment; the "declaration of war" from Sir ROBERT

province; she should be a nation. (Cheering.) The iron hand of despotism had been upon her. atarless night of desolation had ruled her destiny for centuries, but the day was coming, the hour was approaching, the time was at hand when her sons bound in Cloth, and may be had of Joshua be forced to yield to the necessity of succumbing to the wishes of a virtuous and a noble nation. (Loud cheers.) What they were looking for was plainly their right-What they required was, that Ireland should have Irishmen, and that Irishmen should have Ireland. They would let the English have England, the Scotch have Scotland, the French have France, but they should insist on the Irish having Ireland. (Great cheers.) For the last seven hundred years Ireland had been governed by anything but by her own sons; but the Irish had at length grown too many; they had grown too wise, they had grown too temperate, they had grown too peaceably determined, not to succeed in restoring their country to her national importance. We must be a nation. (E.thusiastic applause.) Ireland cannot continue to be a pro-(Renewed cheers.) The waves of the Atlantic may, by possibility, career over her hills and mountains, but nothing save the eternal flood of the mighty ocean can quench the flame of the majestic bosom that The Marquis of Downshire said that it was THE TUG OF WAR. O'CONNELL, THE lights, invigorates, and warms in the sacred cause of demand-nothing but the annihilation of all her peo-

but the extinction of the nation can extinguish the of power the half-halting timorous and perfidious price necessarily paid for liberty, and is not our agitaforsooth! Answer that question ye 200,000 men of Ulater that I addressed at Carrickmacross—answer that the other day in procession at Limerick, where you conare an open foe, and they avow it fairly and "come that I will meet on Sunday next at the Curragh of Kilout." There is no shrinking, nor "blinking the dare. Answer me that ye myriads who will meet me matter" with them. They "take the bull" fairly on Sunday week next at Mullingar. Answer me that will meet me at the latter end of this month at Cork (hear, hear). Answer me that question ye fifty thousand men who will meet me in Longford.

that memory can conjure up, not to forget the crimes that question ye shades of my departed countrymen, very-you who suffered all the horrors of oppression, where everything was given to the stranger, and where you were left to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in the land of your birth—the slaves of a foreign invasion. You shall have it no more! The entire company here stood up, and continued cheering for several moments.) No; the hour is past. The morning star beams on the verge of the horizonthe star of light and liberty that will soon enlighten our cheers as well as enlightens every human being in the land. No-Irishmen must have Ireland-(tremendeus cheering). That is my only proposition; but how am I te get it ! By organization, organization, organization! which you replied to the phrase that my heart dictated and my tongue but feebly pourtrayed delights me. That cheering speaks of your sincerity, but will it also speak have with me the poor man's only friend. I have these who never desert, in sickness or in sorrow, the lambs of when famine stalks the land-when pestilence scares, with 10,000 deaths surround-when everybody else flies consideration that death in its most hideous shapes can harrow forth-(cries of hear, hear, hear) They individual enjoyment, causing the flush of happitheir charity towards man and their duty towards God quietly proclaim our triumph. -(great cheers.) I have those with me who never forsook the people through 300 years of persecution and whom the people in their turn never forsook-(hear, and cheers.) I have those not only blessing but aiding-and oh! they aid by their blessing. With their countenance there can be no shrinking back, there can be no retreating. Gentlemen, Ireland has never yet had a fair stand-up fight for her liberties-(hear, and cheers.) I do not mean the fight of battle and of death—the fight of combat, destruction, and of the sanguinary field but I mean the virtuous, persevering, constant struggle any less-(cries of "you shall have them.") But the question has been asked, "when you get three millions of Repealers how much farther advanced will you be than you now are?" Oh, leave that to me-(loud) laughter and cheers) Will I not tell them that the history of the world is to be began again, that they may burn all their books, and say that they know nothing of the history of man, if the three millions of determined that they may please to solicit-(hear, hear.) But I will not stand there? Give me my three million of Re-

pealers, and I will immediately take the next step.

ing any convention in Ireland, and I am a great

late years, in the religious liberality of possessors of which the law gives to the Government which shall not will have, say three hundred gentlemen of rank, for-Property attached to the establishment. He concluded be used to maintain that union, the repeal of which tune, and station, assembling together spontaneously in defliciency is not made up ! cheers.) Of this I am confident, that the executive tlemen, who would of course happen to be in Dublin Government loses nething in moral and legal strength by mere matter of chance—(laughter)—would have to is £18,740,000 The EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE over by confiding as long as possible in the ordinary powers offer on the framing of a bill? They say that if a man Income, is £2,420,000! which the law and the constitution give them. I am was throwing on a table the twenty-four letters of the unwilling, without urgent necessity, to disparage the alphabet for a certain space of time, he would at length ordinary law by asking for increased enactments—thear, be able to make out the entire of Pope's Homer hear), but I do not heaitate to say that if necessity (laughter). In the same manner I will throw the "Income," is £2,456,000. So that, had it not been should arise her Majesty's Gevernment will at once twenty-four letters on the table, and "spontinuity" is for the Income-tax, the excess of Expenditure over apply to Parliament for those additional and effectual the word that I will be looking for, until I have the powers which will enable them to avert the mighty spontaneous assemblage of three hundred gentlemen in evils which must accrue, not only to England but to Dublin, to take into consideration suggestions on the Ireland, from any attempt to dissolve the existing form of a bill to Repeal the Legislative Union-(loud Tariff, being the LARGEST STEP towards complete union. (Much cheering.) I here subscribe to and cheers). That will be Bill No. 1. No. 2 will be repeat the declarations made in this place on a former suggestions for the heads of a bill for the restoraoccasion by Lord Althorp, -that, deprecating all war, tion of the ancient Parliament of Ireland-(cheers). and especially deprecating civil war, there is neverthe- They would have to consider suggestions for the heads place all classes of the community in a comparaless no alternative which I should not consider prefer- of bills for the conciliation of all parties, and for making tively happy position. One proof of that altered able to the dismemberment of this great empire. a proper application of Ecclesiastical revenues, having (Enthusiastic cheering from the ministerial side.) But of course a due consideration for vested interests. They I hope, Sir, that our forbearance will not be miscon- would also consider suggestions for a bill on the fixity strued; I trust we shall only obtain additional strength of tenure, in which the landlords rights would be fully by deferring our call for new powers until more urgent protected, while they would be compelled to perform necessity shall arise, and meanwhile I hope I have their duties towards their tenantry-(hear). Don't you given proof that we shall not fail to ask those powers if think that would be a good week's work to have them it shall be found necessary to demand them in order in for-(cheers and laughter)! We would have all certainly. Farming produce is "cheap." Wheat is to fulfil the desire expressed by Parliament in the year these bills prepared in perfect technical accuracy, and 1834. (Much applause.) Sir, I have only further to ready to be submitted to the next Parliament that we thank the Noble Lord for the opportunity he has would find willing to take them into considerationafforded me of making this public declaration on the (cheers). In doing this, we would violate no law-we and cheese is low. A neighbour of curs, in the would infringe on no part of the constitution. The Wholesale Provision Line, declares that for £50 this English Parliament, once before, put away their King, vear he bought more cheese than he paid £70 for Here, then, are avowals which leave no doubt as and appointed another—the glorious William—in his place. That was against the letter of the law; but last year! Woollen cloths are depreciated in price; will any of those who now oppose us, say that it was and Wages of all sorts are depreciated also !! " Free against the spirit of the constitution? It would be time | Trade," then, has had its effect. It has "cheapened" and what a cheer there will be for her when she lands -(cheers). Is not it to be continued as long as she re- Taxes it has not lessened! Nor has it lessened the mains in Ireland—(cries of "yes")? Ah no, while she salaries of the Officers of State, or the dividends of now to be served up to Ireland, and she is to be The day is coming on, it is arriving fast, when she will have the gratification of opening her Parliament in

man shall be allowed to interfere in, because it is

they who shall have achieved the victory"-(hear,

the people-the English people, while the struggle involves a reduction of profits. Generally speaking, pends? Should they stand tamely by and see Ire- a certain per centage is the rate of profit in all cases. What says Ireland to the prospect of the gifts in land immolated without coming to the rescue? Reduce the gross amount, and there is a less gross Should they aid the tyrants and send "fighting men" amount of profit. To make up an income from Mr. O'Connell? We have seen the fiat of Govern- to dye her fields with blood, and "thank God! profits, under such circumstances, requires an in-'twas our boys did it"? O! No; No! This is creased amount of business. Does the Revenue with his motion on the Corn Laws; which was the and "the Iron Duke"; let us see how O'Connell is not their measure of repayment. At least, it shall show an increased amount of business? If so, why the balance in the hands of the treasurer being stated prepared to meet it. Let us have his own account not be so far as we have influence with them. That is there a falling off? Why is there a defficiency? to be about £60. A resolution, lamenting the death Mr. VILLIERS then rose to move "That this House of his own position, and his own strength. He we have differed with Mr. O'Connell not only upon To whom, then, is provisions "cheapened." To the seems not to be unaware of the nature of the com- detail questions, but upon matters of general policy, tax-eater! To all who have fixed incomes! To all likley, was requested to accept of the vacant ing conflict, and he appears to contemplate with is a fact too well known to require repetition. We whose money means have not been decreased! office, a request with which he complied. There confidence its coming. At a great Repeal De- have expressed our opinion of his policy unremonstration" held a few days ago at Sligo he re- servedly, and have not a single word to retract. That by the Free-trade-produced lowness of prices of viewed his strength in terms which, though some- we have doubted his sincerity, even upon the ques- produce. what long, we here place before our readers, that tion of repeal, we admit. That his conduct has, tion when introduced, and that there was a bill in the an amendment of the Corn-law; it was but a part they may fairly view the battle field and the belli- upon many occasions, been false and treacherous to the Chartists, is undeniable. That he has not additional suffering and additional burdens, upon Family Expositor, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary. "It was a majestic sight to see so many thousands strengthened the party by which he hoped to effect all who live by labour and by profits: while every &c., from the premises of Dr. Chadwick, in Parkof human beings congregated together in the purest his purpose ten years ago, is matter of history. But such reduction must add to the means of the pen- had been stolen; it was not missed until after it had been stolen; it was not missed until after it had been stolen. should be made to refer it to a Select Committee, he the nature of a contract, and it would be a breach of bighest, and noblest cause that ever yet animated all these things weigh not a feather in the scale one whose amount of income is fixed.

In purpose ten years ago, is matter of nistory. But sioner, the place-man, the salaried officer, and every been found in possession of the prisoner, who said it would leave the matter to the sense of the House. In the scale of the House is fixed. against the necessity for upholding popular liberty The against factious domination and coercive tyranny. And let the people be assured the cause is not less their own because Ireland is to be the scene of conwould lift their voices to heaven, and cruel man would test. All the great principles to which our souls are wedded are not less at stake in this attack upon the Repeal agitation of our Irish brethren, than in the the right of all human beings to self government, more direct processes in which the virtue of the English Chartists has alone, and almost without Irish aid, worsted a tyrant Government in many successive actions. We know that it is so; and that every nail fastened in the coffin of Irish independence is a and likewise that you went to Mr. John Rogers, one of dagger piercing the heart of English liberty: a the rich Whig leaders, (at the late contest between Mr. rivet, making more fast our manacles. Hence would we be ashamed, at such a time, to nourish differences told you he had no funds for such purposes, And or to withhold the hand of succour from a nation further, we have been informed that at Mr. Sturge's conbravely struggling against tyrant power. Wheresoever the flag of liberty contends with tyrauny, to him £3, and pocketted the other £2. Dear Sir, there do we uplift our weapon for it, no matter by these reports, with a variety of others of a similar whom it may be carried. Sinking all other matters in character, are very industriously circulated; therefore the public weal, we are now prepared to say even to we think it our duty to inform you of the reports that O'Connell, " If you have now learned the secret that as we have too much confidence in you to believe any. national independence. (Great cheering.) Nothing an enlightened public expect, from their professing thing to your injury. We therefore leave it to your friends, something more than mere empty sound, self, assured that you can put a stopper upon these and the honour of paying for it; if you suppose the your character by publishing your answer in any of our Somebedy says that we will not succeed, and that I am time has come for realising, or for honestly trying to town papers, or in any other way you think best. You merely always going about from place to place. But realise, your country's hopes; and if you are dis- can publish this communication in the Star if you posed therefore to put forth your strength in earnest tion confessedly within the bounds of peace, law, and and to fight the battle fairly, we are ready to forget the constitution (hear, hear)? I am not to succeed, the past and put forth all our energies to save you from the violence with which the Tories threaten question ye 120,000 men of Meath that I addressed at you; and with which, when the Whigs Kells, you whose shouts still echo in my ears, and mock threatened us, you promised to aid them in the assertion—answer that ye 150,000 men who met me its perpetration. We will not volunteer as part of 500,000 fighting men to trample upon you; nor temper, only equalled by what I have witnessed on this will we rejoice if an English Sergeant shall be day-answer me that question ye countless thousands foremost in the slaughter-for rely upon it there will be slaughter before the English executors of a mixed oligarchy will give up their claim to that question ye more than half a million of persons who position which they won by brute force and that there was such a person. I would be more 'Tis not the first time the Tories have talked big nor Do not mind what those ruffians say. Why does instead of fulfilling her promise, neither she nor Answer me that question ye men of Drogheda where will it be the first time of their being worsted. not Sturge's Secretary publish his account of the I am also going—you who are bound by every tie Before the passing of 'Reform' or 'Catholic Emancipation' the Iron Duke and Sir Robert were as confident as now. But England and Ireland carried called it a great mercy of God (hear, hear). Answer me ! Reform' and 'Emancipation' in their teeth as they

shall yet carry the Charter and Repeal." The people must look out now for the exercise of a stronger arm of power than they have seen exercised for a long time; and while they come, if need be, to the aid of Ireland with all the chivalry and bold determination of the English character, they must look well to the measuring of their footsteps, that they give no advantage to the common enemy. The fight must be a moral and a peaceful one. It hemisphere—that invigorates as well as warms—that must be conducted fairly and by legal means. The Books of the Late Executive.—We have Government threaten to apply to Parliament for new powers; let us use the powers that we have: let us use them wisely and not exceed them; let (cheers). Your cheer, and the ready response with us look carefully to every step; let us eschew all rash and hasty movements; let us have neither secresy nor known violation of the law: let us of your perseverance—(cries of "it will") ! Oh! I have kick out the skulking braggarts from our camp; those with me whose conduct teaches the Irish heart. I let us array ourselves—English, and Scotch, and Irishmen-under one Common banner, with the the fold-the chosen and bleeding lambs of the fold, that flag of freedom and the Charter waving over us: the Lord has confided to their care. I have those who, with the Charter, and never before it, will Repeal come : and the sacred tree of Liberty shall take from the bed of rotten straw on which the dying peasant | root at once in Britain and in Ireland, and it is extended—when mephitic air fills the chamber of death shall flourish under the fostering genius of demo--I have those who, at such a moment, forget every cracy, until its blessed fruits, social justice and meet it half way, and expire in the performance of ness to mantle on each face, shall pleasingly but

THE BUDGET.

"PROSPERITY" AND A FALLING REVENUE "FREE TRADE" AND A "DEFICIENCY."

On Monday night last, "The Budget" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was opened. It had been looked forward to with no inconsiderable share for liberty-(hear, hear.) I have pledged myself to of interest, many being curious to know what had three millions of Repealers, and I cannot afford to take been the effect of the "Free-Trade Tariff" of last year upon the Revenue, and what was to be the amount of the New Income Tax.

Sir ROBERT PREL when he entered upon office. found a deficient revenue. He found the expenditure exceeding the income very materially : and the deficiency made up by the issuing of Exchequer and crimeless men are to be refused any reasonable request | Bills, which, in process of time came to be added to the permanent Debt.

He pronounced this to be a most unsatisfactory state of the Nation's finances; and devised a scheme will not have a convention in Dublin, for that is against the law. There is a statute against holdto raise the "needful," so that the deficiency might no longer exist.

respecter of your statutes-(hear, hear, and laughter.) But the statute does not cover the entire of the ground. towards complete Free Trade; and the other the It covers a small penal portion, and I would not tread imposition of a tax upon property, and upon income arising from profession. may be breakers ahead, there is an old pilot at the

helm-(enthusiastic cheers for some moments). I do "I have to state, for the information of my Noble pledge myself to you—and I would not dare to do that which enables us to judge of the efficiency or soundif I were not certain of the effect, and that without ness of Sir R. PEEL's measures, confining our atten-

The Expenditure, for the yearlending April 5th, 1843, is, in round number, £51,160,000. The Income

The amount of Income-tax received up to April 5th, 1843, and included in the above account of Income would have been just upon £5.000,000! Here then is a test of "Free Trade." The

Free Trade ever taken in this country, was to bring about such a state of "Prosperity," as to and happy position, was to be found in an increased Revenue. Where is that proof? Where is the increase? Where is the bettered condition? The Tariff has pulled down the prices of all des-

criptions of produce. It has had that effect, most "low;" almost as low as the most rigid Corn Law Repealer could desire. Milk is low; butter is low; all things: ALL THINGS EXCEPT TAXES, and tax eaters. the "National Creditor." or the pensions of the " Pretty Ladies," or the allowances of the Dead Dublin, and going down in state, with the Repeal Weight people! Free-Trade has "cheapened" proviwardens lining the streets on both sides-for that shall | sions : BUT TO WHOM ? To the labourer ? No. His wages are reduced! and reduced, too, more than the amount of the difference between the "dear" and the "cheap" price of food. To the Tradesmen, or Such, then, is the position of the belligerents: | the professional? He has his Income-tax to pay! and if the two hosts-of misrule and liberty-encamped the Tariff saves him that amount, it does all that against each other. What should be the conduct of PREL promised him. Besides, a reduction of prices

> And, in the nature of things, this must be so. Every reduction of prices of produce must entail

Would not a Repeal of the Corn Laws, to do again what PEEL's Bill of 1826 did in the great, and what PEEL's Tariff of 1842 did in the less, ing committed an aggravated assault on a waterman be a blessing? Who feels inclined, after the woeful! experience we have had, to try it ?

TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Dear Sir - We have been informed by some of the leading Whigs of Nottingham, that you was so mean as to accept of £28. for lecturing, and otherwise assisting at Mr. J. Sturge's contest with Mr. J. Walter, senior. Gisborne and Mr. John Walter, junior,) and demanded of that gentleman £19. for your services, and Mr. Rogers test you applied for, and received £5. for a gentleman who was very active in that election, and only paid over you may have an opportunity of setting yourself right, reports, as for ourselves we are prepared to vindicate please, and we can give you names if you desire it.

> We are, Dear Sir, Yours with all sincerity, JOHN BAGLEY, JAMES WOODHOUSE. THOMAS WRIGHT.

P. S.—The Whigs do'nt like purity of election, and in different parts of the country, under the folneither do they like to have a Six-point man forced upon lowing circumstances. On Tuesday week, she went them. No, Sir, they can't bear it, and that is the secret of all their lying and calumny.

My FRIENDS,—I have much pleasure in publishing your letter just as it is. I never got one farthing which was granted. On the following morning, she from Sturge or any other man for any service. I never heard of Rodgers till your letter announced treachery. But fear not for the issue of the struggle. likely to give him alms than ask him for charity. expenses, as I asked him? Sturge owes me a new hat, and the price of a warm plaster. Tell them that Cobden, Villiers, Thompson, and the Leaguers travel, eat, and drink at the expense of the poor slaves whom they force to subscribe: that I travel, eat, and drink at my own expense, and not at yours

Your faithful, unpaid friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Leeds. Wednesday.

To Readers and Gorrespondents.

received from some person, who calls himself Arthur O'Neill, the following notice, with a request for its insertion : -"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

and who are not aware of the fact, that Mr. John Campbell, ere his departure for America, placed in my possession the books of the National Charter Association, together with a large number of Cards of Membership, the which I was to retain until the sum of £16 15s. 91d. due to him by the Association, as salary for services performed, be duly paid and satisfied.

These instructions I am determined to abide by, without reference to the opinions of any; and am prepared to enter into any arrangement consistent with them, as well as to produce Mr. Campbell's authority for representing his interests in this

ARTHUR O'NEILL. "180, High Holborn, London,

"May 9, 1843."

fairly appertains, we do not pretend to say.

JAMES SMITH. SOMER'S TOWN. - We cannot furnish the information he requests. JAMES BRANTON, MANCHESTER. - We have many

the rest.

DHN SMART, ABERDEEN, must take a like answer. GLASGOW AND GREENOCK.—We regret much that private and local differences should exist among Chartists-still more that they should be made public. Each party has now had its " say" on the Emmet-trial matter, and we must have no more of it. Mr. Hill being last week absent in very properly omitted till he should have seen it. WILLIAM SILVESTER.—Our space is full.

One part of his scheme was to take a great leap Thomas Coop.—We cannot insert his letter. It is a neighbour to her, with a cleaver. It appearing that right to demand its meaning, and so lead us into examination.

a private squabble.

That statement is, that they have failed! The SHEFFIELD .- All communications to the Chartists of Figiree lane must be addressed to Mr. John Green, sub Secretary, 11, Vine yard, Hartshead. ALL COMMUNICATIONS for Wm. Dixon for the future must be addressed No. 2, Cross-street-east, Bank Top, Manchester.

CARRUTH, KILMARNOCK .- They are posted with the first that leave the office: the delay is owing to the alterations in the post sometime ago, and they cannot be posted so as to arrive earlier.

BURNS. DUNDEE.-The parcel was sent sometime ago. by packet, via Hull.

WM. JONES, GREENOCK.—Send them to this office THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MINERS' SO. CIETY-All communications to this body must be post paid and addressed to the General Secretary.

John Hall, care of James Sinclair, News-agent.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEPENCE FUND.

25, High-bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

From the Chartist of Plymouth .. S. J.; a constant reader, near Wakefield 0 1 0 Woodbridge, per James M'Ken John Cook, Buckingham, per Wm. Jones 0 3 0 the Chartists of Ashton, per T. Coop 0 6 10 Richard Milford, Treforest ... 0 10 0 ... the Chartists of Pont-y-ly-Prydh ... 0 10 0 a loyal pensioner, per J. R. W., Boston (too late for alteration last week) 0 0 6 T. Helbrook ...

J. Goodridge John Jones, mason ... M. Saunders a young democrat a young democrat 0 1 4 four friends, per Mr. Brook, Leeds ... 0 3 0 the Chartists of Hucknall-under-Huthwayte, per John Alfrey ... 0 3 0

the Bristol United Chartist-proceeds of a lottery for Plates and Frames. presented by Clarke and Jacobs... 1 0 C. C. and friends, per C. C., Bristol ... 0 10 0 ... T. Taylor, Bristol 0 2 6 J. Doberty, ditto Nantwich, per Thomas Dunning ... 0 5 0

Received by Feargus O Connor from Manchester FOR THOMAS COOPER. From a few friends at Clayton West

Local and General Intelligence,

LEEDS .- ILKLEY BATH CHARITY .- The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this charity, was held at the Court-house, on Tuesday last, at noon. Mr. John Heaton, of this place, was called to the chair. The accounts were audited and passed: of the late honorary secretary, Mr. Geo. Fenton, was adopted, and the Rev. John Snowden, of

COMMITTAL. - On Tuesday last, a young woman, who gave her name Jane Smith, and said she came from Wakefield, was committed for trial at the next borough sessions, on a charge of having stolen several volumes of books, including Doddridge's

ASSAULT AND ALLEGED ROBBERY .- On Saturday last, two men named Christopher Petler and Robt. Davins, were charged at the Court-House, with havwho, with a companion, had come ashore for a spree. The two sailors had accompanied two girls to a house of ill-fame, and then, according to the statement of one of them, they drank gin till they were "made up," and about three o'clock in the morning, after one of the girls had obtained possession of three sovereigns, the two prisoners came into the house. of which Davins said he was the master, and vio lently assaulted the two sailors in turning them into the street. Davins was fined £5 or two months imprisonment : Petler was discharged.

CAUTION TO SURVEYORS.—On Friday, Mr. James Greenwell, surveyor of the highways of Potternewton, appeared before Messrs, Goodman and Pawson, at the Court-House, Leeds, in answer to a summons charging him with leaving a drain open and unprotected, and thereby causing damage to a hackney coach. It appeared that on Tuesday night, about half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Lofthouse, solicitor, was proceeding home to Chapel Allerton, from Leeds. and owing to a drain being open in Chapel Allertonlane, near Mr. Buckton's house, the hackney coach was overthrown, and Mr. Lofthouse and the driver had a very narrow escape from being seriously injured. The drain in question, which was under the care of the defendant, was undergoing some alteration, and was left unprotected and unwatched; and the bench fined the defendant £3, and ordered him to pay 25s. for the damage done to the coach.

An Impostor.-On Tuesday last, a good looking young woman, who called herself Mary Ann Robinson, alias Simpson, alias Sandiford, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having obtained money and a variety of articles of wearing apparel, from several persons residing at Armley te the house of Mr. Wm. Akeroyd, clothier, Armley Moor Side, and inquired for some person supposed to live in the neighbourhood, and after some conversation, she asked leave to stay all night obtained permission of Mrs. Akeroyd to let her daughter, a girl between ten and eleven years old accompany her to Morley, where she said she was going to the house of her aunt, to get some clothes, and she would return in the evening. But the child was heard of till Friday morning, when the child was restored to her parents, having been found deserted near Dewsbury. It seems that after she had gone from Armley, on Wednesday, she ascertained from the girl that she had a grandmother and other relatives residing at Dewsbury, and to them she quickly found her way, along with the girl, and, under some false representations, she' was not only allowed to remain till Friday morning, but she obtained some six or seven shillings in money and some wearing apparel. She left Dewsbury with the girl she had taken with her, saying that they were both going back to Armley Moor Side; but soon after she got out of the town, she contrived to leave the girl. She called herself Sarah Ann Simpson, and she represented herself as the sister, and as the cousin of Mr. Jeremiah Simpson, Armley, draper, by which she succeeded in obtaining both goods and money. need scarcely add, that she is no relation to Mr. Simpson, but that she is in fact a base impostor. A description of her person and dress was forwarded by the orders of Mr. John Gott, of Leeds, who took a lively interest in the matter, to the various towns I beg to inform all who are interested in the matter, in the immediate district, and on Monday morning she was apprehended by the constable of Batley. It appeared that she had on a shawl and bonnet which she had falsely obtained at Dewsbury. She was sent for three months to the House of Correction.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - On Saturday even ing last, Mr. Edward Woolley, shopkeeper, of Mill Shay, Beeston, left his home a little before nine o'clock, to proceed to Holbeck, for the purpose of paying a contribution to amoney club, of which he is & member : and whilst passing along some fields leading from the Peacock Inn to Wortley, he was met by a young man who bade him good night. Mr. Woolley returned the salute, and after passing on or a short distance, happening to turn he saw the young man coming behind him, with a pistol in his hand. He stopped, and the man then said, "Your money," and Mr. W. saw that he had a dagger is We have another letter on the same subject from Mr. his other hand. Mr. Woolley then gave up his Thomas Copeland, Waterloo Town, who says that, on the Saturday after "honest" John's departure, he went to the shop 180, High Holborn, and sisted upon seaching his pockets, which he did, and there found Mr. O'Brien, who informed him then finding that Mr. W. had no more, he returned that the Association books had been placed in his him a sixpence and left him. On Thursday. hands, with similar instructions to those spoken young man named John Brown Appleyard, residing of by this Arthur O'Neill. To which of the two in Holbeck, was brought up at the Court House on therefore, or whether to either of them, suspicion of being the party concerned in the above the honour of being Mr. Campbell's accomplice robbery. The prosecutor could not, however, speak with certainty as to his identity, although he had little doubt that he was the man. A charge was then preferred against him of having on Saturday night previous to the robbery taking place assaulted a young woman on the highway, and near to the place communications on the subject, and shall give a where the robbery was committed. He acknows succinct view of them all—Mr. Branton's among ledged this, and was fined £3 and costs; or in default of payment committed to Wakefield for two months. Two other cases of highway robbery occurred in the same fields in which Mr. Woolley was robbed on Saturday evening last, one of the parties being severely injured. Appleyard is therefore detained in Leeds until such time as he is able to appear, to see whether he can identify him.

DANGEROUS CONDUCT .- On Tuesday, a female, who London, the communication from Greenock was is deaf and dumb, named Ann Edmondson, was very properly omitted till he should have seen it. brought up at the Court-House, on a charge of have ing threatened to take the life of a man who lives most foul-because unexplained and mysterious- she had manifested great violence on several recent attack upon an individual who would have a occasions, she was ordered to undergo a medical

FREE MARKET TOLLS.—These Tells were let by On Monday last the official statement was given, W. R. B. writes to correct a misstatement in our the Market Committee, by public bidding, at the week before last's report of Leeds Cloth Market. Court House, on Thursday. Mr. Thackray was He says the cloth-dressers are NOT fully occupied. the highest bidder, but it was understood that he J. Dell, Reading.—We do not remember to have acted for the Bower party. The sum at which seen the report of the meeting to which he althe rates.

POCKET PICKING.—On Monday last, a man named John Dean, was brought up at the Court House, on which the following is a summary: charge of having robbed William Cooper, of a charge of about seven shillings in silver. The 1. Constabulary Expenses—Provided for Prosecutor, along with his brother, had called at the Victoria Bridge Inn, School Close, on Saturday night, and whilst there, (the brother of the prosecutor having gone out for a short time and left him) 4. the prisoner, whilst Cooper had his head laid on a the was seen by the landlord to possess himself of table, was the Assizes the Assizes the contents of his pocket. This the prisoner, on 6. Salaries and Allowances to officers of the contents of with denied and said he had the conserved with, denied, and said he had no being about him, but on being searched gerers shillings were found, and in his pockets a 8. Miscellaneous Expences..... mife which the prosecutor positively swore to. He was committed for trial.

DROWNING - On Tuesday morning an inquest was before he could be rescued. Verdict,—" Acci- bills and expenses were ordered to be paid. dentally drowned." The deceased resided at Bramlev.

tribute of respect was presented to the Provincial Corresponding Secretary of the district. The chair Samuel Healey, all of Peaceful Isaac Lodge, Holbeck. mitable to the occasion; after which, brother Thorn-ponding benefit, but it led to no result. ton returned thanks in a very neat and becoming marner.-Testimonial to William Thornton, Prorincial Corresponding Secretary of the Leeds Dis- for raising the sum of £307 4s. be levied on all man, for his impartial conduct in the chair. Worthy and respected Brother,-The testimonial herewith presented to you is the sum of £8, which Order of Ancient Shepherds, as a humble tribute that case made and provided." of respect for the worthy, honest, and indefatigable services you have rendered them during the last mossive seven years that you have held the hon- ation. ourable and responsible office of Provincial Corresand integrity have proved you in every respect worthe of the reward—we have witnessed your zeal and Deputy or Assistant Recorder." honesty on our behalf-you have served us in your instance has any of your actions ever raised even suspicion to your prejudice. Sobriety, honesty, truth and humanity have always characterised your proceedings-and brotherly love now compels us to do likewise.

0 may this sacred institution be Raied by men of truth and honesty. Then pure, like THORNTON, for its servants true. Faithful and just in all they say or do. Then will our order on true justice stand An honour and a blessing to the land : Then may each Shepherd raise himself a name Worthy of bonest THORNTON'S acts and fame. May mared truth be all our constant guide, And temperance, where'er we be, preside, With peace and plenty smiling by her side. Signed by order and on behalf of the district.

P. P. C. JOHN WARD, P. C. JOHN WOOD, BRO. SANCEL HEALEY.

SUDDEN DEATH.-On Monday an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of a child nine mouths old, named Thomas Richardson, whose parents reside in Naylor's Yard, Meadow-lane. On Saturday the deceased was being nursed by a little girl, who let him fall, and on Sunday morning he was found dead in bed. Mr. Ruddock, surgeon, made a post mortem examination, and gave it as his opinion that death had ensued from congestion of the brain, caused by a fall; the jury, therefore returned a verdict to that

the golden pheasant and black breed were stolen.

AN UNNATURAL CRIME, -On Thursday last, before George Goodman, Esq., and Henry Hall, Esq., at the Court-House, an old man named Edward the New Gaol. Rayner, well known in the several tap-rooms of the man, and a lad named Thomas Sykes, were comcharged with having committed with each other an Brainral offence.

Tist the gardens who have been hitherto debarred.

THE "JOHN QUILL!"-" FLOGGING!" Is it true that the "lad" was brought through the carried. town "HAND-CUFFED?" kept in prison forty hours? then " floged," and discharged? O! the fatal "JOHN

There seems some " spite." Twill come to light-About this fam'd " JOHN QUILL." The lad was " fed" * Had " clothes," and bed Against him none knew ill! But when "the cook" (His mother; took

Her leave, and bade farewell! MIDAS was grieved, And tis believed-The rest one may not tell.

FLAGELLUM. 38 Mercury's attempt at "vindication," May 6th.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL. A Special and Quarterly Meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Leeds was held in the Commen Room, on Wednesday last. The Mayor, Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq., presided, and the following members of the council were present-Aldermen Willans, Oates, Smith, Hebden, Gaunt, Maclea, Bateson, Goodman, Tottie, Pease, Luccock, and Jackson; Councillors Birchall, Lee, Newsam, Craven, Bramley, Skelton, J. W. Smith, White, Brumfitt, Hornby, Dufton, Holroyd, Martin Cawood, Josh Rob . Atkinson, John Cawood, Garland, Barlow Sellers, Pallan, Bower, Arthington, Shackleton, passed by the Recorder at the next sessions. Hall, Joseph Cliff, Whitehead, John Cliff, Winn, Lister, Farrar, Prince, and Strother.

The special business was appointed to commence Mr. PAYNE, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Eddi-

son, the Town Clerk, acted as Deputy Town Clerk. have been completed." Having read the minutes of the last meeting of Husslet, and were disproportionately large as compared with those required from the other Townships complained of.

The special business was comprised in the following notice relative to the contract for the maintenance of prisoners in the House of Correct and agreed to. tion at Wakefield:—" It will be proposed that the House of Correction at Wakefield." The contract The man beauty, which was a very long document, having beauty. ing been read by Mr. Payne, Alderman Torrix moved that the Mayor do sign the new contract on belief behalf of the Council.

Mr. J. R. ATEINSON seconded the motion. Mr. JOSEPH CLIFF said he was opposed to the spon the principle of paying according to the rateable property of the Borough, as compared with the rateable property of the Riding, and not acforting to the number of prisoners sent Alderman Torrie said that what Mr. Cliff had building a New Gaol in the Borough.

The proposition was then put and carried nem. Charterly Meeting was as follows: - "A report will be presented from the Pinance Committee of sundry bills and expenses incurred in carrying into execution the provisions of the Acts relating to Moni-

Ald. Torris presented the report alluded to, of 5. County of York, for prosecutions at the Assizes 1085 the Corporation 150

beld at the Black Bull Inu, Bramley, before John man Goodman in the chair, and the report was read Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Richard Bennett, and considered. No discussion took place in any of report of the committee's investigation, from which and resolutions passed, condemning the high price of pine years of age, who, whilst fishing in the river at the items, and the Council resumed; after which the nine years of Sunday, fell in and was drowned report was unanimously adopted, and the various Alderman Torris next moved-" That a Watch

Rate, not exceeding 6d. in the Pound, for raising the TESTIMONIAL TO AN ANCIENT SHEPHERD. —On sum of £6,565 17s., to be laid on all property within worked a day nor received a days' wage. John Wednesday evening week, a numerous meeting of the Town of Leeds, in the Borough of Leeds, and Wrigley, uncle to the surveyor, is stated as having the officers and brethren of the Leeds District of the within one mile of the Bars of the said Town of Leeds, made full time during the whole year, with the ex-Loval Order of Ancient Shepherds, was held at the for carrying into effect within the said Borough the ception of fourteen days, and during those fourteen Bay Horse Inn, Briggate, Leeds, when the following provisions of the statutes in that case made and pro-

was occupied, by P. P. C. Jne. Ward, and brother by Mr. STROTHER, and supported by Mr. Joseph ing Mr. Wrigley waited on the committee and The testimonial was presented by brother Healey, that the Out-townships were rated for the main- properly refused, and on Friday, with the consent The resumentary speech, tenance of the police, without receiving any correst of the ratepayers, they agreed to throw off £35, The proposition was then carried.

ries of the Leyal Order of Ancient Shepherds.— property within that part of the Township of Hunslet, which is beyond the limits of one mile from the Bars of the Town of Leeds, in the attention was called to a circular issued by the Poor has been contributed as the free will offering of Borough of Leeds, for carrying into effect within each Lodge in the Leeds District of the Loyal the said Borough, the provisions of the statutes in February 11th, in which the Sheffield manufacturers This was also carried.

nonding Secretary. Brother, this is not a vain boast Ald. Goodman, it was resolved—" That pursuant to of the respect we bear towards you—your service the statute of 1 Vic., cap. 19, passed 30th June, the able-bodied poor, who have been obliged to call

Mr. Skelton proposed the following to be elected various conditions of life, and to your honour and as the Trustees of the Water Works Company:—
reputation we can faithfully testify that in no single
Aldermen Goodman, Maclea, and Oates: Councillors Howard, J. R. Atkinson, Arthington, Sellers, Newsom, and Strother.—Agreed to.

On the motion of Alderman Lucceck, it was referred to the Valuation Committee to inquire, and tremely desirous of finding employment for their able second you this humble tribute of our respect, that without delay report to the Council, whether any poor, respectfully request that you will give this man shers may look to your actions for an example, and and what part of the township or hamlet of Cook-

ridge is within the borough of Leeds. The next notice was:—"It will be proposed, that in accordance with the recommendation of the Fi- satisfy them that he has properly exerted himself to nance Committee and the Coroner, the table of fees avoid the parish. and disbursements payable by the Coroner on the holding of inquests within the borough of Leeds, be altered according to a schedule which will be produced before the Council."

Alderman Torriz produced a table of fees proposed by the Finance Committee; but as he had! the day before received a table drawn up by the The tyranny of the Guardians, and the degradation Coroner (Mr. Blackburn) himself, he suggested that of the unfortunate recipients of parish relief is so the entry on the notice paper should be dropped, manifest in the above, as to render comment unnert until the Finance Committee had an opportunity of cessary, and which, if carried into effect, would comparing the two tables and seeing which was the tend to pauperize all the working classes of Shefmost equitable and would be of the greatest advan- field. tage to the Borough if adopted.

The suggestion was acceded to by the Council, and the notice was dropped. Alderman Torrie brought forward a statement day last, Mr. Hezekiah Whittle, pawnbroker, was from the Finance Committee, on the subject of the summoned before the Mayor, Thomas Cullen, and accounts of disbursements for special constables, Edmund Ashworth, Esqs., for not giving up a pair &c., in the month of August last. The report was of trousers pledged at his shop, belonging to Michael to the effect that the accounts had been referred to Flannigan .- Mr. Taylor appeared for Mr. Whittle, the Finance Committee, by an order of the Council and stated that it was wholly impossible to give up made on the 5th of April last, and that they had the trousers, as Mr. Whittle did not know where

HEN-ROOST ROBBERY.—During the night of Mon- made; and as the Council appeared to consider the wife of the complainant, and Alice Donoghan, who day last, the hen roost of Mr. Kemp, of Beech accounts satisfactory, Alderman Bateson, one of pledged the trousers, were called, but as neither of Leicester, held at the King George on Horseback, Grove, Wortley-lane, was broken, and ten hens, of the Borough Auditors, said he should now sign them. seal was ordered to be attached to the contracts that if he could find the trousers the complainant business of this occasion, having done so to the entered into with Mrs. Hannah Walker and Mr. should have them. Wm. Hardwick, respectively, for land as a site for

On the motion of Alderman Torrie, it was also ordered that the Gaol Committee pay, out of the butchers, were ordered to find sureties to answer to tion of one general union of all the branches in this mined to Wakefield House of Correction for trial, Gool rate, Mrs. Hannah Walker the amount of the any indictment that may be preferred against him trade. purchase money, on the 1st of June next, or such at the sessions, for assaulting and obstructing Mr. other day as they think proper.

held yesterday, it was determined to carry on the reasonable offers to the owners of the tenements disturbance, and took part of the meat back by held yesterday at the British Coffee-house, Cook-Gurdens for three years longer, subject to the con- required for enlarging the Kirkgate Market, for the force. ditions laid down in the report and resolutions which purchase of their respective tenements, regard will be found in our advertising columns. We are being had to the amount of the valuations of Mr. glad that the Council have recommended the opening Child and Mr. Simpson, (who were appointed by of the gardens at a reduced charge for at least the Committee for that purpose,) and to the valuaone day in the week, and had they made the charge tion made of the borough by Messieurs Sharp and one penny instead of twopence, they would have Cooper; provided that such offers shall not exceed that the complainant, when he took his wheels, ance, and among the members of Parliament present been great gainers. This, however, is a step in the the highest value of such tenements in any such undertook to be responsible for the property in the were the Honourable Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir G. right direction, and we have no doubt thousands will valuation; and that the said Committee be authorised to make contracts for the purchase of the said hooks being missing, two shillings were stopped for Brocklebank, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Hindley, Mr. called "The Catholic Oath."

tenements accordingly." The motion was seconded by Mr. Shelton, and

On the motion of Mr. Cawoon, it was also re-Folved—" That the Finance Committee appointed under the Improvement Act, be authorised to obtain such loans of money from time to time as shall be UNJUST WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .- On Monday wanted for the payment of the purchase money at a last, at the Borough Court, Bolton, before the reasonable rate of interest; the same money to be, Mayor, C. D. Darbishire, Thomas Cullen, and Edrepaid at such respective times and in such manner mund Ashworth, Esqrs., Richard Mayor, grocer, in the factories; and that, in the event of memorial repaid at such respective times and in such manner mund Ashworth, Esqrs., Richard Mayor, grocer, of the legislature and parties personally engaged in as the Council shall determine."

Rules and Bye Laws for the regulating Hackney 4th May: fined 20s. and costs. Mr. Taylor, who Coaches, which he said had undergone several appeared for Mr. Mayor, gave notice of appeal. alterations by the Hackney Coach Committee since Charles Salt, grocer, Great Bolton, was charged they were last before the Town Council. The with having a pair of unjust scales, in consequence principal alterations were in the mode of reckoning of a piece of paper being placed under the loose the distances which regulate the payment of the fares, end of the scale. He was fined 20s. and costs. - Wm. and in the number and situation of the stands. Instead of having a table of fees, it is proposed that costs for a pair of unjust scales.—Catharine Ainsthe fares be paid according to a map for each stand, to worth, grocer, New Market Place, was summoned be provided by the Hackney Coach Committee; the for obstructing Mr. Fogg in the execution of his fare (one shilling) being for the distance from each duty. The defendant, it appeared, was using a stand as a centre to all the places within a circle pair of scales with sugar as a weight; and when whose radius is one mile from that centre. Beyond the inspector made his appearance, she seized the the circumference of the circle, the fares are to be ugar, and refused to allow him to weigh it. Fined paid at the rate of 6d. for every half mile. There 20s and costs. are to be five stands, namely No. 1, in Briggate; No. 2, North Midland Railway Station; No. 3, in Northstreet; No. 4, in Oxford-street, near Oxford-place Chapel; and No. 5, in Park-row, near the Court House. Mr. Cawood read the whole of the proposed Rules and Bye Laws, and concluded by moving that they should be adopted by the Council, and notices the cow, but said that it belonged to Allan Hilton; of them duly advertised, in order that they may be and his slaughterhouse being a public one, he thought

at half-past ten o'clock, being half an hour earlier authorised to pay to Mr. George Pickles and Mr. in the mitigated penalty of twenty shillings and journed from the previous day, was resumed at the than the ordinary quarterly meeting; but it was John Myers, of Bramley, the respective sums agreed costs. lew minutes past eleven before there was a to be paid for the purchase of land, for widening the Town Street near to the top of Bell Lane, in the Township of Bramley, as soon as the conveyances

Alderman Luccock then introduced a proposition the Conneil, Mr. Payne read a notice which had which was not on the notice paper. He said James House of Commons, proposes for all children the judge, in open court, for the patience with which been served upon the Town Clerk by the Overseers that the present Board of Works were not suf- Mills.—Mr. Halsall, solicitor, of Middleton, appeared from eight to thirteen years of age, enactments he had heard him. Baron Gurney denied the use of the Poor of the Township of Hunslet, stating ficient for the accommodation of the offices for the that they objected to the order made upon them by Borough Surveyor, and a separate office could not be evidence to show that the informer was entirely ing employment."—"That no valuable moral results similitude about a mad dog, with which he was the Council on the 17th of April last for the paygot suitable for such offices for less than £10 a year. wrong as to both parties.—The Supervisor said, ment of a Gaol Rate of £69 183. 4d., and a Borough Rate of £119 103. 31. The Overseers stated that they objected on the ground that the rates were not imposed on the fair rateable value of property in Husslet and wave discovered to the daily and wave discovered to the class, when he might have been subjected to the daily and since his class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he might have been subjected to the class, when he class, and since his continuous for the succession of the success that £10 and that the middle of months imposed in the submit of the success that £10 and the continuous forms and a faithful and daily, inclusive of meals; and ne nad only sentenced mim to six that he would withdraw the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer all the would answer all the would answer all the would answer all the bours of the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer all the would withdraw the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer all the would withdraw the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer all the would withdraw the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer all the would withdraw the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer all the would withdraw the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer all the would withdraw the summonses against formed, where the labour in factories is twelve hours which would answer al Board, could be obtained at a rental of £80. a AFSAULTING ONE OF THE GUARDS OF THE MAN- ble limits, so as to accomplish this desirable object." class, when he might have been subjected to the year. As Mr. Whitehead had agreed to pay £20. CHESTER AND SHEPPIELD RAILWAY.—On Monday a A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman; of the Borough. The Overseers added that as the a year for the part that he would occupy as person named Bartholomew Keefe was brought up after which the meeting separated.—Chronicle, time had record by Henry Docker Thursday. time had passed for making an appeal against the a dwelling-house, the rent of the premises to the before J. Lord, Esq., charged by Henry Docker Thursday. myment of the rates, they stated their objections Council would be reduced to £60, which would only Price, one of the guards on the above railway, with Working on the Sunday.—Eight porters on the order of the rates, they stated their objections Council would be reduced to £60, which would only Price, one of the guards on the above railway, with the council would be reduced to £60, which would only Price, one of the guards on the above railway, with the council would be reduced to £60, which would only Price, one of the guards on the above railway, with the council would be reduced to £60, which would only Price, one of the guards on the above railway, with the council would be reduced to £60, which would only Price, one of the guards on the above railway. m order that the Council might not hereafter levy be £2a year more than they had to pay for the pre- having assaulted him on Sunday evening, as the last Saturday last appeared before Mr. Rushion, by sumnies upon the Township of Hunslet in the same sent premises. He begged to move that the Offices train was on its way from Manchester to Ashton, mons, to answer an information charging them with the Township of Hunslet in the same sent premises. He begged to move that the Offices train was on its way from Manchester to Ashton, mons, to answer an information charging them with the Township of Hunslet in the same sent premises. way as they had done by the imposition of those Committee be empowered to rent the house belong. Complainant stated that the prisoner, who was a following their worldly occupation on the Lord's complainant that the prisoner, who was a following their worldly occupation on the preceding committee be empowered to rent the nouse being. The completion of the present Board of Works.

Committee be empowered to rent the nouse being. The completion of the defendants engaged him high credit. Still Mr. T. Duncombe was render-versed frequently. He was endowed with a most cation, became exceedingly quarrelsome and began Sunday he saw the whole of the defendants engaged. year, instead of the present Board of Works.

Council do pass such orders and resolutions as may the account of Ellis Hodgson, E.q., the Treasurer, Witness had to stand between the parties for a conthirty hogshesds of molasses from Glasgow on her be the parties for a conthirty hogshesds of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesds of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesds of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her between the parties for a conthirty hogshesd of molasses from Glasgow on her be thought requisite for executing and earrying for the West Riding, for the maintenance of priinto effect the contract between the Council of the soners in Wakefield House of Correction from the many persons were very much discommoded by they remained there during the day they would Borongh of Leeds, and the Justices of the Peace 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1843, inclusive, prisoner's conduct.—The prisoner pleaded drunken-strain the vessel very much, got the defendants to for the West Riding of the County of York, remounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse, but was told by the bence the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse the first amounting the first amounting to £530 18s, be inserted in the report ness in excuse the first amounting the first specing the confinement, maintenance, and ex- of the Finance Committee passed this day, and be aggravated his offence.—He was called upon the will soon cease to be the poor man's, if this is tole-

The council broke up at a quarter to three o'clock. sureties in £10 each, for three months.

months since, a poor hand-loom weaver, in the town-son, and C. Sidebottom, Esqrs., charged by John ship of Clayton, who has a wife and seven children Dudson, the informer, with having the letters on Sunday, and set sail on Inesday for New York. | bench, and the case was dismissed.

and oppose them before the magistrates. This was him with his throat cut in a shocking manner. As- Total expenses of the prison for the year, not indone, and the magistrates refused to sign them, and, sistance was immediately procured, but the wound cluding officers' fees, repairs, alterations, or addi-1 11 consequently, another meeting was held, when a com- was of such a nature, as to render all attempts at tions, £10,873 68. 4d.; actual cost to the county 85 11 9 his books, and on Friday last a further meeting was minutes after being discovered. An inquest was held for the purpose of hearing the result of the held on the body, and a verdict of "temporary in-Total...... £2769 11 8 committee's investigation, of which the following is sanity" returned. The Conneil resolved itself into Committee, Alder- an outline. Mr. T. Crossland, manufacturer, was MILK Monopoly.—Several meetings have been called to the chair. Mr. Crossland read over the held, in the suburbs of Bradford, during the week. breaking fifty-four loads of stones, and on being months. examined, he declared he had only broken eighteen. There was also an account of fourteen days' work to William Making, and he declared he had neither stones at sixpence per load. Other sums equally Some discussion took place on a complaint made erroneous were discovered. Before the latter meet-CLIFP, Mr. LISTER, Mr. FARBAR, and Mr. Bowen, offered to throw off £17, but this the committee very which offer he gladly took. A vote of thanks was given to the committee, and a separate vote was Ald. Torrie also moved—"That a Watch Rate given to Mr. John Abbey, and also to the chair-

SHEFFIELD .- POOR LAW TYRANNY .- Public Law Guardians, and published in the Star, dated were requested to make a division of their labour. On a deputation of the Associated Trades waiting Both Rates are to be laid upon the new valu- upon Mr G. Crossland, that circular was promised to be withdrawn, and not to be acted upon; and On the motion of Mr. Ald, Luccock, seconded by yet, in violation of such promises, the following circular has been put into the hands of several of 1837, power be given to the Recorder to appoint a upon all the master manufacturers, and solicit employment at their own trades, for the scanty pittance allowed to them by the parish.

> GENTLEMEN,-The beareris out of employment, and the scale of relief to him would be about five shillings per week. The Guardians of the poor of Sheffield being ex-

work to the amount of his scale. If, however, it is inconvenient to do so, they would feel obliged by your signature to this paper, in order to with other misdemeanors, as a folony.

> l am, Gentlemen, Your very obedient Servant,

GEO. CROSSLAND. Sheffield Vestry-Office. April 29, 1843.

BOLTON.—CLAIM FOR GOODS FROM A PAWN-BOLTON.—CLAIM FOR GOODS FROM A PAWNBROKER.—At the Borough Court, Bolton, on Saturto enact a law empowering the Crown to appoint a examined them and found them to be reasonable and to find them, in consequence of the complainant having lost the ticket, and being unable to specify A brief discusion took place, but no motion was the date when the trousers were pledged. The

Butcher, the market-looker, and his assistants, on Boundard Gardens.—At an adjourned Special Mr. Cawood proposed—" That the Market Com- Saturday evening last. It appeared, that some beef important meeting of mill-owners, manufacturers, extension. General Meeting of Shareholders, in these gardens, mittee be empowered by the Council, to make and veal were seized, when the defendants made a and others interested in the above question, was The adio

> room where he worked, and a number of brass Strickland, Sir J. Johnson, Mr. Tollemache, Mr key had lately been kept by the manager, and Mr. Grimsditch. Mr. Hardy. Mr. Fielden, Government did not object to the introduction of refused to receive the 15s. 6d. offered to him. Mr. and Mr. Ainsworth. The Honourable Mr. the bill, as there were decisions of election comto stop the two shillings without the man's consent, said he regretted that Mr. Beckett was prevented by oath to be unnecessary. But they were not thereby and ordered his wages to be paid, with expenses.

Oxford-street, was summoned by Mr. Fogg, in-Mr. Martin Cawood brought forward the proposed spector, for using a pair of unjust scales on the Warburton, grocer, Deansgate, was fined 20s. and

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Dressing an Unsound Cow. - John Beswick, butcher, was brought up on Saturday before J. Jowett and W. Wright, opinions from the manufacturers. Several other sedition, and therefore he might have made allow-E-qrs. charged by constable Maiden with the above offence. The defendant admitted that he had dressed that he was not answerable for the offence which had been committed. The magistrates read a por-Mr. BIRCHALL seconded the motion, which was tion of the act of Parliament bearing upon the case,

Mr. Cawood seconded the motion, which was put to fight with another person. Witness went to them in discharging the cargo of the Princess Royal ingreal service to the public and to the administrative memory, and well knew how to defend a to quell the disturbance, when the prisoner struck steamer, from eleven till one o'clock. A clerk of On the motion of Ald. Torrie, it was ordered that him and asked him what he had to do with it. the agents stated that the steamer had brought sureties to keep the peace, himself in £20 and two rated, and he has few enough days of rest without

A PARTICULAR CAUTION TO BEER-SELLERS.—Several beer-sellers were brought up on Monday, at Sta-CLAYTON.-Enigration.-Nearly eighteen lybridge, before the Rev. J. S. R. Evans, D. Harri-

On WEDNESDAY EVENING a public meeting was held, near the Tull Bar, Manchester-road, on the milk monopoly. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted—"That in the opinion of this him to pay, and we consider three half-pence per quart a sufficient price; we therefore pledge ourselves to purchase new milk at that price and no more."-That a public meeting be held on Monday next, at twelve o'clock at noon, to commence at that time to strike against paying twopence per quart for milk. -" That a committee of seven persons be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect." meeting was then adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock at noon.

NOTTINGHAM .- THE FRAME WORK Knitters .- These ill-used operatives have lately sent a petition to the House of Commons, praying for a Committee to inquire into the following allegations :-1st. As to the present low rate of wages given for

making hosiery, and the causes of such depression, Mr. Arran 1 0 0 and to provide a remedy. 2ad. As to the consequences of the fraudulent Mr. Skevington 1 2 0

making of hosiery, by the want of fashion and other Mr. Bairstow frauds; and such hose being made three, four, or five at once, and to restrain such practices. 3rd. To enquire into the enormous exactions of frame-rent, and other oppressive charges, especially

full rent when full employment is not given; and to limit the rate of frame-rent, upon the same principle that usury is restricted. 4th. And we further pray your Honourable House to prohibit foreign hosiery being imported

into these realms, until foreign states will allow the importation of English hosiery.
5th. And we also pray your Honourable House to increase the punishment for paying by truck, by imprisonment; and to enact a better method of enforcing the law, by putting it on the same footing Printer

6th. And we further pray your Honourable House By Mr. Pora a Book ... to require the horiers and manufacturers to deliver By Mr. Brown's City, do. out tickets with their work, as to the price given By Mr. Wheeler's do. and the quantity of work required; and making it By Mr. Wyatt's do. ... penal for master stockingers or bagmen, taking out By. Mr. Simpson's do. hosiery to manufacture, not showing their journey- By Mr. Drake's do. ... men such tickets, when they deliver the material to them to work.

7th. And whereas a Charter was granted for the protection of the framework knitters of these realms. in the year 1663; but as of late years no notice has been taken thereof, we, your petitioners, pray your Honourable House to revive those protections; and, if found insufficient for our protection, we further pray

commission, in cases of dispute between the employers and the employed, in the manufacturing districts, to fix and regulate wages, and to make general regulations, for the guidance of masters and workpeople, subject to the revision of the Privy granting the Hall free of all expense; and the com-Council.

pray. The Committee appointed by a general delegate meeting of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and them could give the date of the lost ticket, the and adjourned to the Shoulder of Mutton, Barker-On the motion of Alderman Torris, the borough bench dismissed the case; and Mr. Whittle stated, gate, Nottingham, for the transacting of the general best of their ability, for the furtherance of this object, call upon all workers of frames, and those de-ASSAULTING AND OBSTRUCTING THE MARKET pendant thereon, to use their utmost power in the It had no result. LOOKER -- On Monday last, at the Borough Court, furtherance of this object, by forming unions in James Tempest, sen., and James Tempest, jun., their several localities, with a view to the forma-

> THE FACTORY QUESTION.—A numerous and highly spur-street, for the purpose of affording information upon the bill now before the House of Commons to CLAIM FOR WAGES .- On Monday last, at the the various representatives of the boroughs and Borough Court, Bolton, Thomas Cullen, E-q., was counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and summoned by Richard Fletcher, spinner, for Derby hire. A large number of influential manufac-17s. ld. alleged to be due for wages. It appeared, turers, resident in the above counties, were in attendthem. This Fletcher objected to, alleging that the Walker, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Tatton Egenton, Darbishire said he did not think they had any right Stuart Wortley having been called to the chair, mittees (the Cork and Cashel) which affirmed the illness from presiding over the proceedings of the day to be committed to the principle which might be em-They were met together for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the mill-owners and manufacturers on the question in agitation, as to the hours of labour in the factories; and that, in the event of members the management of factories concurring in any proposal, on this subject, such concurrence would, he a few words from Mesers. Brooke and Rand, Mr. Fielden begged to explain the part which he had taken in reference to the present meeting. Mr. Rand and Mr. Walker had called on several members of Parliament to ascertain their views on the factory question; among the rest they had called on him, and suggested that the present meeting should be held. He had coincided with them, and had signed the requisition. The millowners and manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire thought a better bill than that now proposed might be obtained, and they had come up to the town to state their views to Honourable Members, with the object of obtaining such a bill as might be really beneficial to the employers and the employed. He thought much advantage might be derived from hearing the various manufacturers having addressed the meeting, Mr. Hindley suggested an adjournment. He was very also complained of not enjoying the privileges of anxious to offer his opinions on the subject, but an persons imprisoned for political offences. important question was that evening coming on in the House of Commons, and he was obliged to leave them. The meeting was accordingly adjourned .-Chronicle of Wednesday.

British Hotel, Cockspur-street. The attendance of can be obtained or domestic duties properly per-

why should you do it here?" The defendants were

fined 53. each.—Liverpool Times. FRIGHTFEL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday after- ranks of life. Pinciple of the contract. It ought to be made inder eleven years of age, was, through the effects their sign boards under the size required by act of mills of Messrs. Chanman in the Grave. Great of the lowness of wages, created by the effects of Parliament. Many others were charged with hav.

power looms, &c. compelled to leave his native land. ing the word consumed instead of the word drunk He sailed for America, and landed at New York. upon their signs. The bench believing that the par-Shortly after his arrival, he obtained employment ties were ignorant of the offence with which they pears that she was employed at the combing mawhere he could earn three times as much as he could were charged, fined them in the mitigated penalty chine, and whilet in the act of arranging some were charged, nied that what Mr. Cliff had where he could earn three times as much as ne could were charged, nied them in the mitigated penalty portion of the flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the building a North flax her hand was caught by the land has been the works could be stopped. and his labours have not been in vain. He wrote to was charged by Dudson with hawking spectacles, machine, and, before the works could be stopped, his wife, a few weeks ago, to sell all the furniture, at Stalybridge, without license. Mr. Hasall, soliciber arm was drawn in, and literally torn from the The first notice of business to be transacted at the complied with his request, sold all her furniture, and with essential manual manua with the proceeds, together with the aid of her facturer, and, therefore, had a right to sell or hawk to Guy's Hospital, where, from the mangled state friends, and the sum of money her husband sent in a market town. Mr. Wroe, a shopkeeper, in of the upper portion of the arm, it was requisite to her, she got her passage paid for New York. She Ashton, said, that he had seen the sign over Ousey's resort to amputation, which was immediately perleft her own neighbourhood amidst the tears of door several times in passing, and upon it were the eight Corporations, and a motion will be made it a several hundreds who witnessed her departure on words specially be made it a several hundreds who witnessed her departure on her recovery.

excluding receipts and fees, £10,216 6s. 8d. The

chester Guardian. ONE OF "REBECCA'S DAUGHTERS."-On Monday it appeared that on looking over the books of Mr. milk, and calling on the inhabitants to pay no more evening last. Mr. Van Amburgh's elephant left Wrigley they found an entry of William Making than three-halfpence per quart during the summer Aylesbury on foot, on its route to Amersham. On arriving at Missenden turnpike, the gate-keeper closed the gate against the elephant, and refused to let it pass, in consequence of the keeper refusing to pay more toll for the elephant than was demanded for a horse. The keeper then left and proceeded on meeting, two-pence per quart is more than the present state of the labourer's wages wages will allow elephant, to the astonishment of the turnpikekeeper, tore the gate from the hinges, and quickly be appropriated to the current Expenditure. followed its keeper.—Bucks Gazette.

cost of each prisoner per day NINEPENCE. - Man.

BALANCE SHEET ON ACCOUNT OF POLI-TICAL VICTIMS IN LONDON, BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

MONEY RECEIVED. From F. O'Connor, to pay back carriage 8 17 MONEY EXPENDED. Paid to Mr. Doyle, for back carriage...... 1 10 0 Mr. Railton ... 1 10 Mr. Parkes Mr. Taylor 1 0 0 the Proprietors and the Inhabitants of Leeds, that Mr. Harney 100

... 0 15 0

BALANCE SHEET ON ACCOUNT OF TEMPORARY AS- is raised by Annual Subscriptions, these delightful SISTANCE WHILE IN TOWN. Mr. F. O'Connor ... Collected at Kennington Common From the Marylebone Locality ••• Turnagain Lane, on Wednesday evening ... 1 15 18 Gathered at the door by three Lodges... 0 12 74 ... 0 1 Thomas Copeland ... ••• ... 0 1 By Mr. Ford's Book 0 5 10 ... 0 3 0 ... 1 4 6 Total received £9 0 43 £ s. d. Paid to Mr. Railton 1 5 0

Mr. Doyle

G. White

Printing

Mr. Harney

Mr. Parkes

Thanks are due and given to the trustees for mittee regret the poor assistance given to their And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever worthy brethren, yet trust they will take the will for the deed. All persons holding books are requested to return them on Sunday evening, May 14th, at the Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane.

Mr. Bairstow 1 0 0

M'Cartney 1 15 6

... 1 2 6

... ... 0 13 0

... 1 5 0

R. RIDLEY, Sec.

... ... 1 5 0

HOUSE OF LORDS.-WEDNESDAY, MAY 10. There was a discussion about the Townshend

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY, MAY 10. A number of petitions were presented against the Factories Education Bill, and in favour of Church The adjourned debate on the Corn-Laws was then

resumed, which occupied the greater part of the

evening. The debate was again adjourned.

The House sat till five minutes past twelve o'clock. THURSDAY, MAY 11. Mr. Ross moved for leave to bring in a bill to release ner Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in

oath prescribed by the act 10 Geo. IV., c.4, commonly The ATTURNEY-GENERAL for Ircland said the bodied in the bill.

Ireland from obligation to take and subscribe the

After a short conversation, leave was given.

JONES'S PETITION. Mr. T. S. Duncombe called the attention of the House to the petition of William Jones, prisoner in Leicester county gaol, complaining of the conconceived, be made known to the government. After duct of Baron Gurney during his trial at the late Leicester assizes; and moved an address to her Majesty, that the petitioner's case be taken into merciful consideration. The comments which had appeared in the public prints relative to the conduct of the Learned Judge at the trial were not fully borne out by the inquiry which he had made: but it did appear that intemperate and hasty expressions had been used by him, of which he cited evisions had been used by him, of which he cited evi-dence from a report of the proceedings; and the prisoner complained that they had a disadven-and Mary Millholland, was duly registered in the prisoner complained that they had a disadvan name of Feargus Millholland. tageous effect on him in conducting his defence. Jones had acted indiscreetly, but he was a more youth, and Baron Gurney should have recollected his own earlier career, when he was the friend and defender of men whose liberal principles had enabled him, as had been said, to drive a good trade in ance for the indiscretion of a foolish young man. He

Sir James Graham said that though Mr. T.

Duncombe was a self-constituted public prosecutor, shoemaker, Richmond, Yorkshire.

a judge of judges, and a censor of vituperative language, he nevertheless ought to exercise caution greed to.

showing that parties acting as the defendant had

It was agreed "That the Streets Committee be done, were liable to heavy penalties. He was fined o'clock, the discussion on the above subject, ad
for station, age, and character. He stated the circumstances connected with the case of Jones, whose offence was one of those committed during the month millowners was very numerous, and nearly the whole of August last. On his trial he had made a speech Selling Been without License. The following of the members of Parliament who were present on of three hours, during which the judge affirmed all of this town. pariies were brought up on Saturday, charged by Tuesday took part in the proceedings. The Hon. that he had only interrupted him three times, when the supervisor of excise with selling beer without a J. Stuart Wortley presided. A lengthened discussion it appeared necessary; and after the last interruption he had spoken with great fluency for upwards then the had spoken with great fluency for upwards the had only interrupted him three times, when the had only i Harriet Newton, Solomon Nield, John Torkington, were come to:- "That the Factory Birl, now before of an hour; and at the close of the trial had thanked charged; and he had only sentenced him to six Mary, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Ovengreater severity of the third class; and since his trial his representations as to his health had been Charter Association, a bold and undeviating advoattended to, and certain indulgences and relaxations cate of the rights of Englishmen, and a sterling dehad being allowed him. He, therefore, saw not the mocrat. His mind was well stored with informaslightest ground for the motion.

ledge went, he considered that the manner in which was a decided enemy to priest-craft and king-craft, tion of justice, by undertaking to bring forward favourite subject when he heard it assaulted, never cases of this kind, for few men would have the letting an opportunity slip when it presented itself moral courage to do so. The manner in which for giving knowledge and information to those political offenders were now treated in prison, as around him. He died very suddenly, lamented by compared with former times, was discreditable. So his companions and associates, and respected by all far as the present case was concerned, he was glad who knew him. that so complete a defence had been made out for On the 4th inst, at Brompton, Northallerton, Baron Gurney, for whose early services in the cause Mr. John Wilson, linen manufacturer, aged 62. He rated, and he has few enough days of rest without of Reform he bore him a lively regard, and would died regretted by his friends as a good Chartist, and diminishing the number. To take it on no higher have been sorry had he now become a convert to honest man, and a sincere Christian. grounds, therefore, the practice is objectional. You arbitrary power. As to the use of violent language, would not have ventured to do this in Scotland, and he and others had often spoken out with "honest late Mr. Joseph Booth, of Old Dolphin, in the 89th freedom." and he deprecated the application of a year of her age, having been a consistent member different rule of judgment to persons in different of the old Methodist Society upwards of sixty-

mirable manner in which Baron Gurney discharged year of her age, having been a member of the Wes-Mr. Hawes, as a relative of Baron Gurney, also

added a few words of vindication. The ATTOPNEY-GRNERAL quoted from two Leicester newspapers, in which it was stated that the reports of the trial of Jones which had appeared in the London papers, were exceedingly unfair to the Learned Judge. The prisoner had been fairly tried

Mr. T. Duncombe said that the friends of Jones denied that he had thanked the judge -he had only John Shannon, a citizen of the City of Peath, ex-

LOCKWOOD.—This town has of late been all BRADFORD.—Suicide.—On Monday last, THE NEW BAILEY PRISON.—We see, by the complaining of grievances; but on the present bustle and excitement, as the following will shew. between six and seven o'clock in the morning, a seventh report of inspectors of prisons, that, in the occasion he would adopt the advice tendered to

Wrigley appeared to be very unsatisfactory, and a missed her husband, and knowing he did not leave of military prisoners, £257 17s. 10d.; other re- which was carried, and at a quarter-past twelve, the motion was made and carried that some one should go the house, she entered the cellar where she found ceipts, £251 17s. 7d.; total receipts, £1,236 3s. 84. House was closed.

LEEDS BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AT an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Society, held at the Philosophical Hall, Park Row, Leeds, or Friday the 12th Day of May Instant, WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Alderman, in the Chair, the following Report, presented by the Council, was read:-

The Council beg to report to the Shareholders of the Leeds Botanical and Zoological Gardens, that since the last Meeting of the Proprietors they have been endeavouring to secure such a subscription to defray the Interest on the Debt for three years, as would allow the whole of the ordinary Receipts of the Garden, including the Annual Subscriptions, to They have the satisfaction to state, that the whole

of the parties to whom the Gardens are indebted have very handsomely agreed to reduce the rate of Interest on the respective Sums owing to them; and also that several Gentlemen have generously come forward and subscribed such Sums, for Three Years, as will. with the sums further expected to be subscribed. relieve the Gardens of all Interest on the Debt for 0 that period.

Relying, therefore, that the usual Annual Subscriptions, and the Receipt at the Doors, will defray the current Expenditure, the Council recommend to the Proprietors not to dispose of the Gardens at present.

The Council now beg earnestly to urge, both on they should second the liberality of the Gentlemen who have subscribed to pay the interest of the Debt, by procuring Subscriptions, or by subscribing themselves; and by Proprietors, holding a certain number of Shares, not giving Free Orders of Admission. Without a considerable sum Gardens, inferior to none in the Kingdom, will have

£ s. d. to be closed. The Council beg to assure the Public that every exertion will be made to render the Gardens attractive; not only by keeping them in a high state of cultivation, but also by having, from time to time, such rational exhibitions of Fire Works, &c., as they

feel convinced will afford to the Public the highest gratification. Arrangements will also be immediately made to commence the Wednesday's I romenade. The Council, in conclusion, pledge themselves to the Proprietors, to exercise the strictest economy; and in order to secure this, a Committee of a limited number of Gentlemen will meet every Friday fortnight, to check and pay the expense of the preceding, and prescribe that of the succeeding fortnight. It will also be proposed to allow the Public

at Two-pence each for Adults, and One Penny each for Children. The following Resolutions were then agreed to :-That the Report of the Council be received and

admittance to the Gardens, on one day in the week.

adopted. Moved by HATTON STANSFELD, E.q.: Seconded by ROBERT PARKINSON, Esq. That the Gardens be not sold for three years. provided that the future Expenditure in carrying them on, (judependent of the Interest of the Debt does not in any one year exceed the Income.

Moved by EDWARD BOND, Esq. ; Seconded by EDWIN BIRCHALL, E-a. That the Council have power to secure the Debts due from the Society to Messrs. William Williams Brown and Co., Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Eddison.

such other manner as they shall deem advisable. Moved by SPARKE GEORGE, Esq.; Seconded by John Porter, Esq.

That the best thanks of this Meeting are due to those Gentlemen, for their liberality in consenting to reduce the Interest of their Debts; and also to the Gentlemen who have so handsomely subscribed the Peerage, in which few persons take any interest. Sum requisite to pay such Interest for Three Years.

Moved by Hatton Stansfeld, Esq. Seconded by Thomas Hebdin, Esq. WM. SMITH, Chairman. The Chairman having left the Chair, the Thanks

of the Meeting were unanimously voted to him for his able and im artial Conduct therein. Names of Parties wishing to subscribe annually. will be received at the following places:-Messrs. Beckett & Co., Bankers. Messrs. William Williams Brown & Co., Bankers.

At all the Newspaper Offices. Mr. Wilkinson, Silversmith. Messrs. Siocombe & Simms, Commercial-street. Mr. Cross, Commercial-street. Mr. John Heaton, Bookseller, Briggate.

The Leeds Banking Company.

Mr. Hirst, Silversmith, Briggate. Annual Subscriptions for a Family, excepting Males Twenty-one Years of

Age 1 1 0 For a Single Individual 0 10 6 The above Subscriptions admit to all the Exhibitions and Entertainments, to commence from let of May, 1843, to 1st May, 1844.

More Poung Patriots.

David and Sarah Green, of Northampton, had a child lately registered in the name of Frederick Emmet Green. Registered at Plymouth, on the 24th March, Robert Emmett, second son of John Thomas Smith. news agent, of Plymouth—the first son being called Henry Vincent O'Connor. On Sunday, April 30, in the Democratic Chapel.

Halifax, was christened by Mr. B. Rushton, Ann O'Connor Spence, the daughter of William and Ann Spence, of Mile Cross, near Halifax... Baptised, at Aberdeen, on Saturday, the 8th ult., by John Duncan, minister, Arbroath, Emmett Reave, infant son of George and Jean Reave. Lately registered and baptised on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrop, at the Independent Chapel, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe Sykes, infant

MARRIAGE.

son of Michael and Mary Sykes, master boot and

On the 10th inst., at our Parish Church, by the Rev. George Hills, lecturer, Joseph Teale, Esquire, to Catherine, only daughter of John Upton, Esquire, White, of All Alone, near Idle.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., after a painful illness aged 57,

cote, aged 21. He was a member of the National tion on various subjects. His political opinions were Mr. Hume said that, so far as his own know- purely democratic, and most correctly formed. He

Mr. Sergeant Murphy intreated Mr. T. Duncombe Same day, greatly respected. Patience, relict of to withdraw his motion. He had witnessed the ad-Mr. Aaron Ackroyd, of Old Dolphin, in the 86th leyan Society near forty years.

Same day, Betty, relict of the late Mr. Thomas

eight years.

Blackburn, of Norton Bank. Same day, Alfred, son of Mr. Daniel Jagger, of Old Dolphin, near Bradford.
On the 3rd-inst., Mr. Titus Longmore, aged 25 years. He was one of the trustees of the People's Hall, and a steady advocate of the principles of the

Charter, and was sincerely respected by all his Chartist friends in Wednesbury.

An excellent and talented young man called (Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN T. COOPER AND BICHARDS.

These is fendants appeared in court this morning. Lord C isf Justice DENMAN asked if they had any

by the reason by the magistracy and other wealthy urged in his favour. damin was same and T

been indicted.

davis to be read. the arrument without the Court hearing that read, lose sight of the fact, that a large number of persons

ser': .ns. EXT ALL IE

Court

saperion.

read: 'be defendants, if they did not choose to alter the when men in rank used such language, the defendants teach the truths of religion, he would retire from that hour he had determined to endeavour to relieve the mitigation of punishment. affid vit, might address the Court in mitigation of pu- stood, in their own conception, justified in following bar to his prison with a strong sense of the great injus- sufferers. He had left a situation worth £300 a year on The Solicitor-General said the defendants were done peaceably and without intimidation, may do so, mir. as well sit down at once.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MAY 5 rise tell his principles upon his mind by their conduct, that there was no such word to be found in the the two poor shoemakers, were there before his Lord- the topics urged by the defendant; the picture he had be he rich or poor, the Court will deal with him as the drawn of the miseries that prevailed among the power law of the land requires he should be dealt with, with manifested towards him by those who had formerly occasion had taunted him with vanity, that was a sub-SENSENCES ON THE CEARTISTS, respected him, and thought it an honour to walk with ject on which any man might be allowed to be vain. man surrounded by dangers with houses in flames around from that forming anything like a palliation for the Court does not institute proceedings against any man. affide vite to yell in?

the town sithough he had never injured any one. He self-educated shoemaker. He did not expect such raging them to violence. They stood there to denounce written or spoken in the terms the defendant had read, of other persons to bring before us the parties so acting, and then it would not advert to his advanced period of life, but less stated he had no sympathy with those who had uttered them, and then it would be our duty to deal with them; but ing to the Sister against him as Sister against him as Sister and if the parties were brought before the Court full it can be no excuse for any man found guilty of an ch fi - in the cause of truth? He should glory in it. But they and equal justice would be dealt out to them. No offence to charge other persons with having committed be 1 with a rest was known to all. Could complained of injustice; but they could not forget that doubt there had been great distress among the people a similar offence who are not prosecuted and brought the fact of the manufacturers' advecting the People's Charter. He hoped the Court he or a teacher tell the people that the right reverend numbers of poor persons had been sent over the seas for in those populous districts, which was greatly enhanced before the Court; that can be no excuse for any man, ir the masters of their workmen. At would look at all the circumstances of mitigation which fathers in God never rode in carriages, were horse-hair having been parties in these outrages. He had heard by the disputes between the masters and the The passages you have read and the language which Interie of speech had been allowed might arise to their minds from the arguments he had wigs, or lawn sleeves? Could be say that they were the clanking of their chains at ten o'clock at night when men: the latter had refused to work unless you say has been used on various occasions appear to

guage was stronger than that man The defendant Cooper then proceeded to address the widows, and wiped the tears from their eyes? He who had been convicted on the evidence of a man who offence, but was a great calamity, because it was a description, and I do not at all hesitate to say, that from fad been published at her. Court. Had the affidavit been admitted, it would must have said that which had been contradicted so was the immediate agent of the Anti-Corn Law League, great calamity that the ties between the higher and if persons have been guilty of using that language deliber. Anti-Bread Tax Circular, have alleged that they had erred, if they had erred at often. Could be have told the people that which was through which the whole of the outrages had been lower classes should be placed in a state of hostility. ... i the Corn law League, of which all, in following a precedent set them by the Anti-Corn not true? What was better known than the couplet occasioned. The League had contended, that the aboli- His case against Cooper was, that he watched his oppor- to them, no doubt they would have committed a serimany of section expates note members. The sffidavit Law League, and tolerated by the Government. He from Hudibrasgive extracts from this publication, knew I had been observed by the Judges that the conthe court, who was reading the afficount of the Anti-Corn Law League was no justification for his aged friend and himself; if the League broke L DENEAD. " said he keped the affidavit did the law, it gave others no right to de the same; and he He cited Howitt's Principles of Priestoraft—language a worse condition than he was already. He had seen minds relative to the Charter, which he could not hope not stain much are of that kind because it did knew that more than one judge had said, that if the much more strong than his bad been used. That book about one hundred and sixty prisoners during the time speedily to obtain. The Learned Serjeant then adnot - at any application to the case; it could only be Lorgue had done that which was alleged against it, the had been permitted by the Government, and had been be was in gaul, and only ten of these persons were Char. Vorted to facts, and recapitulated evidence of which was 'to show the kind of anguage which had been parties ought to have been indicted, and the only person who had avowed himself the public have already been often put in possession. user 'ut the Court could not permit libeis against dicted, they would be convicted. But so far from were just that he should receive a severe sentence, was guilty of participating in the outrages had been dis- On the 15th of August a meeting was held at the who were not present to be placed upon the files what the League broke the law, his friend and it right that that book should have been suffered to missed from the Chartist society for bad conduct. He Crown-bank, and the two defendants attended. Cooper argued that they were following the example exist? The utility of the archbishops seemed to be to urged that the manufacturers had combined to injure referred at that meeting to the field of corn and the

C per said, that he and his venerable friend of the side of the solution of th The state of the land. Immediately after that meeting had law may be an evil, but give us the Charter, that is law of the land. Immediately after that meeting had L :d DENMAN said they were not trying other included, a number of persons who had been present, part - and the misconduct of others was no justifica- was permetted by the Government, and how could the said the bishop had no flock, but had to sit in Parlia- different pamphlets to shew the distress of the common and had heard the exciting language of Cooper, comio: fithe sets of the defendants.

understand people know that they were wrong? Every ment, receive his large revenues, and sit in his temorder of workmen at Lelcester and at the Potteries, and menced immediately committing various acts of depredependants.

Coper said it was their feeling that they perenet the man kiew what was meant by murder, and other poral courts. He hoped the Court would pardon a then asked their lordships if they could wonder at the dation. They attacked the police-office and released for months past far stronger than any used by himself mer. should be indicted, while those who were great in They felt they were treated with great infastice. Erskine, for the kindness and urbanity he had received

received, yet as some observations were permitted him, they were wrong. The defendant read a vast number Church; there would be no want of attachment to of outrage which immediately followed the breaking up two and others. And with respect to any speeches L DENMAN said if he chose to put forward a gene be trusted the Court would conceive that they had of extracts from Howitt's book. The Government had its ministers. Mr. Cooper then detailed the content of the assembly. With respect to Richards, although made or language used towards the clergy, it was a mere afficavit in its present state to be put upon the files of sons in power, those who take them as their example and that these men were directly connected circumstance in the most favourable view for you that might think themselves ill-treated if they were up that day to receive sentence for inculcating similar of the Charter were his own principles. Till that with them, there could not be a question. There was could possibly be, because the Learned Judge told the Cooper said he feit a strong reluctance to take not allowed to adopt the same li e. As the notions. Why should there be one law for the rich and journey to Leicester, he never k ew of the amount of not a doubt upon that point. Having taken a part in Jury a workman had a right to demand what wages he the indavit back; it appeared like assenting to an Government were the only judges as to the ex- another for the poor? If he was to be punished for distress which raged in the country. Mr. Cooper then the trial of these men in Staffordshire, he could not do thought his labour entitled to, and that he was not tent of comment to be made upon their acts, if people honestly expressing his opinions with reference to the described his astonishment on hearing the low rate of otherwise than state to the Court the reasons why he obliged to work for any lower wages—that he has a L : DENMAN would not allow the affidavit to be suff-ring complained, and it was natural they should, abuses of the church, and incapacity of the clergy to wages paid in Leicester, and stated that from that thought the Court ought to pass judgment without any right to stipulate for what wages he will have; and no them. Those persons remained not only unpunished, tice of the sentence. He most solemnly said that he account of his principles, and would sacrifice everything convicted of misdemeanour only, but it was of a most and not commit a breach of the law; but then when Come said be could not then defend himself, and he but unchecked, and he complained of the conduct of did not instigate to acts of violence—that he did not be conducted and he complained of the conduct of did not instigate to acts of violence—that he did not be conducted and he complained of the conduct of did not instigate to acts of violence—that he did not instigate to access of truth.

understood him er not, he did not know, but he was working man was not to be punished for following child in the business, was a delegate to that Conference not belief. He had not then been tried, and was only their example. Then, again, he was not to be in August last, where such strange resolutions were Crown to address the Court in aggravation, although it place, and we might do so without casting any imputacharged with a misdemeanous. He had for three weeks arraigned for disputing the idea of the eter- passed, which assembled only a few yards from the pre- was half-past six o'clock; he thought the Court ought tion on any person supposed to have been the author only one pound and a half of bread a day and the pump. nity of punishment, or the divine origin of sent Court, and assembled to defy the power of the not to give more time to this case.

"What makes a church a den of thieves? "A dean and chapter and lawn sleeves." the Government itself, in not acting in a fatherly man-commend it. The Learned Serjeant had sneared at his nor acting in a fatherly man-commended to all persons to abstain from work ner. If it allowed the wealthy and those who sit in (Cooper's) having used the words "peace, law, and ceed with the remainder of his case to-morrow. Less DENMAN—Sit down, then, if you don't choose ner. If it allowed the wealthy and those who sit in (Cooper's) having used the words "peace, law, and the sense to excite them to deeds of outrage and to do at all, not to insist upon having particular wages, but to solves the Court in mitigation; we give you the the Senate-house to spread sedition, the Chartists felt order." Why should be be sneered at for doing to?

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE—We propose to hear that which was courted by the chartest felt order." Why should be be sneered at for doing to? it extremely hard that such a Government should cause Witnesses had sworn that he had at public meetings you out this evening. Comper said it would be impossible to proceed if he them to be brought forward for punishment. It was cautioned the people against acts of violence—that he the Court to reconsider their determination. If he was to prosecute the Anti-Corn Law League. Songs peace. He did not complain of the conduct of the various publications to which I have referred. the Court to reconsider their determination. If he was to prosecute the Anti-Coin Line bear published by the League, and yet they magistrates of Staffordahire: they had always treated the Court.

The Chartists in their bysins had him with kindness. But he did complain of the questions are their bysins had him with kindness. Tre defendant Richards then proceeded to address never used such language. Nothing was so like to tions which the magistrates put to a witness. The witness of the Court by reading documents language which tended to excite them to acts of violence the Court. He would take a short retrospective view raise into rebellion as the belief that there was one ness who heard his speech at a public meeting was and papers which have and can have no possible con- and outrage. Cooper had addressed them the very day of the cause and crigin of these disturbances which had law for the rich and another for the poor. The Go- asked what was his peculiar look when he was making nexion with your case, and I cannot comply with your case, and I cannot can discreted Staffordshire during the summer of 1642. It vernment could not plead ignorance of the real cause that speech, and the witness said in reply that was well known that there were iron masters carrying of the evils; every common man knew that his betters his (Cooper's) speech was an "inuendo" speech. on extensive works in that county. From some cause re- read all the publications which contained such argu- Was the evidence of such a man to be taken? He duc'i u was made in the wares of the workmen; this rements, that the conviction of the Conservative party told the people that they were wrong to indulge in duction had exasperated their minds; but they had was that the Anti-Corn Law League were the authors drink, or to destroy property. He was a temperate surned led on with the difficulties arising from the re- of all the outbreaks. There was a wide difference be- man himself, and had not tasted liquor for two years, my case to go into. duction for some weeks, when a still greater reduction tween that case and those in Lancashire. Is might be It had been said he talked about the harvest and yeotook place, and eventually some outrages had taken said he was mixed up with violence; that although he manry. The witness did not swear to any connected place. They were charged with being the instigators might speak in mitigation, he had no legal argu- sentences, but merely to disjointed words. He had of the entrages, but he would ask permission to draw ment to urge. He had noticed the intense engerness of certainly said that there were only ten soldiers in a the stientien of the Court to a circumstance which the Learned Serjeant to remind the serious Attor- particular town, but he did not do so with the view extracts from the Anti Corn Law Circular, embracing had rarspired in the town of Burslem some days may-General, who did not seem much inclined to of promoting violence among the people. He cer- the sentiments of Dr. Bowring and others who were before the commencement of what were termed the warm upon the case, of every circumstance that bore tainly advised the stoppage of all work till the Charter connected with the Anti-Corn Law League. He asked Pottery riots. There was some collection made for the particularly against him, while the Court was reading was obtained. The judge on the beach himself, said whether those who used this exciting and inflammatory rester and committed to prison. The men, unused to that his attention to the main point. It had been said that the Charter. He had not told the people to go and not Dr. Bowring and the men who supported this paper king of treatment immediately determined on the release he had been called by the Morning Chronicle the precurtake possession of the harvest, and yet that had been be prosecuted? The fact was, they were magistrates and of their neighbours. They accomplished it. This was sor of the Pottery outbreak. He had read the observathin, and merely in consequence of the members of the aristocracy, and therefore they escaped tors. The Court would see that the origin and cause he was not at trial that he should have been proceeded outbreak. With regard to the evidence of Palmer that he and his aged friend had ever used. He referred of the ntrages did not lie with him or his friend, but against. He did not deny that he was at the Potteries when he was pressed in the Court, he (Palmer) said, particularly to the sentiments promulgated by Mr. Fin-

twenty years of his life, and had seen much of destitu- latitude of epinion allowed on such occasions, he felt had not been for his ignorance of the rules of the Court, revolution—having nothing to lose and everything to cular observations to show that a great many speeches tion; he had seen people naked and starving; and was that the Court would not allow this fact to militate he could have brought other stolen property home to gain by a change; but it was because they had hearts and publications had taken place by persons you call the property home to gain by a change; but it was because they had hearts the hearts and publications had taken place by persons you call the property home to gain by a change; but it was because they had hearts the hearts and publications had taken place by persons you call the property home to gain by a change; but it was because they had hearts the hearts and publications had taken place by persons you call the property home to gain by a change; but it was because they had hearts the hearts and publications had taken place by persons you call the property home to gain by a change; but it was because they had hearts the hearts and publications had taken place by persons you call the place by persons you call the property home to gain by a change; but it was because they had hearts the hearts are the place of the place o it surprising, having seen this distress, that he should against him. With respect to the burning of Dr. Vale's Abington. He was seen on the night of the fellow creatures that fell for their fellow creatures that the fellow creatures the fellow creatures that the fellow creatures the fellow creatures that the fellow creatures that the fellow creatures the fellow creatures the fel feel for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures? It was not established by the evidence that he his hands with glee and saying what a glorious blaze it ous of the Charter. He believed he might safely say he with what object precisely those observations to mitigate this distress that the People's Charter was had been implicated in that circumstance. It had been would be, when the house caught fire. He was at had a heart which felt for his fellow beings. He had were laid before the Court. If intended to inculpate originated. The poor girls of the mining districts said, that he had instigated others, and was himself Fenton, when the contracted upwards of £100 debt in Leicester, in server the Corn Law League, to bring any charge against the Corn Law League, were in a state of slavery far more revolting than the connected with the burning of several other houses the men who were rushing to the scene of violence, he ing their cause. He had given away last winter them, to hold them up to censure, they are not before worst description of slavery in the West Indian Islands belonging to the clergy, and the only proof was the it was who threw out money to encourage the men, and upwards of £60 in bread and coffee to those who were us, and we cannot take it as a fact that these things Be had been in the West Indies, and spoke from perso- patchwork evidence to which he had referred, and the asked if they knew where Bailey Rose lived; was that famishing for food—(Great sensation in the Court.) He were published by them at all. If we had seen your nal experience. Was it not a benevolent object to endea- fact of his having used language against the clergy, inuendo? Yet he was at large and encouraged, whilst did not think that imprisonment would make him less affidavit, stating that these things had been so pubyour to alleviate the condition of the working people? Was he to be arraigned for being a Unitarian? He was they were to be consigned to a felon's cell; yet this was desirous to serve them. The Judge at Stafford had lished by them, still it would be the height of injustice As for the Ballot, it would be of no service to him; but informed that the Learned Serjeant termed respects spent fifteen minutes in commisserating the distress of that this Court should allow persons who were absent as means of protecting the poor from the respect to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent to the first this court should allow persons who were absent the first this court should allow persons who were absent the first this court should allow persons who were absent the first thin court should allow persons who were absent the first this court should allow persons who were absent the first thin court should allow persons who were absent the first thin court should allow persons the first thin court should allow persons the first thin court should be of the first thin court as a means of protecting the poor from the vengeance of entertained Unitarian principles—that the Noble Duke able, a man who fainted in court from the enormous the poor. Their patience under their misery was a to be inculpated and consured by anything that might their richer neighbours, he advocated secret voting. Who had recently been buried was an Unitarian, and weight of his own perjuries, and one whose conscience theme of praise in the House of Commons, and seeing pass in this court without their having an opportunity With regard to the abolition of the property qualifi. that he had inculcated such notions into the mind of the would not support in his villainy. He, the calumniator of that he had moved against this mass of human misery cation, the Chartists only daimed that which they had highest personage in the realm—that Archbishop the injured Rllis, who was convicted on his evidence, seeing that they had better opportunities of being therefore it would be wholly improper for us to suffer a right to by the ancient principles of the constitution. Whateley, and his Right Rev. friend, the present though he had previously declared that he was not at acquainted with it, and leaves the constitution to the constitution of the constitution.

The Chartists also advocated equal electorial districts Bishop of Norwich (laughter) also disputed the doc- the fire, or he, Abington, must have seen him, though they could endure it no longer. Were not these causes files of this Court by way of affidavit. If these obserthroughout the country. These were the views of the trine of the Trinity. Why even Dr. Paley, the author he only swore he saw him for a few minutes, and then to plead in mitigation of any strong language which Charists. He had advocated these principles for the of the Evidences of Christianity, was an Unitarian. (A only a side face, and though Ellis distinctly proved an might have been used. He trusted their Lordships to believe that you had been partially dealt with, as last forty years. His tutors were Charles James Fox, laugh.) Perhaps the meagre term Unitarian was not alibi, yet, on the evidence of this convicted felon, this would reflect on these things, and not send him and his it seemed to me they were, because you said the Go-Major Cartweight, and other eminent men of that day. sufficient for the Learned Surgeant. If he found digniperjured tool of the Corn Law League, was the noble snowy-headed friend to prison, especially at his Another consideration he wished to bring before the taries of the Church, sminent writers, in favour of Ellis sent across the seas. This Abington was the con- advanced years. He thanked them for the patience and Court was, that he had already been incarcerated twelve Christianity, and individuals holding high stations near fidential servant of Mr. Ridgeway, the great Corn Law attention with which they had heard him, and should week. He sppied for ball, but whether magistrates the throne, entertaining such opinions, surely he is Repealer, was entrusted with the education of his confidently rest his case in their hands. Lord DENMAN then called upon the counsel for the

guilt, parties, but that other persons were, who had not crimes of that nature, but they did not know nor did poor Chartist preacher, who had only attacked the people becoming Chartists, or that the starving poor the prisoners. They broke open several houses, the majority of persons in that court know what was bishops in the same manner as those who had gone should take fire and become participators in outrages? set fire to them, and destroyed the furniture. Where part with which the Court cannot deal. Then, sup-Land DENMAN said that had nothing to do with incit. meant by sedition. The Government alone knew it. before him. Bishop Portous had written that one A poor man, his wife, and four children by hard work was Cooper at this period? At the commencement of posing there was some evidence of the people having The Government knew what they meant by sedition, murder made a villain, millions a hero; and yet that at stocking making, if they had employment, could earn these outrages Cooler was stationed in a house, re-C per said they must beg the Court to allow the affi- which was something tending to bring the Government very same bishop had afterwards voted for a war, and 14s. a week, but when a deduction was made from this celving from Mr. Palmer accounts of the outrages which into contempt; and conspiracy was someting tending when asked by a wisty peer whether he had not for rent and other things, the net sum was only 6s. a were being committed, at which he (Cooper) exclaimed, Led DENMAN said they might have the benefit of to bring the Government into danger. They could not written those lines, he answered they were not written those lines. for that war. Blackwood, in his magazine, had said children. Could their Lordships wonder at these peo- occasion protest against these acts of violence. Shortly was particularly offensive, and perhaps might be who were wealthy and substantial had used language, in answer to a question, why was such a person made a ple becoming Chartists? The defendant Cooper then after that both Cooper and Richards headed a procesbishop? that it was because he enjoyed the relationship | read from a Government report a statement of the ex. | sion singing a Chartist hymn. Cooper certainly urged Correst said they felt it hard that they, as working or his friend, and that these persons were still at large, of some female favourity of royalty. When he had all isting amount of distress in Nottingham, Glasgow, the mob not to get drunk, but what he actually said form any defence, any reason why we should not proper a being the indicated, while those who were great in They felt they were treated with great injustice. this before him, was it to be said that he was to preach Leeds, and other large manufacturing towns. The the : nd were suffered to go free. This appeared to They had read criticisms upon the acts of the Govern- the contrary? Was the Court then to send him to a misery to which he had referred had driven men to the He (Cooper) had told the rioters that they had done person being concerned. In the course of your address there to be something like a screening of the rich; ment in the Anti-Corn Low Circular, the Morning Chro- prison for years or months? Latimer and others had commission of acts of violence under the idea that their right in turning out the hands. He could not conceive you have repeatedly urged that the jury were induced it somed like one law for the rich and another for nice, the flow and another for nice, the flow and another for nice, the flow and the said so much, and Latiner had said that he would be employers who cried out for cheap bread were leagued hew any man who had passed a resolution to the effect to find a verdict against you, as if it was a wrong verthe 1- z. If the affidavit was not read, he should feel more influenced you had been in the course it to be unjust. They were so perpetually interrupted at feadant then expressed his thanks to Lord Chief Justice had seen the fire flash from the poor men's eyes when treated as a public nuisance. If they turned Socialists and that no man was to be permitted to work until the of your address on the 14th of August speaking very Staff rd that they did not expect such treatment in this. Tindal, and the judge who bore the honoared name of he preached to them the conduct of those great men. it was as bad. If they urged that there was no God, or Charter was stained, could ask for a mitigation of strongly with respect to the bishops and clergy; and Was that to be called a violation of the law? As He would not permit such misery, then they were punishment. If such a proposition was advocated by therefore you thought that it was to have been taken I. I DENMAN thought that would have led them to at their hands. He also thanked the Selicitor-General the poor had to pay taxes, and as it was understood that Athelets. If the clergy, like Bishop Latimer of old, were the defendants, and that was most conclusively estab- that you had instigated the mob to set fire to Dr. Batea's for his conduct towards him, and he wished he could the wealth of the bishops formed part of the taxes, their to gird on their frieze coats, take the English Testament lished, then he (Mr. Serjeant Talfourd) maintained that house; but no such argument took place at all. It is Coper said, that those persons in anthority, to extend it to Mr. Serjeant Tallourd. The people imstrictes bore hard upon the labour of the people imstrictes bore hard upon the labour of the people. If all instead of the Greek, and visit the poor cottagers Cooper was guilty of an evert act of high treason, clear that the jury found their verdict upon the general Whe to the poor locked up, had not been prosecuted by gined that what was allowed to be said in 1840 might. Chartists were put in prison to-day, they would preach to see whether they wanted bread or clothing, then There was a direct connection between the speech of evidence, upon the whole case taken together, upon the the inversionent, while the working men had been be permitted in 1843. Although the affection to the Cooper at the meeting at the Crown-bank and the acts conviction that there was a combination between you

ral state to that effect, there would be no object strong ground for praying mitigation when they could permitted this book to be sent into the meeting to which he referred, yet he was circumstance, not that you had been the cause that the the whole of the time was not to be taken up in shew that persons in authority had used such strong house, and why then should the Chartists be prosecuted shire, and stated, that he had imbibed the ennobling with Cooper when he received the accounts of the had induced the people to commit the destruction, but hear ig libels charged on other parties not before the Linguise. In the Quarterly Review, Times &c., it had who had not used language anything like so strong as principles of democracy when only fourteen years old, depredations of the mob. There was no doubt we see here the state of things which at that time exbeen stated that the Auti-Corn-Law League had spread he had written? He said that the bishops of the pre- by reading the gloricus history of Greece; but his Richards had used language having a direct tendency to isted, and, what has been stated already by the learned C. per said the affidavit was so arranged as to form a sedition through the land. These facts had been stated sent day did not follow the example of Christ. He said opinions then were only theories—he had then no practice the people to acts of violence, and ought to be counsel, how, before you went into the Potteries in the serves of extracts, showing the parties who were to plame over again by the organs of the Government no more than many others had said before him. This tical acquaintance with other similarly constituted held responsible. Cooper had not during his trial month of August, there had been many people out of His 37 ment was that the Government being aware of Every one knew what was meant by murder; common ought to be taken into consideration when the Court minds. All were then contented and flourishing; but called a single witness to prove that there was the employ, there was great distress in the country, this had tolerated it to such a degree as to amount to a people know that murder does not sanction murder; came to the question of mitigation but it was evident there is a broad distinction between was extremely hard that Howitt and other writers, who was now putting his hand into their pockets. He had language used by members of the Anti-Corn Law with respect to wages, great hostility existed as early as Led DENMAN said that might be stated in general that and sedition—that the common people might pre- had openly advocated opinions adverse to the existence never heard a great many were out of emterms in the affidavir, but the Court could not permit the same that when strong language was permitted to per- of an established church, should be allowed to escape, ture two years ago, when he went to Leicester in his defendants, but that there were acts of violence com- ploy, and it was put to the jury with respect to that

Defendant Cooper-I perceive that your Lordships' punished that were the most guilty parties, but that matter is a very different one indeed. This Court was treated, in this manner. He was about to request not their object to cry to the Government had urged upon them the preservation of the public judgments have been prejudiced against me by the those by whom they had been excited. The two defendations does not say it is lawful for any men to combine not to The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE-I deny that we are in. punishment, had met several times before these out. persons to compel other workmen throughout the fluenced by any such motives. You have needlessly breaks; they had fr-quently addressed the people in whole country to abstain from work until the Charter

> Defendant Cooper-I feel myself physically incompetent to proceed with my case this evening. I trust bring back their minds to a sense of their situation.

> that your Lordships will permit me to conclude to- There was no remonstrance or attempt to stop that morrow morning as I have the most important part of mob when about to commit those outrages. It was for The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the Court had to him. As regarded Richards, he would wish the determed to sit that evening until the defendant con-

cluded his case. The defendant Cooper then proceeded to read various

dance at that meeting could be considered as a breach. That man was not a proper person to place in the wit- of the reigning sovereign. It was altogether false. He Fox, Bucke, and other persons of great talent many, persuade others by argument and discussion to enterof the law, particularly as his only object was the relief ness-box against him. He had asked that witness whe had always said, that if a tenth part of the population years since. Even Mr. Pitt had said those principles of his fellow creatures in distress. Forrester stated that ther he had not been in an asylum, and he observed of the kingdom would come out unarmed to support were glorious and great. The defendant then argued preferred, and therefore all you have said with respect Joseph Capper effered to give up his property provided with great violence that he had too good a head for the People's Charter, it would become the law of the principles of the Charter. In conany other person attending the meeting would second that. This witness, it was proved, had in his possess land, and he repeated that now. The Learned Sergeant clusion, he said, that whatever the judgment might being right and wrong, is nothing to the purpose the motion. He did not think that the evidence of sion certain stolen bottles. The policeman who gave had reflected upon his democracy for asserting that be his faith in the principles of democracy was un. in the present charge. Every man has a right to Mary Bradiey, who was the wife of the policeman, evidence against him had been entreated by his fellow one-tenth part or the minority should so remain, and whatever course entertain such opinions as he may think fit with cught to have been admitted. He had declared that policemen to come forward against him, and repeat ter, but the Learned Serjeant must be aware that the might be taken by Government to put down the de- respect to the institutions of the country, and with he had an objection to serve in the army. He did not some words which it was represented had fallen from mass of the people were always apathetic and that morratic feeling all the struggle would be in vain. respect to the possibility of their being made better think that his objections on this ground ought him (Cooper) when confined in a watchhouse. The every great work had been achieved by the energetic Truth was abroad in every cottage, and if the clergy by alteration, provided he entertain them, and if he to have militated against him. The observa- policeman had said that he (Cooper) told him that he few. The same thing had taken place at the time of would not teach the people, the people were taught disseminate them, does so in a proper manner, and

Brane re was little less than a maniac. He could mest singular notions on the subject of sedition; this (Cooper) had told the people to go away and attend to pelled to drag on an existence, and work as they did, right to make that change. The charge therefore is not with notice difficulty establish that he was not of sound Mr Devenport observed, that saying that the House of their business. Was that a mode of setting fire to to pamper those who did not work, and who tyran. of entertaining any opinious with respect to the Prokind and his evidence against him was worth little or Commons did not represent the people was sedition. people's houses? All the outbreaks and the fires had nised over them. Let the Government become fatherly pie's Charter, nor of giving publicity to those opinions. Had he been permitted, he could have pre- He Mr. Devonport) did not appear to know that this been occasioned by the anti-Corn Law League. The and the protectors of the country, and a change would Again, in the address made by you, Cooper, to the Court at uce the most respectable evidence to substantiate language had been used, not only in newspapers, but by poor people were now saying that there was no God, soon take place in the minds of the working classes. Very great length, you have entered fully and at large everything that he had observed, and members of the House of Commons. Mr. Cobden had or he would not have allowed them to suffer so much. If the present evil system of Government continued, into the statement respecting speeches and publications would repeat it again, that the labouring man had no stated as much; and yet such was the ignorance of this. This error he had always endeavoured to point out, and his Lordship must not think that would be the last time supposed to have been made by other persons, and protection, and therefore he had recommended the witness that he did not appear to know that such ex. a Chartist would be brought before him for judgment. which are supposed to contain very strong, very sediadoption of the Charter. This had produced great dispersions were extremely common. If the Court would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong, very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain very strong very sedinary would be brought before him for judgment, which are supposed to contain content among the labouring classes, given rise to refer to the evidence of Rowley and many others, it be a great contriver. It was because true Christianity behalf of the great democratic body of this country, that angry feelings, and led to the acts of violence of which would be found that their character was extremely dethey had been charged. He maintained that universal fective. He complained that he was to be punished on common. When Christianity returned, then the true increasing their energies and strengthening their conviction to the complained that he was to be punished on common. When Christianity returned, then the true increasing their energies and strengthening their conviction to the complained that he was to be punished on common. representation was a right of the people. As the post the evidence of 'die vagabonds, perjurers, and men ef brotherhood, or what people called Socialism, would trons. If he was sentenced to a dungeon, the first your defence, not as a defence to this indictment, be session of the slective franchise bettered a man's condi- the most deprayed character. He would refer again exist. They stood there to say they were not the breath of heaven which he drew on his release, should cause you are not now making your defence, but were tion, it was natural that their doctrine should meet to the evide ce of Michael Holt. He trusted encourages that had taken place; they be expended in proclaiming liberty and the Charter, here addressing the Courtafter conviction in mitigation of with such universal support among the labouring class that their Lordships would not give any weight to knew nothing of them. The real author of the outses and working men, Without the possession of this the evidence of that witness. Michael Holt, who rages was Edward Abington, he was proved to have in as strongly as before, they must not think he would be right the poor man could not be elevated in the condi- was a Methodist, expressed himself shocked at his possession a silver pencil case, the property of less anxious to effect a change. He believed he should verdict was contrary to the evidence, but to urge such tion of society. He repudiated the imputation of being his Cooper's) notions on the subject of the Bailey Rose, stolen when his house was burnt down.

a Destructive. If it were a crime to advocate United the intended to have the initials. It was not that they were fond of uttering sedition—it things upon the Court as might induce them to see if they could, as they are always glad if they can, mitigate the most continuous and the elements of the Bailey Rose, stolen when his house was burnt down.

The prosession a saver pench case, the property of less anxious to elect a change. He had asserted the should things upon the Court as might induce them to see if they could, as they are always glad if they can, mitigate the most continuous and the second of the subject of the Bailey Rose, stolen when his house was burnt down.

The prosession a saver pench case, the property of the Bailey Rose, stolen when his house was burnt down.

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The property of the subject of the Bailey Rose was burnt down. and Soffrage. he must continue as long as he lived to ment. He (Cooper) certainly exercised his right to taken out, hide it in a bottle of oil and get his own was not that they were desirous of a struggle, or being the punishment. You made many statements with commit that criminal offence. He had travelled curing think for himself on these points, and considering the initials engraved, when all suspicion was lulled. If it men of desperate fortunes, that they were desirons of a respect to the publications of other persons, and parti-

Was that the way to conciliste his mind? If that was the Sabbath. He was capable of reading the Government, yet these men were at large, wearing their Mr. Serjeant Talfourn then addressed the Court. It it does not deal with the rich in one way and with the the intention, was that the plan to adopt? They had Testament in the original Greek, and he maintained honours thick upon them, whilst him and his friend was wholly unnecessary for him to advert to many of poor in another. Any accusation brought against a man,

One of the constables asked him a few days He had learned himself ten languages, ere he was him, should insist upon the necessity of law and order? conduct of the defendants, that was a most grievous they are brought by others; and therefore this Court is he one his arrest why he did not run away? He and twenty-three years old. He thought it was exceeding but it was e swered, no, never would be run away when he was not bad taste in the author of Ion to accuse him of vanity like Abington rubbed his hands with glee at the sight bad alluded to language which he said had been used for the rich and another way for the poor, because the guilty of a crime. He believed all that was wanted He might some day write a tragedy and not spend ten of the flames. It was in vain that he cried Peace, by some persons of considerable station in the country. rich man has not been brought before the Court at all was the benishment of himself and a few others from years over it, yet the Learned Serjeant could see at a whilst a demon in human form was inciting and encou- All he could say was, that if these articles were either If these things did actually take place, it was the duty patterns of their Savious—of the man who clothed the they were being sent away. Among them was Eilis, they had adequate wages. This involved no have been of a very strong inflammatory and wicked tion of the corn laws would relieve the poor from their tunity; when he saw their distress had come and was ous offence for which they would be severely punished. sufferings—he had always urged the contrary. As soon increasing he had then made speeches relative to the and it may be that they ought to be brought before as those laws were altered the manufacturers would People's Charter, in order that he might turn the pas- the Court; but the Court cannot tell that such reduce the poor man's wages, and he would soon be in sions of the people for the purpose of exciting their

the Court to say what punishment should be awarded Court to give every leniency on account of his age; but he appeared to have taken a very active part in the different proceedings.

Court. Mr. Justice PATTESON then delivered the judgment of the Court in the following words :- Thomas Cooper EUFFACT of those who were cut of employment. They the report of the evidence yesterday. As those things that he (Cooper) was perfectly legal in recommending language and circulated it throughout the country by considered themselves to be insulted, they were as jointly would be urred against him, he would direct the cessation from labour and the adoption of this League were not to be presecuted? Why should indictment which charged you with unlawfully, wickedly, and seditiously conspiring, combining, and confederating with divers other persons unknown to raise and make routs, riots, and seditions and tumultuous two with impunity. The Anti-Corn Law League had employ assemblies and meetings of large numbers and bodies of said that he and his friend Cooper could be the instigation with great surprise. He thought it extremely hard as the public meetings which took place just prior to the ed lecturers who use language much stronger than any persons, in breach of the public peace, and to incite, provoke, and procure large numbers of persons at those meetings to meet to resist and obstruct by force of arms must be place! to the account of those who had but if it was any conspiracy, it was only a conspiracy that he would not swear to his (Cooper's) having said agin, a person in the pay of the Anti-Corn Law the execution of the laws, and that for the more effect distinction in your punishment. The sentence of the turned these men cut of employment, and had against violence and against violence and against violence. It had advocates. Was Mr. Cobden to be allowed with im
exastrated the minds of their workmen. He disted the imputation of the Morning Chronicle that he been said that he (Cooper) had declared that he com. punity to say that three weeks would try the mettle of armed with guns, pistols, and other weapons. That is could not be the instigntor of a thing of was the precursor of these outbreaks. He wished to mended the men for "turning out the hands;" he used the country? Mr. Cobden, the owner of cheap waves the charge laid in the indictment, and it goes on to say, which he knew nothing, and had no acting part. No direct the attention of the Court to the patchwork of the words, "turning out the hands," as a technical and tall schimneys, the mocker of the people, had de- that in furtherance of the conspiracy, you and the other man which the evidence against him was composed. There term, which meant merely cessation from labour. He clared that in the course of three weeks the people persons did with force and arms, at Burslem, unlaw. Marshal of the Marshalsea. self. He thought from his general character, never was a real incompetency about the would understand the merits of the Corn Law quest fully and seditiously address and speak, and in the having bein before a magistrate for thirty years, that Davenport, the surgeon, and others. James observed forcibly to compel men to cease from work. There was tion—that they would not require physical force, be. hearing of, divers subjects of the Queen, divers false, the Court would presume he had not been such an in- that they should not cram the Charter down his throat, no evidence to establish that he had instigated others cause the people were unanimous. That man had libellous, seandalous, and inflammatory speeches, with Etigater. Pe hered that circumstance would have its and yet he said he did not know what the Charter was to acts of violence. The Staffordahire paper had ac- used language ten thousand times more calculated to intent them and there to excite and persuade them du- weight upon their Lordships' minds. He admitted This witness was an uneducated workman. He (James) cused him of little less than treason for examining excite the people to acts of insurrection than any that to discontent, hatred, and disaffection of the that he had recommended a cessation from labour, but said that if he had to pronounce sentence, that they Rowley in court for four hours. There was no doubt he had ever used. He would ask Her Majesty's Soli- laws and Government of the realm, and to with bess conditions—that every man should keep him— (the Chartists) should have fourteen years of it. This but that witness had committed perjury. This man citor-General whether it was his intention to institute resistance and violation of the laws and conserved, and not become a burden on the parket. That man said of Richards that he (Richards had observed, a prosecution against Mr. Cobden was a stitution of the Government. The charge thereadvice was not acted upon, and the unfortunate occur- alluding to the Queen, if these are the Queen's sympa- short period before the outbreak. Why, a thousand Member of Parliament; but was that to screen him fore is, that of having conspired together for rence took place. He lamented that many of the guilty thies, then to hell with her. Now Richards had not witnesses were prepared to prove that the statement of from the operation of the laws? Then there was Mr. the purposes here stated; and then the indictment parties acted under the influence of liquor. There ex. uttered at any public meeting at the Sea Lionany such that witness was false, and the Learned Serjeant Sturge, generally called Joseph Broadbrim, who said goes on to state that when the assemblies did take place isted no proof that he had in the slightest degree insti- language. The chairman and many others who were himself admitted that the witness had taken a he was a Chartist, but whom in his heart, he believed, gated any of these parties to acts of violence. He would present at that meeting had not heard his venerable false oath. Andrew Rowley said that he (Cooper) to be no Chartist, or he would consent to be called by conspiracy, but the indictment is not for the speeches refer to the evidence of Andrew Rowley. That wit- friend Richards make use of any such language when tasked about the Queen's bastards, meaning, as he their name. He did not wish to be uncharitable but for the conspiracy. I mention this because it is of ness swore to facts which he must have known to have spearing of the Queen. He was, being a subsequently declared, that I meant illegitimate childbeen size. He would call the attention of the Court to minister of the gospel, incapable of doing so. He had ren. When this man was pressed he could not believe such a man to be sincere. the risence of a person of the name of Forrester, and been charged with committing arson, and when this what Queen I referred to. He entertained great ad- He had not taken up time wantonly or perversely; he Richards, in addressing the Court have laid before us to the meeting at Stoke. The meeting was convened point was urged against him on his trial, miration for her Majesty. He knew what every person had only battled the case as he thought he was com. your opinions with respect to certain political matters for the purpose of obtaining means for the support of he had interrupted the Learned Sergeant, and he acquainted with the papers knew—that the first act of pelled to do. It was justice to himself and to the which you call the "People's Charter," as if you supthose who are in distress. It was called together by had declared it was an irrelevant point to bring against her present Majesty when she ascended the throne was democratic body to which he belonged. Had his posed you had been persecuted either for entertaining the unbordies, and held by their consent; as that was him. Brennan was one of the incompetent witnesses, to banish from the palace the illegitimate children of strength permitted him he would have defended the those opinions or expressing them. The case is not so. the case the meeting could not be considered as illegal He had asked whether that man was insane, but he had the preceding monarch. He most emphatically de- principles of the Charter. The principles were not The indictment does not charge the holding of any such in its character, and he could not conceive how his atten- been told that that was an improper question to ask. clared that he never uttered any language disrespectful new; they were the same which were entertained by opinions, or expressing any such, or endeavouring to

tain those opinions also. No such indictment has been tion as made in the course of private conversation, was present at one of the fires. Such was not the fact, the Reformation; it was the act of an energetic few. by some means or other. The schoolmaster was abroad, relying upon the change being made by that constituand it was monstrous injustice that this ob- Goldsmith and Devonport were also incompetent wit. He meant nothing about arms; the people were far too light was dawning in every corner of the kingdom. tion of the country, entrusted with the power of making servation should be brought against him. The witness nesses. The latter, as was observed by the Court, had poor to purchase arms. A witness had stated that he The people felt it was wrong that they should be com. that change. All the people in the country have no

of meeting the charge or showing it to be false, and vations were made with a view of inducing this Court vernment had acted partially in preferring an indictment against a poor man, and passing over what had been published by other persons in higher stations in life; if that was your object, then, we will suppose for the moment that such publications have actually taken

of them; but this Court has nothing to do with that:

ately and intentionally, and it is brought clearly home things have taken place. But, indeed, if any evidence had been produced on the trial, to show that these publications had aiready taken place, that they had been disseminated among the people whom you addressed in the month of August, and that these people had been excited to acts of violence by those publications, or if it could have been proved that agents had been in that neighbourhood stirring up the people to acts of violence, if you could have shown that they committed acts of violence at the instigation of others. and you had nothing to do with the others, it would have been a ground for an acquittal, or it might afterwards have been a subject for the consideration of this Court as to the punishment they were to pass upon you; but there is no such evidence to be found of any. thing of this sort-nothing but mere surmise on your been excited before, if that were known to you at the time it made it incumbent on you to take care that you did not, in adverting to the People's Charter, add way, there is not any evidence which enables this Court to fix upon any person as having been the instigator of what took place, or that can even form any defence, any reason why we should not prodoubt that workmen, if they agree as to wages, if it is was not the misguided men who had already been gether until the Charter became the law of the landdants, with two other persons who were now suffering do any work at all, and that it is clearly illegal for becomes the law of the land. That is an act which has been characterised as an overtact of treason; at all in agreat state of excitement, but they did not find Cooper number of persons that were at that time ready to using one word having a tendency to callu them, or to commit any mischief, and did commit all sorts of outrage, although you say they were not Chartists, the mischief dene by addressing a large number of persons indiscriminately must have been apparent. It might have been different if you had been addressing your own club. Several meetings were held where you addressed the people, and even after you had heard of the outrages you addressed them, but you did not say I will not have anything more to co with dit. RICHARDS and Mr. Godson did not address the You, you are not the men I took you for. It is clear the jury were well warranted in their verdict You told the people not to steal, but you told them not to work, and they must have a subsistence, and the inference, therefore, was clear. As to the defendant Richards, it appears that he used words with respect to her Majesty-that he said "To hell with her," and other language equally improper, and it is clear that you were combining together for the purpose charged against you. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and that you, Richards are much advanced in years and have been already confined some time, the Court thinks it right to make some Court is—that you, Thomas Cooper, be imprisoned in Stafford Gaol for two years; and you, John Richards be imprisoned in the same place for one year; and in

> Cooper then begged that he might be allowed to remain in the Queen's prison. The COURT would decide in the course of the term. COOPER then asked if he might have literary privileges allowed him, but The COURT said it could not interfere with the regu lations of the prison.

the meantime be committed to the custody of the

MONDAY, MAY 8. THE QUEEN v. GEORGE WHITE.

The Attorney-General (with whom were the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Adams, and Mr. M. D. Hill) moved for the judgment of the court on this defendant, who had been convicted at the last assizes at Warwick, for using seditious language at certain public meetings at Birmingham, and in placards and letters issued by

The defendant appeared on the floor of the court, to speak in mitigation of punishment. Mr. Justice Wightman read Mr. Baron Alderson's

notes of the trial. The Defendant then addressed the court. He complained that he was ill-used, for he was prosecuted merely for matter of opinion. He was a Chartist, and that was the reason he was prosecuted. Every man who had opinions would, if he was an honest man, express those opinions. He would do so. Nothing should prevent him from doing what he c neidered to be the right of an Englishman. If magistrates chose to turn fools, that was no reason why he should give up his rights as a man. The meetings which he was prosecuted for attending had nothing to do with the turn-out. They were held to discuss Chartist principles. There was no seditions language used at those meetings. The witness who spoke to such words having been used, had admitted that she was a prostitute and a thief. She was not fit to be believed; and all the witnesses had admitted that he had told the people to be peaceable. Why was he brought to the court? If it was the intention of the Judges to bring the law into contempt among the working people, this was the way to do it. He could have brought the tradesmen from two streets who would have sworn that there was no cause for apprehension. The police could not find do but sit there and try persons for that offence. evidence was of the most trumpery description, and the witnesses were so ignorant they could not repeat one sentence after another. If they were not to attend public meetings, what would become of the poor working classes? It was better and more manly to stand up and avow your principles than to skulk in a corner and become conspirator. So long as he felt that a system was going on which injured him, he would express his sentiments, and do what he could for his suffering countrymen. Talk of law, how could a working man come to this court for justice if he could not produce a sum of money? There was no law for him, and therefore be called upon the court to protect him, and he trusted their Lordships would not allow him to be hunted about in this manner; that they would show to the country that there was still justice for the working man. It would have done more good if the whole of these prosecutions had been given up. It was clear that these prosecutions were carried on in a vindictive spirit. If a rich man had started up and recommended the people to attend a public meeting, would that man have been indicted for sedition ! Certainly not. It was not a crime to do that which the ury had declared not to be unlawful. Part of the sedition charged against him was only proved by a stupid, ignerant fellow, who had said he (White) had told the men to be prepared to stand against the police, and to bring their jackets with them, and bring them in their scket-pockets. What sense was there in this ! Either they were to bring the police in their jacket-pockets, or their jackets themselves in their jacket-pockets Mr. Baron Alderson had said the language was perfect nonsense; but if he was to be sent to prison upon such stuff as this, so be it. Instead of his being placed there, the Birmingham magistrates should have been brought up for abusing their office, for making u.e of their little

of theirs, he having been opposed to their corporation. Many of these persons before the passing of the Muni-Continued in our seventh page.)

paltry power to lay hold of a man who was no favourite

THE QUEEN v. GEORGE WHITE. (Continued from our sixth page.)

dual Reform Act would as soon have expected to be had refused to take, and he had suffered eleven weeks' his ball had been accepted. That, he urged, was a had told them nothing of the sort. It appeared that however ama!! the charge, anything would do to catch! Contrist; but this prosecution would not alter his principles. Sedition!—a parcel of downright nonsense no sedition had been proved against him. Such language had been proved by a foolish woman of very questionable character. He had complied with the wishes of the magistrates, and had prevented any proessio is taking place. The only real charge against him Tas, that he held certain political opinions. He would not trespass upon the time of the Court by making a long speech about nothing. He trusted the prejudice of class would not be brought forward to punish a man who had not been guilty of any crime. He would not be builted out of his principles; and if any one supposed he would do so, he would find that he had got hold of the wrong man. As far as his trial was conperned, he should not be doing justice to his own feetings were he not to speak in the highest terms of Mr. Baron Alderson, who had acted in the most upricht manner, and had assured him that he did not pass sentence upon him at the time, because there was not stifficient accommodation for him in Warwick Gael as a first class misdemeanant. He hoped their Lordships would look upon him, not as a man who wished to injure any person, but who wanter to see justice done to all men. He believed if the Government acted according to the wish of the great mass of the people, ten times the amount of wealth would be produced in the land. They would give the working classes the means of carrying out their resources, and the country would be a perfect paradise. If to have a feeling heart for his feliow-creatures were a crime. then let them punish him. Whatever might be his fate, he should continue to hold Chartist principles. He should now leave himself in the hands of the

Mr. Serjeant Adams, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Wadding-TON appeared to address the Court in aggravation of punishmen. Their Lordships were aware that at the time in question the country was in a state of the mates: excitement, and the defendant had taken advanture of that excitement to arouse the minds of the people, and stir them up to mischief and acts of violence; and it was deemed to be absolutely necessary to prosecute the defendant, as he was a very active person, using very strong language. He had also issued placards, one of which was to this effect:-"Chartists, the men of the North have struck work! The people are being murdered! Attend at Duddestonrow to-night! Come in your thousands!"

The defendant had also written the following letter to

"Dear Cooper, - We are in a tremendous state of exeitement here-military, pensioners, police, spec al constables, cannon, and God knows what, is being ordered into requisition. Sturge and O Neill sold us on Monday, and broke up a meeting which they called in order to defeat ours of the following day. Cooper. there never was greater rascals than they have proved themselves (See the Star of Saturday.) We held our meetings in defiance of proclamations, expostulations, and threats from the magistrates. They covered Duddesten-row with police, but we ordered the people to follow us, and held a meeting of 40,000, when so carried the Charter amidst thundering cheers. I forgot to tell you that my house has been sur-

period with police these two nights, and that a warmai is issued for my apprehension. I have nevertheless marched with the sovereign people, and addressed them in defiance of their warrant. We shall meet again tolast night; my body-guard chucked a raw lobster into the canal I would rather than £10 we had you here to ming "Spread the Charter." I expect to be landed in Warwick Goal before Saturday; but dear Cooper, never mind what befals me. I have made up my mind to stand by our giorious motto, 'The People's Charter, and no surrender. "Your democratic brother,

"G. WHITE.

"We are getting on gloriously here. O'Neill and Sturre have damne; themselves."

milty, and was now brought up to receive the judg- refer are finance, and the selection of individual cha-

Mr. Justice PATTESON then proceeded to pass senbace upon the defendant. He had been tried at Warwick, and convicted upon three counts of the indictment. Upon the evidence the jury were satisfied that no riot had been committed at any one of the meetings; nor was there anything in the character of those meethas which sufficiently led them to the conclusion that they were unlawful assemblies; therefore he (the defendant: had been acquitted upon those parts of the indictment. But it was to be recollected that although the object for which it was assembled might not have been unlawful, and therefore a man who had taken part in such a meeting might be acquitted of unlawful membling; yet the way in which individuals conducted themselves at those meeting might still be the subject of a prosecution, viz, for the language used on that occasion. He (the defendant) had stated to the Court he could not conceive why he had been brought up before that Court. Now when it was proposed to pass sentence upon him at the assizes, he himself had objected to its being done, and had desired to come before the Court of Queen's Bench. He said he had been found guilty of being a Chartist. Now that was not the case; the charge was, that he had uttered seditions language at the meetings-language calculated to excite the people to acts of violence, and to resist by force the constituted authorities of the year previous, and had never been indicted or brought before the magistrates for attending any of those meetinga That was because they were conducted in a quiet manner, and the language which was used, although it might have been of somewhat inflammatory character, Jet was not so exciting as to call for the interference of the authorities. The charge in the indictment was, that he intended to excite and persuade large numbers of the working classes and labourers to conspire together to cease and abetain from working and labouring in sire it. their respective trades, for the purpose of obtaining a change in the law and constitution of the country—that Was the intention with which it was charged that he had used the language set out in the indictment, and impressionably if that intertion were proved, it was of pounds a year. a very serious character. Nothing could be more likely to lead to bloodshed and murder and all sorts of mischief than exciting people who were out of employment in different parts of the country, and who would hear of his speeches just as much as if they were in the immediate neighbourhood. There was no doubt that exciting people under these circumstances, ready as they were to commit any depredation, was an offence of 2 very serious description. He (the defendant) seemed to rors, hitherto taught to the human race from birth: think it a light matter to hold isnguage of this sort to great numbers of persons. It was by no means so; it was a matter of serious consequence; it was by beginmings of that sort that people were led on to insurrection and acts of violence; and although no violence took place on that occasion, that was owing to the vigilance of the magistrates. He (Mr. Justice Patteson) would wish him the defendant), and all who heard him, to know that in doing what they had done they had been at great peril of bringing on the community very serious erils indeed, and upon themselves very severe punishment. He (the defendant) had stated that the magistrates were in fault. So far from that, a proclamation had been issued by Her Majesty on account of the disturbed state of the country; and the magistrates, finding and neighbourhood were becoming in a very excited and dangerous state, very properly put forward done so; and the defendant, if he were a sincere judgment Chartist wishing to promulgate the opinions he enter-

mined you shall have the Charter. The colliers have

mined to have their rights, and are ready to join the

people of Birmingham." The second count is still

and there was a proclamation at the time of the Bull-

that would place them in a better situation. When be procured, and these persons must be actuated by he had spoken of bringing them in their jacket pockets, the desire of promoting the great objects contemplated, no one could doubt that he had meant some weapons. for, unless this be the case, it will be quite useless to It was clear that the inference was that force was to be attempt the formation of the society. dipai measure as to have been made magistrates. After opposed to any force adopted by the constituted his committal he had offered bail, which the magistrates authorities. Under all the circumstances of the case, the sentence of the Court would be that he should be duties assigned him will very materially depend the imprisonment before, through the medium of this court, imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for eight months. It was understood that the defendant was ordered his ball flat been flat was imputed to to the Queen's Prison, because the gaol at Warwick yet the details of an efficient organization, by which him that he had told the people to use force, but he was so full that first class misdemeanants could not be accommodated.

Mr. Hester, the tipstaff of the court.

HARMONY HALL.

LETTER 1X. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In my former letters, I have pointed out that the exigencies of the times now require vigorous and amount of vice, crime, and misery which now so abundecided exertion on the part of the people for a univer- dantly prevails. sal object; namely to secure the happiness of every individual, by affording to all a sound practical education and permane t beneficial employment.

I have shewn that by means of this exertion, wellcombined and wisely directed, the people have now the may readily accomplish the task, and a short time will power of speedily following the advice given them sometime since by Sir Ribert Peel; that they should take their affairs into their own hands; and that if they do so, in a proper manner, that each individual other mode of escape than the one proposed, namely, will best promote his own happiness, by aiding to that of identifying all interests in one, and that if prosecure at the same time, the happiness of all classes,

ranks, sects, and parties. I have given the outline of an association, whereby all sides. a universal society may be formed on principles capable of giving satisfaction to all; and I have explained some substantive a wantages that would be derived from the

by making some remarks on the election of a President securing, as it will, advantages for all. to the Society, and of the kind of manifesto or Charter that should be put forth. With regard to the first proposition, namely, who

should be the President of the Association; if your readers will refer to my letter, No. 2, in this series, they will find the following remarks:-" I know no person whose knowledge, either of the great wants of the people, or of the readlest mode of obtaining those wants, are equal to Mr. Owen's, and I wished the Charlist body to have before them a general review of his career, that if at any future period, the question of a national organization for the purpose of effecting a change may be necessary, we may know where to look for one whom whatever differences may exist with regard to practical measures, all will acknowledge to be best acquainted with the principles on which the change should be conducted, and a caim investigation, will I think, place him as the centre from which the unity should radiate." From these remarks it will be readily seen that I con-

sider Mr. Owen the most fitting person for the office of President of the society, and that as such, I should be prepased to invest him with every authority necessary for the exercise of that office. As Mr. Owen has however been long before the public as a practical reformer, and has been engaged in several experiments that have heen deemed by the world to be failures, the question may here be fairly put to me, whether my confidence in Mr. Owen is unbounded; the more especially as it is thing less than a repeal! I never will take any thing well known that we have been much engaged together from England except repeal"!! in conducting the affairs of the social body.

should that unlimited confidence be placed in any one, the readers of Radical journals require such a stimulant that should prostrate the intellect of others to his as this example affords. opinions alone; more especially in matters of practical detail, for unless the convictions proceed along with action, no truly efficient service can be rendered; but I know no individual whose general experience in practical detail equals Mr. Owen's; and, as it regards prinmight, and no-mistake. There was some ugly work cipies, I believe all who read this, and know Mr. general knowledge he possesses of the aciences of human nature and of society. There are, however, two points in Mr. Owen's individual organization, to which I would draw the especial attention of those who would be called upon to place him in such an BRAVE, THOUGH BRANDED BRETHEFN,-The poverty office as the one to which I refer, and respecting which and wrethed eas of our order—the suffering, mentally a small bay; the shore flat and sandy, except where a marshy land and a few town-like buildings. Some iron formed me that there were others which I should flad I would obtain the best guarantees in my power to and physically, of so many goo. and true members of our procure; for my experience has led me to believe that Association, have so impressed my mind with the necesprecautions are necessary, and I should reflect little credit on Mr. Owen, as the teacher of such principles part of our union to obtain the Charter, that I cannot as he lays down, which I consider it my highest pri-At one of the meetings he had told the mob that the vilege to be a disciple of; nor should I am sure give gratem of Government must be done away with. If him my personal gratification, if I hesitated whenever they took his advice, their wives should wear silk gowns and wherever it may be required, to declare my conbefore the summer was over. It was considered right victions for the purpose of advancing those principles

> I approach the subject of reviewing Mr. Owen's career in any language beside what the world would call that of praise, with great timidity; although those who are truly acquainted with the principles on which the science of human nature is based, will well know, the idea of praise or blame cannot arise with me whilst I write; knowing, as I do, that every action of every will adopt it, and instruct their delegates to the next human being is necessitated, and knowing also that Convention, to embody with the new plan of Organisait is more likely I should judge erroneously than that tion, a National Benefit Society, the most efficient to Mr. Owen should act so; but the cause I advocate is their judgments, from the various plans that may there that of general bumanity, and the emergency of the crisis prevents me confining myself to any personal consideration whatever, and I am compelled, in the public duty I have undertaken, to declare what I be- and locating thereon, but I must continue to direct your lieve to be the truth, and the whole truth, when it attention to the road therete, the gap whereof I speke tional importance. becomes necessary for such high purposes as redeeming and preserving my feliowmen.

Mr. Owen's arrangements for reconstructing society do not include a pound, shilling, and pence finance. nor should be ever be mixed up with one, for he does very poor especially, that we must form our society, not like it; and, as it regards individual character, he so readily believes every one actuated by the same feelings as himself, that he appears to have little idea that he is ever addressed for a personal or sinister purpose. These matters may, however, be easily arranged: and, as the affairs of the society become of sufficient magnitude to engage Mr. Owen's attention, and still give satisfaction to all, viz., by a graduated country. He said he had held Chartist meetings for a his mind alone will be enabled to grapple with

A stronger proof of Mr. Owen's knowledge of the wants of the people cannot be given than is shown by a document which he has lately put forth, as the Preliminary Charter of the Rational System, and which it would be extremely difficult to amend, as the manifesto of the new society. The following are the points building houses, workshops, &c., and in such other take no less; and in order to come at their point they of this Charter :--

1-National productive employment for all who de-2-National unexclusive superior practical education for all who require it. 3-A graduated property tax, commencing with pro-

perties yielding an income of not less than two hundred | the one great plan, which I submit to you will compass 4-The abolition of all existing taxes and monopolies: 5-Free trade in all things with all the world.

except to foes in hostility. 7-Unrestricted liberty of speech, writing, and publication.

8-The abandonment of the three fundamental er- attain without such a union of the sons of toil. 1—That man forms his own character; 2-That he can believe or disbelieve at pleasure;

3-That he has the power to like or dislike at pleasure. 9-The adoption of the three opposed fundamental truths:

1—That man does not form his own character; 2-That he cannot believe or disbelieve at plea-

3-That he cannot like or dislike, love or hate in

obedience to his wishes. 10 - The abandonment of the practice of creating anything inferior, when it may be made superior.

11—The abandonment of foreign and all artificial-made that several meetings had been held, and that the town money, and to the adoption of national-made meney to represent the exact value of exchangeable wealth. 12-The exchangeable value of all wealth to be dethat caution to all persons not to meet; they cided by property qualified officers, appointed by the Would have been wanting in their duty if they had not mation, who will have no private interest to bias their remain in London, and others will arrive at the time British force much their superior in point of numbers and mills, all worked by water power; day. I said as I must leave in the morning it would be

that caution was put forward, have seen that that was because when carefully considered each separate propo- are deprived of their liberty there will be consolation and, with the stopped at the Marshall-house, and on alighting I inby argument and discussion, should, when portance, all easily attainable at the present mement, hot the time for promulgating those principles, and sition will be beneficial to every individual in the nation in feeling that their last act has been devoted to the abstained from doing it while the country was in that and may be easily shewn to be so. The only burthen excited state, instead of that he took advantage of it imposed by it is that contained in the third point, The language was clear and distinct, no person could namely, a graduated property tax; but as this is to doubt it was of a very seditions character. He (the commence only with those who have an income exceed- dium of the ensuing week's Northern Star, defendant said the language had nothing to do with ing two hundred pounds a year, and will be accompathe turn-out, but the very language itself showed nied by the remission of all existing taxes, even these directly the contrary, for the language was this:- persons will seen perceive that their individual interest You must be united and stand fast together; the and security will be preserved by this tax being paid, people in the north are out, and are determined not to sud they will, when the pressure comes, readily yield a to work again until they get their rights, and why portion to preserve the remainder. It will also be ap. Thomas M. Wheeler, 2432, Temple Bar, London. not the people of Birmingham do the same?' Here parent that Justice demands that taxation should be the language charged against him and proved to placed on what is called accumulated property, as it is

have been uttered, and no man reading it could say this alone that requires protection. it had no reference to the "turn-out:" nothing could This Charter is, however, far too important to be dishe more distinct and clear. "We will have a meeting cussed in this letter, but will require many to point out on Inesday week, and we will let the people of Bir- anything at all approaching to the results to be obmingham see that they have still something in Birmingtained; but Mr. Owen states it must still be kept disham to be frightened at : we will walk in procession | tinct from the objects for which it is destined to prepare brough the town, and call upon you to go for nothing the way, which are to terminate, than the Charter; if you will stick to me, I am deter-

let. Poverty, or the most distant fear of it. for ever. struck, and why not you go with them? They have deter-

3rd. All wars, civil, religious, and national.

Eronger: "There is a Queen's proclamation put up, all uncharitableness. 5th. The unnecessary sufferings of the millions proting concern; but that had no avail, and we will let ceeding from causes, all of which may now be removed, then know that this proclamation shall be to the same and their recurrence prevented. effect—have no avail; the colliers are all out for The man that could take the conception of these ideas prices, and have come to the determination they will and promulgate them on his own responsibility to the

bet go in till they have gained the Charter. I hope world as the means of exciting the thought and awak- society among themselves, and mustered very strong, the results are the society among themselves, and mustered very strong, the results are the resul the people will join them, for in a fortnight you will ening the reflection of other minds, must himself possess with their green scarfs, carrying their national harp be compelled to do so, for you will be waiking through a mind catable of leading forward such a movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the manufacture of leading forward such a movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as and their portrait of Father Mathew, high above the movement as an advantage of the movement as a movement as an advantage of the movement as a moveme the streets starying, and then you will be pressed to the one I refer to; or at least of acting as the central the people's heads. They looked as jolly and good- the lives at a handrome villa just out of the city, to has got plots of land in payment of wages, and had Wheat must be quoted is dearer. We had no inquisions and then you will be pressed to the one I refer to; or at least of acting as the central the people's heads. They looked as jolly and good- the lives at a handrome villa just out of the city, to has got plots of land in payment of wages, and had Wheat must be quoted is dearer. We had no inquisions and had then said before all both buildings and because the contral the people's heads. do so." Nothing could be more ridiculous than this; point from which it should radiate

believe that by using force they might gain something most enlightened, and most advanced minds that can lows there, I thought.—Dickens on America.

The Secretary also must be well adapted for his office, for on the manner in which he performs the rapidity with which progress is made; for although nothing can long retard the progress of public opinion alone it can be rendered effective, can only be secured by its being under the arrangement and controll of The defendant was then removed in the custody of single mind capable of comprehending the subject in

all its bearings. Much will also depend upon the Missionaries being practical men, well acquainted with business, and capable of explaining the views and objects of the society to the public; and these must be chosen without any distinction as to class, sect, or party views, for the association must be one that will absorb all classes, sects, and parties, and lead all forward towards the object in view-that of releasing all from the great

If the time has arrived when the great bulk of the people are prepared to think seriously on their condition, and to provide an effectual remedy for the evils had rested upon stone foundations, but which had been under which they labour, there is no doubt but they determine whether this is the case or not. One thing. however, is certain, that the pressure now placed upon us is every day getting more severe; that there is no per means be adopted to combine them, all the elements required for success exist most abundantly around us on

In my next letter I propose to enter into some of the of the preliminary steps which such a society should adoption of Mr. Owen's Preliminary Charter, as the . I have now to continue this division of my subject, your to show the ease with which it may be obtained, basis of a strongly united movement, and I shall endea-

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants,

CONSISTENCY.

May 8, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR-I have ventured to address you on a matter! land!

addressed his countrymen as follows:-

"I have come all the way from Dublin for the purpose of giving you a piece of news. The repeal is coming; the repeal is coming—I will not consent to take any

Sir, such a declaration, at such a time, from such an To this I would reply that experience has taught me agitator, carries on its front a moral, the which, I that ne man is yet truly rational on every subject; nor trust, you will not overlook in your comment, seeing

> Yours, &c., "ARGUS." College of Tribunes, May 3, 1843.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. OUR STRUGGLE FOR THE CHARTER.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

sity of the above named society being established as addressing you, until all are as fully convinced as myself of its necessity and practicability.

It is with much pleasure I take the liberty of informng you that our zealous and laborious Editor, Mr. Hill, to prosecute the defendant, and he had been found in the most rapid manner—the two points to which I fully agrees in that necessity, and if I understand him right, intends to put forth a plan for your approval, containing all that he deems advisable of my views. wherewith I have furnished him.

I am happy to perceive by the Star of April 29, that Mr. Galpin has published his adhesion to my proposition, and I doubt not when the plan itself is sent forth most true reformers will give it their willing assent and assistance, and that the majority of the working class and then be presented. Brothers. There is no doubt but your attention will

be much absorbed in the question of purchasing land in a former letter. Bear in mind that that gap is edged with thorns and briars, that the road to the land is paved with trials and troubles. Remember, if we are democrats, it is for the whole people, and for the that all may avail themselves of the benefits and all aid according to their means, in effecting their own emancipation from poverty, premature death, and the cause thereof, class-made-laws.

And here I will give you an idea of how I propose to meet the various circumstances of my poorer-fellows, scale of subscriptions, from one penny per week up to sixpence or higher, entitling the member in case of need to a weekly income, corresponding with his subacription, or employment at a fair remuneration for the society, which in time could be given, as under the head of appropriation of the funds it is set forth that operations as shall be determined on for the benefit of the society; under this clause, may come the whole plan of our proposed land and business operations upon which I purpose giving my opinion at a future time, being desirous of not overburdening your minds, that you may the better digest this all the objects that have been presented as necessary to our future movement. Let us then bring our whole souls to the work, with a thorough determination to do all that in our power lays to rid our father-land from the 6-Free egress and ingress to all natives and foreigners | slough of misery in which class legislation has swamped it, and raise it by our zeal, energy, and industry to that proud pinnacle of freedom and happiness to which it has never yet attained, and to which it never can

Yours, in hope, GRACCHUS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-We the members of the General Council of the National Charter Association resident in the Metropolis, taking into consideration the propriety of immediate steps being taken for reorgantzing the Chartist body, do hereby urge upon you the necessity of sending delegates to a conference to be held on Tuesday, May 23rd, at the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turn-again-lane, London.

We have adopted this plan for the following rea-SODS:--First-Because it is necessary that a conference should

some known body should call it into existence. Second-Because many good men who probably appointed, in order to reseive their sentence from the military equipments. This document contains matters of the most vital im- Court of Queen's Bench. Taking advantage of this circumstance will save much expense; and if these men strengthening and establishing the Chartist movement. being taken, and desiring your opinion through the me-

> Weremain, yours, THOMAS MILLS, Chairman. WM. SALMON, Secretary. P.S. Districts not in a condition to send delegates can send written instructions, directed to the care of

W. H. CARTER, Esq., and his agent, — Crampton, Esq., son to the Rector of Killucan, have been on a visit with Lord Castlemaine, at Hare Island, while inspecting his estates in that neighbourhood, and making such arrangements for his tenants as the distressed state of agricultural produce demanded.

An Expensive Christening.—A statement more babe!

pleased to see the Irishmen, who formed a distinct beautiful greys awaited our landing, also a waggon to father to reside in Fifeshire. tion, and discontented to people in a miserable cond: There must be associated with the President, who living; and, doing any kind of sturdy labour that as nothing, and found around where the railway is to terminate as his pro- Beans were fully as coar, ohe a very dult said. Oats being a completed it will send to make them ever be may be, as his council, the largest, calmest, who with mrs. Jones, and returned to the hotel, and found around where the railway is to terminate as his pro- Beans were fully as coar, ohe a very dult said. Oats

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED. NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH

AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS. WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE-SIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE OF EMIGRATION: AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER-VATION.

BY LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield.

(Continued from our last week's paper.) JOURNAL.-DESCRIPTION OF DUNKIRK, SANDUSKY, DETROIT, &c.

SUNDAY, 21st -I got up early this morning, and by appointment drove out with Mr. Spencer and his brother to the Indian settlement, some six or seven miles from Buffalo. We also drove round the city, and in our course Mr. Spencer showed me some houses which washed from their position by the westerly winds upon the lake causing the river to overflow its banks; some of them were standing with broken backs in the adjoining meadows and uncultivated fields. I was also shown the great extent of ground which had been marked out for streets. One spot Mr. Spencer showed me which he had purchased for the purpose of building a house upon, for which he had paid 1,300 or 1,400 dollars, and which he would now gladly sell for 300 dollars. Such is the effect of speculation and paper money.

We saw numbers of persons on their way to a camp meeting, which was to be holden some twelve miles distant from the city. We afterwards crossed some roughest of any over which I ever remember a vehicle being driven. On a height eastward of the town, and near the barracks, which we visited, the view was most charming. The morning being clear and fine, added greatly to the splendonr of the scene. Strange as it may appear, the city extends over a large plain. covering a large space, which is frequently overflowed with water, and where the houses which are built of wood, are not unfrequently seen to float, while a large extent of beautiful rising slopes upon the banks of the river are left wholly unoccupied.

At ROCHESTER, during the speculation mania land was sold at a bundrtd dollars which would not now that seems to have escaped your "violent" observation, sell for more than twenty; the same is the case here. Mr. O Connell, the traducer of Chartists, whatever At dinner, we had Mr. Kelsey, clerk to the Chesatheir creed or name, is now a convert to that policy peaks steamer, which trades regularly to CHICAGO. He which he form rly repudiated. The first time in his had arrived from that place in the morning. He had long and unholy career of agitation, he declares himself arrived from that place in the morning. He gave me to be a man guided by honest principle! in the acvo- much useful information. In the evening we were carry of his opinions. He is now pletiged to rest satis- joined by Mr. Maclivy, (Irish), wholesale grocer, Mr. fled with nothing less than the whole! This is CHART- Smith, (Scotch), painter; Mr. Burdett, (Yankee), ISM! An expression of opinion like to that for which teacher of music, and several others, who spent the he denounced the Radicals of England and of Scot- evening with us. Mr. Kelsey had brought some fine fruit and water melons, which we had for suppor; they At a repeal meeting in Kell he is reported to have were the first I had eaten; and were brought by him from CLEVELAND, in Ohio.

Mr. Kelsey informed me that a great number of their summer passengers were from the Southern States who come to the Lakes for pleasure; the heat being so excessive that they find it advantageous to health to come here at this season. He was kind enough to say that he would take my trunk to CHICAGO, a distance of 1047 miles, as I had to travel through the State of MICHIGAN, which would render it very inconvenient to take it along with me. This morning went on board the Sandusky steamer

for DETROIT; the morning was very fine and all around wore a most pleasing aspect. The Kent, a British steamer of inferior size and build, left the port before us and proceeded towards the Canadian shore. We was cut down, yet much underwood remained. A few came to a farm, where I saw and spoke to a person were directly off FORT ERIE. The governor of the miles from YPSILANTI a large mill was in course of erect whem I took to be the owner. He answered my ques-State of NEW YORK was on board the Kent, on a visit | tion which was roufed, but had not the windows in tions rather drily. I had not gone more than 200 yards OF ALL THINGS MOST NECESSARY IN AID OF who is now located on the verge of the Lake, in Canada, in the wilderness.

Keeping to the left, before we got to DUNKIRK, a dis- mixing the sand and clay. tance of thirty miles, we lost sight of the Canadian shore. DUNKIRK is a small but handsome village, little rock jutted out. The woods were partially cleared, and the wooden huts were thinly spread, some few in small clusters, occupied by Indians or fishermen, or perhaps both. The landscape gently descending to remain silent thereon whilst I have an opportunity of the water's edge, presented something like a splendid deer-park on an extensive scale.

TUESDAY, 23rd.—ERIE, in Pennsylvania, is a considerable village, but of very little importance. As at DUNKIRK, the breakwater is in course of repair. Opposite this place is a considerable island, into which we entered through a narrow passage in the breakwater, which stretched into the said island, and having to return in a somewhat similar direction, it caused us to be much out of our course. We landed at another small place during the night, called COMANT, and at ASTABULA, near CLEVELAND, about half-past three, where we had to take in coal. I went into the town. part of which is built on the verge of the river, part upon the bank, and part upon the summit, where it is nearly level, but considerably clevated. Upon the opposite bank of the river stands OHIO city, which is only a small place, but with some neat and showy buildings; between this is the entrance to the Ohio and Erie canal, which forms a water commu ication through the whole state of Ohio, and : hich causes a considerable trade to be carried on here, and also gives it addi-

We next landed at GRAND RIVER. Here I saw nerson who had sold a farm at this place and purchased another some twelve miles from CHICAGO. ILLINOIS. He informed me that a new law was passed which enabled a man to keep in defiance of his creditors, ten acres of land, two horses (or oxen) a waggon, two cows, ten sheep, five hogs, farming here you have one some eighteen inches indiameter, and course, through an enclosure, or I should be fast; and utensils, a bed for every two of the family, twenty-five the next some nine or twelve, and this too without a so I should have been had I not attended to his direcdollars in cash, with five month's provisions, and sufficient bedding and clothing.

I next saw Mr. J. Brackson, from North Adams. the had been working a printing machine there at fourteen dollars a week. His engagement was for a year; but some Englishmen came to the place and offered to do the work for half that sum. His employers therefore wished him to take ten dollars, stat ing that they could not reduce the others unless he was reduced along with them. He told them they might do and dry in their expressions. All agreed that the roads round his land, at least, so far as my lamenees would the funds shall be applied in the purchase of lands. as they thought proper with the others, but he should agreed to give him 100 dollars and his rent to leave. This is one of the greatest curses of Emigration. This good man was previously prepared with 160 acres of fine country, with some wet prairies. In three hours the one for which he had exchanged being well cleared, land which he had purchased in Michigan, and was we travelled from Jamestown to Smithfield, being he thought he could dispose of it for cash, of which on his way to take possession of and cultivate it.

WEDNESDAY, 24th .- There are many islands on the south of this Lake of large extent, but little cleared; there are a few farms, but they are not in good condition. In the course of the forenoon we passed HURON, a pretty little place, with a pier and lighthouse. Much wheat is bought here, principally by agents, for CANADA; much of it is exported to England as of Canadian growth.

We next got to SANDUSKY CITY, with its six inhabited islands. On the deck of the vessel I here met Judge E. Lane. He had the appearance of an English farmer, in person and dress. He had just come to in CONNECTICUT, and had married the Governor's clean. daughter of that place, and afterwards attained his present station. Judges in this country do not receive for salary half us many dollars as ours do pounds. Wheat was seventy-five cents per bushel yesterday: to-day it is seventy-three cents, and it is expected to be

seventy cents to-morrow. This place contains about 2,000 inhabitants. There is a rather curious entrance by a narrow pass, near house is a spacious hotel. There is likewise a handwhich stands a lighthouse to shew the way to CEDAR some Court-house, a few good looking villas, and many POND. We passed Marblehead lighthouse which well-built dwelling houses. It is expected that this stands upon a rock of that material on a large island. place will soon be constituted the capital of the State, We next passed Cunningham Islands on our right, and be held to ensure unanimity of feeling, and also that approached Pudding Bay islands, which appeared and proper. Near the place is a good free-stone covered with wood; but I learned that several good quarry, and a mill with machinery for cloth-dressing farms were upon them. I had here pointed out to me | and wool-carding is about being put in operation. unjoy the confidence of their previous constituents will the island on which the Patriots defeated a strong There are also in this place a linseed-mill, two saw-

entered the river, or rapids of St. Clair. The shore is to be completed, so far, in about a year. The coach we passed a small port. About twelve miles further, While doing so I met with two Scotchmen, who went Pressing upon you the necessity of immediate steps on an island, about 500 yards from the British shore, and found a third One of them knew me as a Charstands a lighthouse, nearly opposite which is Fort tist at Glasgow. His name is Ebenezer Anderson, by Maldon. The island belongs to the British, and the trade a mason. He told me he had been only two much the same as last week, but rather a smaller Fort is occupied by a rife corps. The Barracks form months in the place; that his wages were two dollars supply of Sheep. Beef 43d to 53d, Mutton 53d to 6d three sides of a square, with two breastworks which are per day; that he had got a quarter of an acre plot in per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 1,039, out of repair. The village of Maldon contains about the town, and that in a fortnight he would have a new Sheep 3,049. 1,500 inhabitants. Lime burning was carried on a house upon it. He also told me he had been offered little higher up. Not far distant, the river divides into fifty acres of land for a verge watch. two and sometimes three streams; there are large Another of the Scotchmen was a person named Jonas marshes on each side of the river, and the islands in the Walkenshaw. He was from Lochgelly, in Fifeshire; (about 950 qrs) of Wheat arrived from Danzig. We middle are almost valueless.

and the Germans are much respected. The French are one to go. He had got money, and was purchasing tenacious, and for the middling qualities of foreign not industrious, and the British and Irish are dissipated scrip of the Irish labourers, who, like himself, received 1d to 2d per bushel advances has been obtained: the Such was my information. Where the river flows in one body, it seems to be

about three quarters of a mile in width.

respectable Hotel in the city.

THURSDAY, 25th-Before I had got washed and dressed. I was honoured before five o'clock, with a call from Colonel Jones, who expressed his regret that he was engaged to go seventy miles up the rapids this morning at seven. He informed me he had much property in Illinois and Winscensin; and that a shot tower in the mining districts belonged to him and others, where they manufactured a ton of shot a day. The Colonel was intimately acquainted with the country to which I was steering my course; and had time permitted he would have been most happy to have given all the information in his power. We agreed that on my return, I should stay with him a day or two. During our conversation Miss Jones and a gentleman were wailing outside in a carriage; he joined them and drove off at a rattling pace. I was very soon ready, had breakfast, and was driven to the railway station, where I arrived at seven. The trains do not start as punctually as in Eagland.

My charge at one for bed and breakfast was 37% cats. 25 for the latter, and 124 for the former. They drove us in the carriage and conveyed the luggage without charge. I, being lame, could not wear shoes; but tra-I saw no chamber maid; the waiters were the lan dord and several others, who never thought of asking for anything. Indeed there are no beggars here; you pay the fare, and no one further molests you. At the railway station I paid my fare for CHICAGO

been aware, I could have purchased a sort of scrip here, haps—you—might!" and with it paid my fare at one third less than its. fields in which cattle were grazing; they were the nominal value. I was too late in making the dis- However I proceeded up a lane, crowded with round blind to take that advantage, was outwitted by the completion of the railway, and cannot be refused as my way to CHESTER. A young woman told the that payment of passage. Many Yankees, "sharp" men, both the reads led to that place, but that the one to are on the alert to make one-third, more or less, of a strange passenger.

We travelled on this single line railway at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, taking care to stop oft enough for refreshment, with which I was greatly annoyed; but the generality of the pessengers seemed to vie with each other in gormandising at every halt.

The country from DETROIT is very fiat; water gene-There are partial clearings and log huts. Much of the oats and Invian corn are not worth cutting, being ceeded slowly over the broken turf. nearly covered with weeds. The rails are bad and uneven; there are no fences, and the pace had fre- formed but an imperfect estimate of the difficulties I quently to be slackened in consequence of the cattle had to encounter. One pit in rapid succession followed feeding upon the line, which if we had run foul of, the other, each increasing in size and depth. This would have upset us. P.gs were more plentiful in our caused me to hesitate; and en looking at the track I way than we desired. I observed a field of flux; the first I had seep since I landed.

YPSILANTI is thirty miles from DETROIT, containing a population of 2,000. The houses are principally painted white and pleasantly scattered over the green fields. A person named Lazaiier is erecting a woollen factory at this place. There are seven buildings going asked if I could obtain refreshment for my horse. There forward and several public works. I had not time to obtain particulars, but the appearance bespeaks energy, to render me any assistance; but she told me where the tagte and capital. Two stage coaches awaited our artival but I did not learn their destination. A creek supplies water power to the machinery.

I observed sheep tracks, and persons engaged in rollenticely gravel with very thin soil. Much of the wood the proper lane. I had not got above a mile before I The land seemed dryer and better cultivated as we

tion 1,000. The Creek runs through this place, the gig, I retraced my steps. He also assisted me banks of which are beautiful. There is some low to get from amongst some felled trees, and then inis also manufactured here.

lation 200. Some little morage. DEXTER has a population of from 3 to 400. The banks here assimulate to the old country. I observed them, and after much labour reached the saw mill; a small prairie, and saw rooks, the same as we have in where I got better food for my horse and some refresh-Eagland.

LEONI is a very small but neat place, with very fine high rolling land in the neighbourhood; there are also some clearings. JACKSON has a population of 400. State prison. Here the milway terminates. I made a short stay, then mounted a stage coach, taking my seat by the side of the driver. The day was very hot, and when we started the road was very steep, with dry sand; and as we proceeded up a hill we were all but stopped,

dust. We then descended a precipice at a most alarmwith. The ruts for the wheels were uneven and deep, was at home for the night. hatchet being put to them to flatten them. This sort tions. The saw mill is called Vermontise.

sometimes in the bush, then running foul of trees-for he stood much in need. we passed through forests in our track-next a bridge, then an hill, and last's precipice, on descending which water, the vehicle tottering most alarming, and every

moment in danger of being overturned. planks instead of round stumps of trees. The banks of the river are very picturesque. The country is formed reside in this small place, in the neighbourhood of of fine sloping banks with rolling prairies and oak is of a rather light sandy soil; not, in my opinion, which he has much property. He had been a lawyer openings. The buildings in the village are next and calculated to yield a very heavy crop of anything,

S:x miles from Albion is the small village of MAR-LAGE. It does not contain more than twenty houses, here, at Manyard's Inn.

hundred. It has some good stores. The Marshall being the centre, and, of course, the most convenient and they are digging for the erection of others. The of no use. We soon came in sight of the Canadian shore, and railway from DETROIT is to pass here, and is expected

he had a wife and four children, and worked on the have still to report only a limited demand for Wheat, All speak well of the Dutch settlers, in particular, railway. He liked the country, but would advise no but holders of that grain have been somewhat more it for wages, and then sold it at half price for whisky. | business of the week includes a purchase or two for This is the same sort of scrip as the scrip I mentioned the interior and for Ireland. Flour has met a mode-DETROIT has a fine appearance from the river. It is with the first proceeds of the railway when finished; inquiry for Oats, but the quantity offering being at the capital of the State of Michigan. The main street and it bears 72 per cent interest. So that here was a the same time small, prices have been maintained; 2nd. All division of mind between individuals and singular than gratifying, was elicited in the House runs parallel with the river, and the rest of the source of making money by buying money at half- best mealing samples are worth 2s 4d per 45lbs. of Commons on Monday evening, when a vote for streets run from the water's edge up a gently inclined price, and realizing 7½ per cent until it is taken up. Oatmeal must be quoted 6d per load cheaper; 19s 6d £110,000 was proposed to defray the charge of vivil plane. The main street is spacious, and well built, It is rather remarkable that this man had been in the per 240 ibs a top price, and not much sold. Barley 4th. The creation of all the inferior passions, with contingencies," that no less a sum than £2,500 was containing elegant and well-filled stores. The population of Dr. Smyles, at Dalkeith, and he was is held for rather more money. No change as reexpended in the preparations for the christening of the numbers about 15,000, and considerable business is the Prince of Wales, and £500 for changing his Royal Highness's coat of arms! What a blessed to graft of all sizes and descriptions. A number of the passengers had agreed to stay at the had given ten guineas for in Scotland. He also moderate this morning, and the factors tried to es-TEETOTALLERS IN AMERICA. — I was particularly Steam-boat Hotel, from which a carriage and pair of stated that he went from Grore-bridge along with his tablish an advance, which they could only do to the

without taking brandy, wine, or any other liquors, very valuable. He had made seven dollars per day, on knowing that they must be prepared for the several an average, since he came here. The three furnished conveyances early in the morning. I followed their ex- me with the prices of the following articles:-

Cheese, five cents, retail six cents, per 1h. Butter, eight cents., retail nine cents. per ib.

Lard, four cents., retail six cents per lb. THURSDAY, 25th.—I slept at the Marshall bouse, and rose at break of day. I got into my Buggy, as they call it, a little before six, and started off, inquiring my way, to BELVUE. On my way I overtook one of my late fellow-passengers on lake Eris, who was going from near Rochester to Berny, the next county to Eafon. I gave him a lift as far as I was going, and he left me at BELVUE, without even saving "thank you." BELVUE is a pretty place, with two not and pearl ash manufactories. It has also one saw mill, one flour mill, one turnery, three stores, one temperance, and two public houses. It has likewise some extensive prickyards, and is celebrated for making bread. Mr. Woodbury, who is an extensive storekeeper, takes ashes in exchange for every description of goods.

Here I made inquiry for Mr. Crawther's residence at Chester, and was told that my best way would be so go The steam-boat hotels are most respectable houses. thither on herseback, the roads being so very ban. I inquired if they were worse this those I had troverled over, and was answered that they were a great deal worse: but this I deemed to be impossible. I inquired if I could "berrow a saudle," and was told that I velled in plush slippers, which required no cleaning, could not borrow one there, but perhaps I might get one at the saw-mill. I asked how far that was distant, and received for answer that it was eight miles which was further than I expected having to go in all : however, I learned that the distance I had to travel was fourthen miles; and, what was still worse, that the in Illinois; part by rail and much by stage, and sixty worst part of the road was before I reached the rawmiles crossing the Lake Michigan by steam boat. This mill. I then inquired if they thought I could get did on condition that I should stay when and where through; when, after scanning the horse, the carriage, I pleased on the way. The fare was ten dollars. Had I and myself, the answer, in hesitating tone, was, "per-

I soon found that I had a difficult task to perform. covery; and a Yankee who went with me under a stumps of trees, three feet high. At first I manage I to drive round them tolerably well, and soon came in sight of a clerk. The scrip is a STATE SCRIP, issued for the log but, where a road branched to the right. I enquired the right was the best. Along this I therefore proceeded; the lane being more crowded with stumps, and evidently less travelled upon, and full of deep rats. I had not got above half a mile on the read before my track led me from the lane into the forest. There was here the most splendid timber, in great vaviery. Some of the trees could not be less than 100 feet high, generally very straight and without a twig to the top. I rally standing stagnant on the sides of the railway. had seen none so fine since my landing, and I much admired them as my steady, willing little horse pro-

Siew as was my pace, I was convinced that I had reflected on the saying of the coachman, that the reads were now at the best, and that in autumn they would be ten times worse!

I must have travelled at least six dreary miles when to my great joy I observed an opening between the trees, and soon saw a log cabin, at which I halted and was only a woman in the place, who said she was too ill well was, and also where I should find a "cradle" (a sort of scythe), with which I might cut down a few cats for myself. This I soon accomplished; and after resting half an hour, again proceeded on my journey to CHESing the land on the edge of the Creek, along which we TER; and, as the country seemed clear, I considered travelled for some miles. We had a perfect straight line my troubles at an end. A boy and a young girl, who of railway, with very little cutting, from DETROIT to had entered the house while I remained, rode half a YPSILANTI; now it was circuitous with many cuttings; mile with me, and were foolish enough to let me pass before I got out of my track and was compelled proceeded; there were many beautiful farms, and alight and lead my horse. The dry farmer observing extensive brick-works where oxen were employed in me, came and voluteered the information that I was in the wrong track, and after assisting to find my ANN ARBOR is six miles from YPSILANTI; popula- whip, which the jolting had thrown out of the some difficulty in getting across. I was soon enveloped Scio is a small place with flour and saw mills; popu- in the bush, and found many pits and large trees in my course, which proved greater impediments than any I had heretofore encountered. However, I compassed ment for myself. Of course, I related my adventure, and after describing my difficulties in the clearest manner possible, the old man coolly and dryly observed. When people travel here they take their hatchet with

I was soon on my way again, and had not gone above 200 yards before I once more found myself in the bush, I made another struggle, and after a long darkness I had another peep at the sky. I next saw a man engaged in chopping off the boughs of a tree which lay upon the particularly on the summit, by the immense quantity of ground. As soon as he lifted up his eyes, he raised himself from his position, and in an extacy of joy ing speed. The roul was generally of this description called out my name, and came and embraced me. He in this neighbourhood, without form, but by no means was from Huddersfield, and had not seen any one from void of stumps of trees. Brushwood very often touched that place, nor from England, since his arrival, the traces; while large blocks of stone and hills of except those with whom he resided. He soon took me earth bound together by roots were frequently met to Mr. Crowther. My horse was taken care of, and I

while the trall for the horses was a most unseemly affir. I had always been given to understand that much The full excellencies of this road, however, we did not hospitality prevailed in the wildernesses of America; but discover until we come to the Corduroy Bridges, which at the saw mill, above mentioned, I was charged often occur, when a creek, a river, or a marsh has to be though it was only a private house—six times the crossed. They are formed by driving large trunks of amount of what I and my horse consumed. This was by trees into the ground at stated places, on the top of old Dry-sides, who told me "I should have had my which they affix other large trees, transversely; and on hatchet with me." At this mill I met a gentleman who these are rolled other trunks of trees to form the road. had lost his horse—it having strayed; and he was kind No regard is paid to the relative size of these trees; enough to inform me that in my way I must take a side

of way we sometimes had for hundreds of yards toge. The practice here is to take a thrashing machine into ther. The unevenness, the joiting, and the slipping of the middle of a wheat field, and there thrash and winthe horses' feet from want of secure footing caused me now, and after carrying away the wheat, leave the involuntarily to say that no better means could possibly straw and chaff in an irregular heap. I have frehave been devised to shake soul and body asunder. Quently seen men thrashing in the open air on a At short stages, the horses and cabmen were sort of wooden platform, laid down for the purpose. changed. Some of the drivers I found, to a certain degree conversible; but all were very guarded, short much astonishment at seeing me there. He took me were now at the very best; and that they would be allow me to go; part of it was cleared, and part infinitely worse in the autumn, when people being covered with close and heavy timber. He told me afraid of travelling by the lakes, because of the storms, that since he had last come from England he had would crowd the stages. We passed through a very exchanged farms with his brother-in-law, and that

Crowther resided in a log but, which had been left by his brother. The one in which he had previously with break-neck speed, we sunk in a pool of stagnant resided was occupied as a weaving shop by James Bailey, and a person of the name of Wood, from Slaithwaite, Yorkshire. They also resided in it, and it was ALBION has a population of 300. A large Methodist truly a crammed-up affair altogether. There was also Seminary is building here, and there is also a flour mill a cow-house, which was much too open for a winter and a few stores. The mill stands on the river covering. He has also a pair of oxen, a few cows, a KALAMAZOO, which we crossed by a large wooden swarm of pigs, and some poultry. His wheat has this bridge, not of the corduroy kind, but covered with year been destroyed by smut; his Indian corn, however, is of a middling quality.

The land, which was partially cleared of stumps, except timber. I may be mistaken, but appearances corroborate the opinion I have formed. A fine, though small, stream of water runs through

yet there are some fine flour mills. We changed horses part of the property, which would be rendered valueable in propelling machinery, of which Crowther is We next arrived at MARSHALL-Michigan centre. very anxious to possess himself, being desirous to The population amounts to about one thousand five embark in manufacturing, from which, I believe, he might derive much profit. The place might soon be converted into a very comfortable and happy spot. On finding myself amongst those to whom I was known, I felt quite at home. Bailey and Wood were weaving vestings, and Bottomley was the person whom I found chopping the tree. Mrs. Crowther soon

prepared supper which consisted of butcher's meat. butter, cheese, eggs, fruit pies, bread, biscuits, potatoes, tea and cold water. After the repast they told me they would have a pig killed for me on the following

(To be continued.)

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY MAY 8 .-The supply of Beasts at market to-day has been

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 8,-The imports of each article of the Grain trade since this day se'nnight are of small amount. A cargo when speaking of DETROIT. It is to be taken up rate sale at previous rates. There has been little

extent of Is on the fine dry white and red, and parconvey our luggage. There was the same from every My third countryman was Charles Cameron, from cels out of condition remain as last week. There Banff, also a mason; he had been five years here, and, were a few country buyers of foreign at market, I had a letter of introduction to Col. Delgrano Jones. I was told, had in that time saved 12,000 dollars; he which gave a little more spirit, and good sweet humonred as ever, and working the hardest for their which I immediately hastened, but found he was not built upon them, and had then sold both buildings and ries for bonded. Burley is scarce, and soils at the but when addressed to people in a miserable cond:

There must be associated with the President, who living and, doing any kind of sturdy labour that at home rates. Peas remain without afteration. Now at home addressed to people in a miserable cond:

There must be associated with the President, who living and, doing any kind of sturdy labour that at home rates. Peas remain without afteration. Now at home rates. Peas remain without afteration. There must be associated with the president, who living and, doing any kind of sturdy labour that at home rates. Peas remain without afteration. Now at home rates. Peas remain without afteration. all my friends had gone to bed. They had retired perty. When it is completed, it will render his portion were taken slowly at last hionday's currency.

sary sermons of the Christian church a: Bury, Sunday evening, at six o'clock. assembling in the Garden-street Room, on Sunday, May 21, in the afternoon and evening.

LONDON.-Ruffy Ridley will lecture on Kenning. Six o'clock in the evening. ton Common, on Sunday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

THE MEMBERS of the city locality will meet on day (to-morrow) at balf-past two o'clock in the Sunday morning, at the Political and Scientific In- afternoon, and half-past six in the evening. stitution. Turnsgain-lane, when a lecture will be delivered.

MR. PARKES, of Sheffield, will lecture to the members of the City of London locality, on Sanday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane.

Mr. PARKES, of Sheffield, will I cture on Sunday evening, at the Working Men's Hall, 292, Mile End-road, upon the subject of the Corn Laws. Mr. PARKES will attend with Ruffey Ridley on

unday afternoon, at Kensington Common. Mr. George Julian Harney will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Political and Scientific Institution, l. Turnagain-lane.

locality, are requested to meet at Mr. Jeane's, hair pecrage, and the people; and at six o'clock in the dresser, Snow's-fields, on Monday next, at eight evening on the land and on capital. An excellent colo'clock in the evening.

Mechanic's Institution, Circus-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven.

Tower Hamiers.—Chartist Hall.—The shareunable transact their business in that Hall, they will shortly, respecting Mr. West's defence. notice, at half-past nine in the forenoon.

MR. BALLS will lecture, on Monday evening, at money was sent to Mr. Cleave. the Commercial Coffee House, 34, Clerkenwellgreen, "On the British Constitution."

day next, at Tillman's Coffee House, 59, Tottenhamcourt read, at half-past eight o'clock. NEWARE -A public ball will be held in Mr. Kelk's large room, on Monday, at seven o'clock, to defray the expences of the room, the surplus to go to the Defence Fund, &c. Admission sixpence

quested. Chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the

Briston.—The members of Bear-lane locality are gether. requested to attend on Monday, at eight o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration Mr. O'Connor's plan of Organization. All communications for Room, Stockwell-gate, on the fallacies of the Free the locality must be addressed to the sub-Secretary, Traders. On Thursday night, Mr. Gammage lectured F. Evans, 4, Maribro'-Hill, Bristol.

Mr. R. G. GAMMAGE will lecture at the following political power to all classes of the people. places during the next week:-Sheffield, Sunday; Barnsley, Moaday; Leeds. Tuesday; Armley, Wedneeday; and Holbeck, Thursday.

the week:-Halifax on Tuesday: Todmorden on

Wednesday; and Hebden Bridge on Thursday. Salthouse-lane, on Sunday evening, at half-past eight

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Gammage will lecture on the Corn Laws in the Fig-tree Lane Room, on Sunday evening (to-morrow), at half-past seven o'clock. Discussion invited.

above room, at eight o'clock.

sumed in the Tyne Dock Tavern, Long-row, South Society" is about to be formed here. Shieles, on Sunday (to-morrow), at ten o'clock in of delegates will attend, as business of vast importance to the sons of toil will be considered.—Any person wishing the services of Mr. Beesley (who is Secretary, James Sinclair, news agent, 25, Highbridge, Newcastle.

eastle, Sunday evening, at seven o'clock; Sunderland, Monday; South Shields, Tuesday; Begg's Main. Wednesday.

union betwixt the middle and working classes.

Nottingham.—A free discussion takes place every Wednesday evening, at Swan's Coffee-house, Drury-Hill. The question for next Wednesday evening is the people to possess it—and the best means of ob-

at half-past six.

ROCHDALE.—No. I. on the South Lancashire Lecturers' Plan, will deliver two lectures in the Char-

eight o'clock, in the Chartist room, Cheapside. DR. LEES, the talented editor of the Temperance Advocate, will deliver a lecture in the large room,

Cheapside, on Monday, the 22d inst. Subject-Chartism the political aspect of Christianity. LEEDS DISTRICT.—The committee appointed on Sunday last, to arrange for Mr. Bell's route, will meet on Wedingday night, at eight o'clock, in the

Chartist room, Cheapside.

ing, at half-past six o'clock.

other friends will address the meeting. BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartists of Aston-street are requested to attend at their meeting room, on Mon-

day evening, at half-past seven o'clock, to nominate the general council.

ham, on Sunday next, at half-past ten o'clock in tary. the morning, on the waste ground, Duddeston-row.

they have invited the following gentlemen:—T. S. balance-sheet of income and expenditure was read, Duncombe, Esq., M.P., F. O'Connor, Esq., W.S. which gave general satisfaction. The plan of the Bir-Crawford, Esq., M.P., (this gentleman promised to mingham and Midland Counties Charter Association attend), John Fielden. Esq., M.P., and John Temple was then read, and agreed to by the meeting; after mingham, West Bromwich, Tipton, Dudley, Wol. Potts, Josiah Hickman, Benjamin Sparks, James Ma-Verhampion, Stourbridge, Walsall, Darlaston, and vitty, - Beal, Peter Higgin, - Williams, John Beer, men. 1s. 6d.; ladies, 1s. each to the dinner. There son, Richard Beal, John Clarke, and John Bailey. A will be a ball in the evening, to commence at seven vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the o'clock; tickets 1s. each, to include refreshments.

Bradford.-Mr. E. Hurley will lecture in the large room, Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, on the best means of obtaining the Charter. Admission free. Discusmen invited.

Free admission. Discussion invited.

THE CHARTISTS of Little Horton will meet in the school room, Park-place, on Sunday morning, at evening, at Stepney Green. About half-past seven o'clock. A further meeting was held on Tuesday last, nine o'clock, when the question of raising funds to o'clock, Mr. Drake was called to the chair, and briefly obtain the land, according to Mr. O'Connor's plan, opened the proceedings. Mr. Frazer moved the first

room, Butterworth's Buildings, on Tuesday evening, means of remedy. Mr. Shaw seconded the resolution, surer. at eight o'clock, to take into consideration the pro- which was supported by Mr. Brown, and carried priety of establishing a stationer's shop, the profits unanimously. Mr. Mantz moved the second resolution, to be appropriated to the benefit of the Chartist pledging the meeting to support the Political Victims, CAUSC.

at twelve o'clock at noon, near the Toll Bar, Man. thanks to the chairman, and the vast assembly dispersed. chester Road, on the Milk Monopoly.

A MEETING will be held in the Chartist Room, Bowling Back-lane, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, to discuss Mr. O'Connor's plan for obtaining

o'cleck in the evening. BURY.—ANNIVERSARY SERMONS, GARDEN STREET ASHTON.—Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, will 22nd, by the S-cretary, pro. tem. T. M. Wheeler, 2431. meeting that has been held for a length of time. None shew an example such as the League never shewed recture in the Charlestown Association Room on Temple Bar. The salary will be 30s. per week. All of those diagraceful steepes took place held for a length of time. None shew an example such as the League never shewed to us. It is true they will not shew us fair play at CHARTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

> HOLLINWOOD.-Mr. John M'Farline will lecture in the Chartist Room, on Sunday (to-morrow) at CARPENTER'S HALL.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson

> will delizer two lectures in the above Hall, on Sun-HONLEY.—A district meeting will be held in the at one o'clock, when it is hoped all persons will be

punctual in their attendance. HUDDERSFIELD.—A meeting will be held in the Association Room, Upperhead-row, on Monday the social wretchedness and political injustice of evening next, at eight o'clock. All the members are particularly requested to attend, as business of Bairstow supported the motion, which was agreed to. importance will be laid before them.

Chartist Entelligence.

BOLTON,-Mr. Ross lectured here on Sunday at THE MEMBERS of the St. John's and St. Olive's two o'clock in the afternoon, on the monarchy, the lection was made for the defence fund.

turer should be engaged for three months, and that an invitation be given to Mr. John West. The subject of holders and friends engaged in establishing the above organization was brought forward and formed a part of Hall are informed that in consequence of Working the discussion, which was postponed until the next Man's Hall having morning lectures, they will be delegate meeting. A balance sheet will be published

therefore meet on Sunday next, and following Sun-BIRMINGHAM.—The shoemakers locality, at the days, at Mr. Studos', 93, Brick-lane, until further Britannia, Peck-lane, met on Sunday evening, and resigned in favour of Mr. Wheeler; Mr. Wheeler voted five shillings to the general defence fund; the

St. PANCRAS, - Mr. Fussell will lecture, on Mon. leave the room. The landlord has met with difficulties, nominations to be sent in writing to the Secretary and the concern has been consigned to other parties, pro tem., 2431, Temple-bar. who, after they came in possession, were not long in serving us with notice to quit. The Committee, therefore, has engaged a commodious room in Pellen-lane, next door to Bbenezer Chapel, over Mr. Gill's surgery, Lambeth. which will be opened on Sunday, May the 21st. If Mr. Wi we were anything like what we ought to be, in this New Kent-road. district, we could build a Hall of our own, from whence Mr. John Bur MANCHESTER.—A special meeting will take place no person could eject us. We could raise a building buildings. in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday next, upon very commodious and respectable for very little over two important business; a numerous attendance is re- hundred pounds. If we cannot muster two hundred China-walk. members, at one pound per share, in this district, it. Mr Joseph Nodder, cordwainer, 7, Northamptonis high time for us to give up the agitation alto- place.

MANSFIELD.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Gam. street, New Kent-road, sub-Treasurer. mage, from Northampton, lectured in the Old School in the Market Place, on the necessity of extending cil and others were held at No. 6, John Street, Caldew-

HULL.-The Chartists of this place, feeling the want of a room for their regular meetings, have engaged the large room at the rear of the White Hart Inn. Halifax.—The monthly meeting of this district Salthouse-lane, which was opened on Sunday night; granted for certain objections to be argued next term, dictment." will be held at Mixenden Stones on Sunday (to- and, though the notice was short, the meeting was both morrow) at two o'clock in the afternoon; those numerous and respectable. Mr. West delivered an ground for hope that the late verdict found at Lancas. localities holding money for the Defence Fund, address, and at the conclusion introduced Messra. would do well to forward the same by their delegate. Durham, Woodrnffe, and Challenger, who were on their Mr. West will visit the following places during journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. W. Spackman, Belfast journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business, when Mr. George Graham was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench. They patch of business in the Queen's Bench was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench was journey homewards from the Queen's Bench was journe ing to 10s. was subscribed towards assisting them on assembled to hear the news in Cooper and Richard's their way.

HULL.-Mr. Harney will lecture in the large room, FREEMASONS' LODGE.-On Monday night a crowded on the Pactory system, and the necessity of education enormities of the Factory System; and gave the Dissenters a severe lashing for their conduct in opposing the Factory Bill. Mr. West then read some correspondence from Mr. Duncombe and other members possible, who are anxious to support the agitation for THE LAND.—On Monday evening, Mr. Gammage respecting the petition to investigate the conduct of the will lecture on this question of questions in the police, the Magistrates having sent up a defence to the same, and that they hand them in to of the land.

On Sunday evening, Mr. Smyth lectured in the People's Charter; and willing to become sub-Council Room, on class legislation and the monopoly will lecture on this question of questions in the police, the Magistrates having sent up a defence to the Borough Members.

(from such places in the counties of Northumberland Tuesday last, Mr. James Jackson in the chair. A num. of the Council to Mr. Hill's letter which appeared in Chartists' Room, Ribbleden Road, on the evening of Mr. J. Moore... and Durham as wish to have the pure principles of ber of songs, duets, &c., were sung, and recitations the second edition of the Star, and observed, that Monday, May 1st, by Mr. J. Hobson, of Leeds, Mr. L. Liversedge ... Chartism promulgated in their localities) will be regiven, and all passed of well. A "Mutual Instruction this appeal should be heartily responded to, for it at the time appointed, that gentleman made his Collected in Association Room ... 0 1 6 sumed in the Tyne Dock Tavern, Long-row, South Society" is about to be formed here.

| A "Mutual Instruction this appeal should be heartily responded to, for it at the time appointed, that gentleman made his Collected in Association Room ... 0 1 6 sumed in the Tyne Dock Tavern, Long-row, South Society" is about to be formed here.

BYDE.—A concert and ball was held at the house the forenoon, when it is expected a goodly number of Mr. T. Wood, the Swan Inn, on Saturday, for the benefit of the wife of William Moorhouse, who is now ruffering the sentence of two years imprisonment in Knutsford House of Correction. Collected £1 17s. 6d. engaged as district lecturer) can be accommodated Expenditure, 18s. 4d.; left for Mrs. Moorbouse, by giving a week's previous notice to the district 19s. 2d. The company broke up well satisfied with the amusementa.

pice-row, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. have ne doubt but that they will do their duty nobly; Frost. Then, turning more to the right, and at the Arran, of Bradford, one of the victims of the late for they have never yet been behind, when necessity upper end of the room, the eye meets the portrait Government prosecutions,) but the wetness of the called for their exertions. HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Mr. John West will deliver a weather having prevented our friends rom assembling lecture in the Democratic Chapel, Hebden Bridge in sufficient time for the lecturer, (who had an impor-Lane, on Thursday next, at eight o'clock in the tant engagement elsewhere,) to go through his intended discourse, it was put off. At half-past nine o'clock. however, Mr, Weedon was called to the chair, and OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. Thomas Mr. Cowan having undertaken the office of secretary, Clark, of Stockport, will lecture in the Chartist pro tem., the real business of the association commenced, room, at six o'clock in the evening; also, on Morthe members, one and all, determining to render this day evening, at eight o'clock, Mr. Wm. Bell will hitherto quiet locality as full of stir as it had been in deliver his second lecture on the necessity of a the most paimy days of the agitation. It was proposed, while the place for the official meetings of the council remained the same, that the lectures and discussions on behalf of the avowed objects of the association, should take place in different neighbourhoods of the Borough the adjourned discussion upon the land—the right of Finsbury every week, if possible, and the parish of at pleasure.

A CONCERT &c. took place at the political and scientific Institute, Turn-again-lane, on Monday evening, for the benefit of the victims. The evening was very un-HOLBECK.-Mr. Joseph Alderson will lecture in propitions, but about 200 tickets were disposed of, and the Chartist room, near the Bridge, to morrow even-THE DEPAULTERS in the dinner money of the late A CHARTIST CAMP MEETING will be holden on Demonstration, not attending to the repeated requests Holbeck Moor, on Sunday. May 21st., at two o'clock of the committee, to balance their accounts, no other in the afternoon. Mr. Brown, from London, and course is left but to publish the defaulters—Mr. Watts, of Finsbury, Secretary, 93 64; Mr. Ford, of Knightsbridge, 93; Mr. Treadwell, of Brick-lane, 193, 61; Mr. Cater, of the City, 53; Mr. Lucas, of St. Pancas, 29. 61; Mr. Horg, of the Craven Head, Drury-lane, in money and tickets, 13s. 6d. There is also due to the proprie-

BIRMINGHAM.—The usual monthly conference WEDNESBURY .- The directors intend to open of Chartists was held at the Malt Shovel, Princess-street the new Working Men's Hail, on Whit Tuesday, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read the 6th day of June, by a public dinner, to which over by the Secretary and confirmed; after which the Leader, Esq., M.P. The directors are in hopes of which the following persons were elected to act as a Wednesbury presenting such an appearance on that local council, to strengthen the organization in Biroccasion as it never aid before. Tickets for the mingham:-Messra John Mason, Joseph Keene, John dinner will be had at the following towns :- Bir- Newhouse, John Follows, Thomas Welsford, David Wednesbury. The price of the tickets:-Gentle- Thomas Bates, - Thernton. - Lowe, George Richard-

meeting adjourned till that night month. THE WEEKLY MEETING of the Chartist Tailors was held on Monday evening, at the Royal Oak, Little Charles-street, Mr. William Talbert in the chair. After the usual subscriptions had been received, and several basis upon which they should proceed, but subject to fresh members enrolled, a lengthy and animated discussion ensued on the best means of promoting the glo-MR SMITH Willecture in the Association Room, rious principles of Chartism, when it was resolved that that circulars containing the plan agreed to be printed White Abbey, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, Mr. John Mason be requested to deliver a lecture on and sent to the various societies and clubs in Nottingon the best method of repealing the Corn Laws. Menday evening, May 22nd, of which the whole of the trade will receive due notice.

resolution, attributing the distress of the country to A Public Meeting will be held in the large class legislation, and pointing to the Charter as the only Esq., to request that he will accept the office of Treawhich being seconded was supported by Mr. Bairstow, A Public Meeting will be held on Monday next and carried unanimously. Mr. Lucas moved a vote of A collection was made on behalf of the Victima.

CHARTIST HALL, 1, CHINA WALK, LAMBETH .-

Association Room, on Sunday, (to-morrow) at six AGAIN LANE -Neminations to the office of Secretary this district was held on Sunday, in the Chartist room, been for the very proper interference of the

A Public Meeting was held on Wednesday evening, May 10th, at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane; admission 2d. Mr. Dron was called to the chair, and of ill feeling was heard on Sunday; none of those experience that the labouring classes were far more evening. Mr. Doyle moved the following resolution: spread distress and want which afflict the indus-Association Room, Honley, on Sunday, (to-morrow.) trious millions of this country, and viewing these common calamities as the results of class legislation, resolves to pursue the establishment of the People's Charter as the only efficient and ample remedy of which we complain." Mr. Brown seconded, and Mr. Mr. Parkes moved the next resolution,-" That this meeting looks with disgust and indignation on the mean and miserable crusade against Chartism, entered into by the present administration, and determines to use all legal efforts of peaceful resistance to such an arbitrary and despotic procedure, and also solemnly pledges itself to support the victims of the uniust and vicious system, in their struggle for the imperishable principles of democracy." Mr. Arthur seconded and Mr. Harney supported, the resolution, which was unanimously carried. Miss Inge then MARYLEBINE -Mr. Watkins will lecture at the DERBY.-A delegate meeting was held in this briefly addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was dechanic's Institution, Circus-street, on Sunday town, on Sunday last, when it was agreed that a lecture to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed with cheers for the Charter, victims, &c.

AT A MEETING at the Political and Scientific Institution, l, Turnagain-lane, Mr. M'Donald in the performed by the Secretary was agreed to, and 30s. per week fixed as his salary. Messrs. Salmon and Wheeler were the only candidates; Mr. Salmon HALIFAX.—The Chartists of this place who in the field, Mr. Wheeler was elected Secretary pro hitherto met in Swan Coppice have been obliged to tem., and the election deferred for six weeks. All

LONDON .- LAMBETH YOUTHS.

Mr. William Sprigmore, painter, 4, Baker-street, Mr. John Burgess, brushmaker, 5, Belvidere-Mr. George Miller, Jun., Coffee House-keeper, I,

Mr. Henry Davy, news-agent, 30, Weymouth-Mr. William Dyer, engine-driver, 1. Williamstreet, Waterloo-road, sub-Secretary.

CARLISLE. - Meetings of the members of the Coungate, on Friday and Saturday evenings last, to hear to receive judgment in the Court of Queen's bench. The was received with pleasure and satisfaction, as affording ter may yet be set aside. On Sunday morning, the members of the Council met at the same place for dis-Saturday, which made a deep impress himself, to obtain the names of as many persons as will attend to the time appointed. the Secretary, with a view to divide them into sections of the land.

lecture to the Chartists of Figtree-lane. Moses Simpson's, for the satisfaction of those who have contributed to the above funds, and may be examined

Clerkenwell in particular; for which object Mr. Balls DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association room is inscribed in large letters beautifully formed friend George's imprisonment of eight months to be will lecture at half-past eight o'clock on Monday even- tion held its usual meeting on Sunday, at the great of evergreens, the following inscription :- "National passed here gives us some hope that we may be pering next, at Lunt's Old Coffee House, Clerkenwell rooms, North Anne-street, Mr. Peter Dunn in the Charter Association Room." And on the other, mitted to remain. STALT BRIDGE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Green, opposite the Sessions House. A discussion will chair; Mr. Dyott read the minutes of last meeting and "Peace and comfort is our object." In the centre, To one thing we have made up our minds—that association room, Stalybridge, on Sunday evening follow, to be supported by Messrs. Cameron, Gardener, the objects of the Association, after which Mr. H. between the two binders is suspended a large trans—we will not submit, if sent to Stafford, to be treated as Sharp, Weedon, Cowan, and others. The members Clarke brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks parent tricolour lantern, and upon it is inscribed the we were before. Although prisoners here, we are having subscribed among themselves towards the pay- to Mr. Sharman Crawford for upsetting the emigration word "liberty." The whole of the arrangements treated like men: and we will not be used like dogs ment of certain liabilities, it was afterwards agreed, scheme lately in the House of Commons. Mr. Clarke are so beautiful, and strike the eye with such pleasing if again sent to Stafford. If it be attempted, they unanimously, that in addition to menies already sub- made a most sensible and telling speech preparatory to effect, that to be believed they must be seen. The shall have a struggle for it, if my life be the forfeit. tist room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday (10-morrow) in the afterneon, at half-past two, and in the evening at six o'close

unanimously, that in addition to menies already submade a most sension and tening spectul proparatory to enect, that to be believed they made a sociation are due and the victim Fund, all cash taken for entranceproposing the following resolution:

Let me conjure all who think us worth thinking
fees, as well as for the weekly payments of the memof this Association are due and hereby given to that
Mr. William Cunningham, a whole hog Chartist,
about, not to think it too much trouble to scrawl us a

letter of the memof this Association are due and hereby given to that

Mr. William Cunningham, a whole hog Chartist,
about, not to think it too much trouble to scrawl us a

letter of the memof this Association are due and hereby given to that

Mr. William Cunningham, a whole hog Chartist,
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letter of the memof this Association are due and hereby given to that

Mr. William Cunningham, a whole hog Chartist,
about, not to think it too much trouble to scrawl us a bers, should be directly sent to Mr Cleave, on behalf distinguished and unflagging friend of the people, Wm. was unanimously elected chairman. The Chairman letter. We shall surely find time to answer, at least LEEDS.-Mr. West will lecture to-morrow after. of the Defence Fund, for the victims of our insulted Sharman Crawford, E.q., for his late energetic and having opened the business of the meeting, Mr. before two years' holiday be over, unless the tyrants noon, at half-past two, and in the evening, at half- and unjustly persecuted cause. Another chairman successful opposition to the fligitious emigration scheme Joshua Hobson presented himself and was re- take steps to stop our scribbling. past six o'cleck, and again on Monday night, at having been appointed, Mr. Weedon was elected dele- got up by selfish and inhuman men for their own ceived with loud cheers. He commenced his address gete, in the room of Sharp, recailed. Mr. Cowan then mercenary ends, entirely reckless of the certain destruct by stating that he was neither a professed orator nor fellowship to all true Chartists, though we can't get announced a series of lectures to be delivered by him. tion to which the unfortunate individuals transported a lecturer; that he was nothing but a working man at 'om! to be followed by discussion on political subjects, at from their country are consigned; and we do fully like themselves; that he should do nothing more Wisedell's Coffee House, Long-lane, Barbican, every agree with Mr. Crawford that there is land enough at than tell them a number of plain facts, in a plain S:turday evening. Chartists invited, and Corn Law home to grow food for three times the number of inRepealers defied! The members did not separate till habitants were it properly cultivated under the protection boast of shining abilities, he heped they would tion of the fixity of tenure bill proposed by Mr. S. give him credit for being possessed of a small share Crawford and approved of by Mr. O'Cennell." Mr. of common sense. He then entered upon the dis-Woodward seconded the motion, which was supported tressed situation of the country, showing that the by Mr. Dyott, and Mr. O'Higgins, after which the re- distress of the country had been brought about by solution was put from the chair and passed with acola- the combined operation of high taxation, paper mation. The thanks of the meeting being returned to money, and machinery. He showed how the people

Mr. Dunn, who presided, the meeting broke up. was announced that Mr. Beesley would lecture in the that if they could accomplish all they aimed at, nosame hall on next Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.

held their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Fleming in the chair; the minutes of the tors for incidental expences, £1. 168 6d., making in previous meeting having been confirmed, the following Mr John Mason will address the men of Birming- all a debt of near five pounds.—Ruffey Ridley, Secre- resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That this Richards in their present sufferings, and consider the pied the attention of his auditors with his state- and what is more, the Chartists have two large stores. contradictory conduct of Lord Denman towards the ments of facts and figures, and sat down amidst where provisions and other necessaries are sold, with Bench, quite uncalled for, being contrary to our views of even-handed justice." "That Messrs. Smith and Sinclair be re-elected to represent Newcastle at the delegate meeting to be held at Tyne-Dock Tavern, South Shields, on Sunday." Some local business having been disposed of the meeting adjusted by the meeting and potatoes three days in the meeting and potatoes three days in the meating an disposed of, the meeting adjourned, a deputation should be happy to avail himself of the offer made being been should be happy to avail himself of the offer made being been should be happy to avail himself of the offer made being adjourned, a deputation being without any arrivals being been first being adjourned, a deputation being without any arrivals being been first being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been first being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been first being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been first being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been first being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been first being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been being adjourned and being without any arrivals being been being having been first appointed to attend the pitmen's by the Chairman. He said he had not attended the meeting at Shadon's hill, Blackfell, on Saturday, and meeting with any intention of making a speech. combe, Esq., M.P. to Newcastle. X and Y paid in 28. not even taken any notes of what had been said by Scott. There is no Association at Selkirk, but the firmness, and, for the few sales made to day, an to the Defence Fund.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the Cemmittee and Delegates for establishing a Working Man's Hall and Library took place on Tuesday evening, the 2nd instant, at the Shoulder of Mutton, Mr. T. Skerret in the chair. Mr. R. T. Morrison submitted the outline of a plan, which was unanimously adopted as the future meetings of the delegates. It was determined ham and its vicinity, inviting their co-operation and the attendance of delegates. It was agreed, also, to A LARGE PUBLIC MEETING was held on Tuesday meet at the same place every Tuesday evening at eight when it was resolved that an Executive Committee be appointed by the General Committee, on the first Tuesday in June, and that a deputation wait upon S. Bean.

> MANCHESTER.—The juvenile Chartists held their tured to a large and respectable audience.

ings, will meet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, took place until next Tuesday evening. Ten shillings tribute their mite to their suffering brethren in the burst of disapprobation. Such was the strong feel-tribute their mite to their suffering brethren in the burst of disapprobation. Such was the strong feel-tribute their mite to their suffering brethren in the burst of disapprobation. Such was the strong feel-tribute their mite to their suffering brethren in the ing manifested against him, that it is doubtful whe-

CLDHAM .- Mr. Thomas Clark will lecture in the POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, TURN. LEEDS DISTRICT .- A general council meeting of ther he would have been heard at all, had it not PROSPECTUS OF A NEW DEMOCRATIC of this Institution, will be received until Monday, May Woodhouse; it was the best and most influential chairman, who said "now, my friends, let us nominations must be sent in writing, with the movers time past have been of incalculable injury to the cause their meetings. Let us do good for evil—hear them time past have been of incalculable injury to the cause their meetings. Let us do good for evil—hear them time past have been of incalculable injury to the cause their meetings. Let us do good for evil—hear them time past have been of incalculable injury to the cause their meetings. The Charter as a means—social kappiness as withdrawal of about half a dozen individuals from ing." Attention was then given to Mr. Robinson, the Association; and now every thing is conducted and it was well that it was so; for he made a declarawith that spirit of unity which characterized the tion that was highly honourable to the working movement this time twelve months back. Not a word classes. He declared that he had found by his own abusive epithets, heaped upon one another, because one intellectual than the middle classes, and he should does not happen to think as the other. Instead of be happy to see a better understanding exist That this meeting deeply deploring the wide- this, the questions that came before the meeting were between them, for he himself was an advodiscussed with calmoess, and with an earnest desire to cate for universal suffrage. It being now after do the work for which all had been sent, and to do it twelve o'clock, he said he could not think it right in such a manner as would be a benefit to the district to detain the meeting any longer, but would reinstead of an injury. The district will now flurish; serve what he had to say to some future time. A for union has once more planted its standard within vote of thanks was then given to the lecturer, and our borders. Many propositions were discussed, to the chairman, and the meeting broke up in good among which were the establishing a school, and to order, highly delighted with the proceedings of the have some talented man to reside in the town to be the evening. - WM. CUTTELL, Sec. master, and likewise to lecture occasionally. The secretary was directed to correspond with one for this purpose. Another proposition was, that Mr. William Bell, of Heywood, should be engaged to deliver seven lectures. After a variety of other business was disposed of, the meeting was dissolved, every person present being highly delighted with the proceedings.

SUNDERLAND -Mr. Beesley lectured here on Monday night, in the lecture room, in Clark's passage, to a very good audience. At the conclusion of his lecture, fourteen new members were enrolled. Mr. Beesley lectures here on Monday night next, on the debating society in connection with the association, which they invite all Chartists. The subject for Sunchair, after some discussion, a scale of duties to be Christians to become Chartists." The time of openday's debate is, "Is it or is it not the duty of ing the debating society is from half-past two till Mr. Jones, do. five o'clock.

BRISTOL.—The Bristol Chartist Youths held declined standing, being unable to devote his whole their anniversary meeting on Monday evening, at the time to the institution. No other candidate being Ship, Earle street, when they partook of a substantial supper, served up by a Chartist lady, much to the satisfaction of the guests. After the cloth was removed, the evening was concluded with democratic Rotherham and Masbro' ...

Chartists of Croyden the letter of Mr. Hill was read. Mr. J. Rodgers, fishmonger, 15, China walk, and the members coinciding with the same, it was unanimously agreed that the sum of ten shillings be Hindley 0 7 2 sent to the Northern Star Office, for the purpose Leigh mentioned in Mr. Hill's letter. BRADFORD.—The Chartists of Little Horton

met on Sunday morning, when the statements of Mr. Linton on the produce of his small portion of land were read from the Star, and created much Mr. Sutton, Hull surprise among the Chartists, who determined to commence raising a fund for the purpose proposed by Mr. O'Connor to obtain the land. They adjourned to Sunday morning next, at nine o'clock, to Mr. Elliott, Stockwell meet in the school-room, Park-place.

THE MEMBERS of the Council met in their room, Butterworth Buildings on Sunday evening, when the following sums were paid in for the defence: Betty 6d., E. W. 6d. The Council call on the difintelligence from Mr. Arthur, who was then in London ferent localities to exert themselves once more to enable the "Conspirators" to give the final blow greatest anxiety prevailed; and the news of a rule being to the fourth and fifth counts of "the monster in-

on Saturday evening, when the statement of Mr. Six Friends, (three months subscription,) Linton was read from the Star, and Mr. O'Connor's

ceedings as it appeared in the Morning Chronicle of THE CHARTISTS of New Leeds met in their room A Female Chartist, do. ... 0 1 0 nday morning, when the letter of Mr. O'Con- A Female Chartist. do. ... The members of the Council then proceeded to business, nor was read from the Star. They adjourned to Campsie, (for Circulars) ... in the manufacturing districts. Mr. West exposed the and after settling some pecuniary matters, their attensunday next, at ten o'clock, when the statements of Merthyr Tydvil ...

experimition of the Rectory System; and gave the District was drawn to the following resolution by Mr. Mr. Linton, as they appeared in the Star, will be Mr. Rushworth, Hull ... Gilbertson :- "That each member of the Council exert taken into consideration. They hope the members Mr G Haigh, Paddock

for the convenience of collectors." A number of names HOLMFIRTH.—It having been announced by Mr. L. Pitkethley 0 1 NEWCASTLE - The adjourned meeting of delegates LASSWADE -A social meeting took place on were enrolled. Mr. Bowman then called the attention placard that an address would be delivered in the Mr J. Thornton ... were made on the part of the people, of the verdicts God! the Chartists have a room of their own; Mr. T. Brooks, do. ... 0 3 0 found at Lancaster being set aside altogether; and and such a room that no stranger enters it without Friends, Bradmore 0 3 0 surely, every exertion should be made for such a pur- being struck with surprise and delight-surprise, Marylebone ... pose for it would be much easier to do this; than to that a room so large and convenient should be in support their friends and families, should they get the possession of a few working men, and delight impri-onment, which would certainly be the case, if at the neatness and elegance of the interior. the means were not immediately raised for fighting the Every part of the room is whitewashed in the By Post Office Orders from Huddersbattle in a skilful and proper manner. After a few most perfect manner. The moment you enter observations from some other members, arrangements the eye meets the portrait of the immortal Robert IONDON.—Camberwell.—A meeting was held were entered into for a general collection for this pur- Emmett; on the same side is the plate of the Na-MR. BEESLEY'S ROUTE FOR NEXT WEEK.—New- here on Monday evening, at the Old Bine Lion, Cop- pose. We know the Chartists of Carlisle, and we tional Convention, and the portrait of the victimised of that lion of democracy, Feargus O'Connor. It SHEFFIELD,-Mr. Edwin Gill delivered a very hangs in the middle of a semicircular wreath, com-Figtree-lane, room, on Sunday evening last. On Mon-glory, composed of the tri-colour, the emblem of day evening, Mr. Evinson delivered a very instructive democracy; beneath is the plate representing the every effort will now be made to redeem Mr. Cleave's procession attending the great National Petition of 3,317,702 signatures to the House of Commons in HANLEY.—The Defence Fund Committee of this 1842. To the right of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., place have drawn up their balance sheet, which has is the portrait of Thomas Sling by Dunbeen audited by James Livesley and Elijah Nixon. combe, Esq., M.P., and William Cobbett, Esq. On his left is the portrait of P. M. M'Douall and £22 15s 6d. All the it-ms of the above accounts may G neral Arthur O Connor. The opposite end of the be seen on balance sheets now lying at J. Yates and room is similarly adorned with evergreens and

portraits, amongst them stands conspicuous the are still here; but have received no notice, as yet, portrait of the king of the factory child, Richard whether we are to stay, or be removed to Stafford. Ostler. Upon one of the binders which cross the The fact of the Judges having specifically appointed my had been robbed by the funding system, and entered NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Beesley lectured in the Char. into such explanations with respect to it as were tist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth market, on Sunday evening, quite new to a large number of his auditors. He on the life and character of the late Duke of Sussex. It showed the hollow pretentions of the League, and body would be benefitted but the tax-eater and men THE CHARTISTS OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD of fixed mency incomes. The question of the land also received a portion of his attention, and he gave it as his opinion that there would be no lasting at Kelso and Jedburgh, (not Edinburgh.) I next came. and radical cure for the distress of the people until they were in possession of the land and enfranchised. tion in such a state of order and unity as it has been, For the space of nearly two hours Mr. Hobson occu- yet the hearts of the people were in the right place, patriotic Cooper while on his defence, as shown by the thunders of applause. The Chairman then intimated, an extensive and thriving business. They began two Times newspaper and several other papers giving an that if any gentleman wished to say anything or three years since, with only a few pounds, and sold account of the proceedings of the Court of Queen's in opposition to what had been advanced by meal and potatoes three days in the week. They now

He had come totally unprepared to do so. He had about five yards from the monument of Sir Waiter day se'nnight. Foreign Wheat is held with much done so, and as soon as he could read them, would dust in the eyes of the unsuspecting labourers. proceed with his remarks. But instead of making only a few remarks, he commenced a speech trade by the party to which he belongs. Mr. J. Hobson sgain presented himself to the meeting, During his former address, he had shown but little animation; but now his whole soul was fired with the materials that his opponent had given him to work upon. His eyes sparkled with intelligence: his countenance beamed with joy; he appeared like one who had confidence in the justice of his cause, and of his own abilities to manage it. He answered the objections of his opponent point by point; every answer he gave elicited thunders of well-merited applause. Never was there a more noble defence of the principles advocated by the Chartists, than that

made by Mr. Hobson, in his reply to Mr. Robinson. Never before did the Leaguers of Holmfirth receive so severe a thrashing as they did weekly meeting in the Association Room, Brown-street, at his hands. The writer of this article never on Tuesday evening, when Mr. John Hargraves lec- listened to a more noble, a more powerful, and a more complete refutation of all the sophisms of CHARTIST PAINTERS.—This body held a meeting on Whiggism, and Corn-Law humbug, than the reply Wednesday evening, in their room, Water-street, of Mr. Hobson to Mr. Robinson; and the confused and Peter-street, to take into consideration the present condition of Dr. M'Douall's family. At the close of the when he rose a second time, was proof that he was A very instructive lecture was delivered here by Mr. meeting a subscription was opened for the purpose of writing under the weight of the severe blows that Fitzgerald and Vesoi expired on Thursday morning, Rainsley, who received an unanimous vote of thanks. assisting them in their distress, which was very he had received from it. Mr. Robinson, on his shortly before two o'clock, at his house in Belgrave-A very animated discussion afterwards took place, on handsomely responded to by those present, and is contithe subject of the Corn Laws, and the recent conduct of nued open for the accommodation of those that were that which he had stated in his first address; but Lordship's sufferings were exceedingly severe. His THE CHARTISTS meeting in Butterworth's Build- the Corn Law League. An adjournment of the subject not present, and at the same time are wishful to con- he was met by the audience with one simultaneous last moments were tranquil, and his death was

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

POLITICAL VICTIMS' DEFENCE AND SUPPORT FUND. £ s d. Previously acknowledged Beesley lectures here on Monday night next, on the Land. The Chartists of this locality have started a debating society in correction with the Chartists of the Conden Lion, Church Street, Soho

Clark Chartists of the London Teacher (Chartist of the Londo Clerkenwell Stone Masons, Orlingbury ... Shoemakers, Peck Lane, Birmingham ... 0 5 0 Northampton 0 16 6 enemies of our principles, with the hope that it may Mr. T. B. Chapel, Brompton ... Salford, (for Circulars) 0 10 4 Bear Lane, Bristol 1 0 6 Chartism can be made amusing and instructive: Holt, Wilts 0 3 0 Colchester 0 5 0 Beverley 0 5 0 tager's fireside. It can speak with the tongue of 0 10 5 Chowbent (proceeds of lectures by Mr. J. CROYDEN.-At the usual weekly meeting of the

Barrow) 1 7
Balance in hand of a former Sub-Secretary, Bolton 0 13 Leigh 0 5 11 Paddington, (after a lecture by Mr. White)... J. B 0 2 0 Mr. Wood, do. 0 1 Mr. Hamfield, do. 0 0 ... 0 2

Mr. Hopkins and friends, Bath ... Mr. Gall Mr. P. Smith, Oxford 0 1 W. H. B., do. E. M., do. ... Mr. Peplow, Lambeth ... 0 0 6 A South London Councilman Mrs. R. Campbell THE CHARTISTS OF Daisy Hill met in their room C. H., (per Bolweil, Bath)... ... 2 0

Bath 0 11 A Friend, Dalton On Sunday evening, Mr. Smyth lectured in the Mr. J. Vicarman ... Mr. E. Pool, Mr. S. Gleudinning

field and Nottingham ...

FOR MRS. WHITE, Mr. Packer ...

Do (Victims)

Notice. - A considerable portion of the Chartist Circular stock having been stolen, Mr. Cleave has interesting address on the life of Thomas Muir, in the posed of laurel and yew; over head is the star of been unable to supply some of the orders, but the subscribers to the Defence Fund are assured that pledge in this respect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Shoemakers. Married Mon, whose Wives have been Queen's Prison, Southwark, London. accustomed to Boot Binding, will be preferred. The Wednesday Afternoon, May 10, 1843. Wages are very good, the Work light, and the Em-MY DEAR HILL,-Brave old Daddy Richards and I

No more just now. The right hand of faith and

Your's, my dear Hill, affectionately, THOMAS COOPER.

P.S.—I hope and trust most devoutly, that my poor request, yet fully supports its value. Oats and Shakspereans, though they be now like "sheep with- Shelling were inquired for, and a little dearcr. out a shepherd," will not "cry their eyes out." I Beans also sell more freely; and Malt must be shall stand in old Leicester Market Place again, and sing noted Is. per qr. higher. "Spread the Charter" till the trembling bellies of all the wolves in sheep's clothing echo the sound with fear. Look upward and onward, lads! and don't be down in the mouth." Above all, Od rabbet ye! give over quarrelling!

Your faithful "general" in limbo, T. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-My last letter gave an account of my lecture to Hawick, and although I did not find the Associa-

the preceeding speaker; but a friend of his had Repealers have been there, and as at Jedburgh, thrown advance of 1s. per quarter was obtained. Rye is a Thus you see Sir, if we neglect our cause, the cun- again very moderate, and in consequence, prices are ning tricksters don't neglect theirs. I attempted to maintained, bur, with few exceptions, our maltsters show the people that it was of the first importance to are now stocked for the season, and, therefore, shipfeeble and confused manner, ran over all the gain political power, as they would then have the ments cannot be recommended. Malt is a better arguments usually advanced upon the subject of free means in their hands to protect their labour, and make sale. In Beans and Peas no change. We had a fair all reforms and changes in Government, benefit them as supply of Oats from the farmers to-day, and they well as the capitalist.

I next lectured at Galashiels, to a very great audience. There are a good many inhabitants in Galashiels, but I but to-day there was a better feeling in the trade, am afraid not many entright Chartists. I gave two lectures in Dalkeith, and had a few shots with Mr. Acland. I could not draw him to close quarters. I have now lectured twice in Musselburg, Leith, and Edinburgh, once in Lasswade, Preston Pans, and Portabello. The district is all sixes and sevens, and I am only a poor man, and cannot do more than my share, but I hope in the course of two months to see "Auld Reekie" hold up her head with the proudest. There has been a public meeting called by ticket here, about Sir James Graham's bill, but like the handle of a jug, it went all one way, the workies had something else to

Yours, T. DICKINSON. P. S.—All communications with me must in future be addressed, 291, Cannongate, Edinburgh.

DEATH OF LORD FITZGERALD AND VESCI.-Lord

PUPLICATION, TO BE ENTITLED

the end." On the let of June will be published, price Sixpence, No. 1, of a new Periodical, containing thirty-two closely printed pages of original matter,

demy 8vo., enclosed in a neat wrapper, and occasionally embellished with a splendid Engraving. CONTENTS OF NUMBER I. To our Readers and Subscribers. Progress of Liberty in England, from the earliest period down to the present time.

Chartism and Socialism. The Life of a London Dodger. Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury

The Poor Law Martyrs (A Tale) Chap. I. Autobiography of a Chartist. Poems by a Sufferer under the Present System. News of the Month. Critical Notices. Orbituary, &c., &c.

Chartism having now gained a radical footing in he world, several tried friends of the Cause have been appointed a Committee to supply a desideratum which is beginning to be very sensibly felt. In this undertaking they have met with encouragement and 454 15 62 support from Chartist advocates of all shades of no opposition, and anticipate none.

The aim of the Committee is to produce a work which can be lent to neutrals, and even to the ... 0 1 0 awaken apathy and dispel prejudice, and thus disseminate Chartism in circles from which it has hitherto been excluded: for they feel convinced that noble, amiable, dignified, and interesting-fit for the drawing-room of the Lord, as well as the cot-... 0 7 0 the orator, take up the pen of the historian, teach with the philosopher and theologian, as well as declaim with the politician; and can wield the magic wand of romance, sound the lyre of poetry, deiineate with the pencil of the topographer-receiving inspiration by turns from each Muse.

Churchmen, dissenters, lawyers, doctors, naval and military men, Whig or Tory, all have their Magazines to store up news, to state their claims, to advance their prospects, and to impart informa-tion peculiar and interesting to all. Why should not working men have a Magazine to represent their interests, and to promote their elevation in society? Such a Magazine would furnish them with ready arguments for use in conversation and debate-with facts for thoughtful minds-with sound and searching truths-with useful, necessary, and profitable information-and would materially assist to gain the Cause of truth and justice. It should be made to penetrate into every town and village, and

reach the hands of every working man. A Portrait, with a Memoir of some eminent patriot, will be given once a quarter, to bind up with the volume; and an Annual Prize for the best Essay, on some subject relative to democracy.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor. at No. 5, Angel Court, Strand; letters expecting

an answer to enclose a stamp. Orders received by all Booksellers in Town and JOHN WATKINS, Hon. Sec.

WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPRING SES-SIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c. NYOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring N General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West-Riding of the County of York, will be holden by Adjournment, at SHEFFIELD, on THURSDAY, the First Day of June next, at Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and by further Adjournment from thence will be holden at BRADFORD, on Monday, the Fifth Day of the same menth of June, at Ten o'Clock in the Forencon, for the TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS IN-DICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recogni-

zance, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required to attend the Court. Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill. Osgo'dcross and Strincross, must attend the Sessions at SHEFFIELD; and those from the Wapontakes of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro, the Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Shyrack and Barkstonash, being the remainder of the West-Riding, must attend at the Sessions at BRADFORD.

A Second Court will be appointed which will proceed with the Trial of Felons, as soon as a suffi-... 0 0 6 cient number of indictments have been brought into

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Pesce. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,

10th May, 1843. TO LADIES' SHOEMAKERS. AR. THOMAS LORD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, is in immediate want of a few First-rate Ladies

ployment will be regular. No other class of men are required. No Club men nor Tramps need apply. Ashton-under-Lyne, May 8th, 1843.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MAY 9.-The arrivals of grain to this day's market are smaller than of late. The finest Wheat has made last week's price: there is a better demand for the second fresh qualities, and Is per qr higher; no improvement in the chambered sorts. Barley little alteration. Oats

and Beans rather dearer. WAKEFIELD CORN MARRET. FRIDAY, MAY 12.—There is a good supply of Wheat to this day's market, but small of other articles. Wheat has been in fair demand at rather higher prices than last week. Barley in limited

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- SATURDAY, MAY 6тн.—The effect of limited supplies of Flour has been apparent in the operations of the trade during the week; and, as there are no stocks in factors' hands, the bakers and dealers were compelled to pay an advance of 6d. to 1s. per sack on their purchaces, at which rates the fresh arrivals moved off into consumers' hands as they appeared. Oats and Oatmeal met only a retail inquiry, at last week's prices 6707 loads of Oatmeal form the chief article of import into Liverpool or Runcorn, the amount of all others being very small. There is no change to notice in the value of Wheat at our market this morning, and, with but a slow inquiry for the article, few transactions were reported. The scarcity of Flour has enabled holders to realize an improvement of 18. per sack, and we advance our quotations in accordance. 20s. 6d. per load for Oatmeal and 2s.6d. per 45 lbs. for Oats are extreme quotations; and at those rates the business done was only to a moderate extent.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 6. -The supply of Wheat at market this morning from the country was smaller than we have had it for free sale. The supplies of Barley this week are met a free sale at fully the rates of last week. The sale for flour during the week has been only dull, and for favoured marks of households our quotations have been exceeded. Arrivals here this week: English, 330 quarters. Barley, 1,111 sacks of Flour. Foreign, 4,920 quarters Wheat.

LEEDS:-Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggates and Published by the said Joshua Horson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hopson, Northern Star Office, Leeds

(Saturday, May 13, 1843.)