MY DEAR M ...., -I have just received your long and interesting letter of the 15th, but before I notice the points in it, allow me to resume my former subject that points in it, anderstand one another as to the obstacles The last to combat, and which must be overcome before We can have have the slightest chance of being able to

apply a remedy for the evils we complain of apply a remedy for the evils we complain of I said in my last, that, enormous as is the usurped post of the middle classes through the organisation of the Government, it is as nothing in comparison with the power they hold in virtue of the existing organisain of seciety:—in other Words, that their social through his wife, and, like a prudent man, he is about to take it with him to the Josef. Indeed, the latter is but a consequence of the to take it with him to the other side of the Atlantic, well knowing that if he are though in this. as in many other cases the power. Indeed, the latter is out a consequence of the Atlantic, well knowing that if he remains here, it would soon farmer, though in this, as in many other cases, the well knowing that if he remains here, it would soon get into the hands of landlords, usurers, lawyers, and the law of the angle of the Atlantic, well knowing that if he remains here, it would soon get into the hands of landlords, usurers, lawyers, and tax-esters. I was rejected to the atlantic, well knowing that if he remains here, it would soon get into the hands of landlords, usurers, lawyers, and B works now in Distance, we may well see excused for the right of free existence, but I could not, and, of doubling which is cause and which effect; seeing that the right of free existence, but I could not, and, of course, or course ones to represent the right of free existence, but I could not, and, of declary which which course, did not. blame him, under the circumstances. mental power, and every increase of the governmental sistent with maintaining his principles and his honour; by a corresponding increase of the social. By the social and, therefore, so far from blaming my countryman and means of their weathin, peoples of power they had already best of society. This species of power they had already generally, taking proper steps to put an end to the possessed, to an enormous extent, before the passing of despotism that is destroying the country, and driving the Reform Act; (which, indeed, was but a natural despotism that is destroying the country, and driving their usual weekly meeting on Monday evening, at the house of Mr. R. Corrodus, North Tayern, Northincrease of governmental power through that act, they have used the power so acquired to augment their similar part, are doing precisely what they ought to do, under present circumstances. While the power so acquired to augment their similar part, are doing precisely what they ought to do, under present circumstances. by used the power of adjunct to augment their under present circumstances. While on this subject, be usery laws; the infamous New Poor Law Act; the visit from another Manchester man—one of those inin the really in the funded debt; and the numerous cluded in last year's batch of indictments, got up by Railway Acts they have got passed, in virtue of which the Whig authorities of that town. This poor fellow they have turned the public highways into private has not been able to get a stroke of work for the last they have turned the partie digitaly interested more than sixty millions three years, owing to his being a "marked man!" One of the prospect of sooner or later getting overseer in a mill had, by chance, employed him, but the per cont on the whole, besides other advantages Then there is the Corporation "Reform "Act; the act d 1935, which makes Bank of England notes a legal bader by country bankers,) and divers other acts of all these, and various other acts, every one of which was intended, and does actually tend, to augment the social power of the middle classes. But the truth is, my friend, that every governmental measure passed ander the anspices of our "reformed "Parliament has that tendency; and so it it is needless to specify par-Somer measures. Do you just take a glance at the will find one act giving them a more complete monopoly d the newspaper press than they ever had beforemother giving them cheap postage—another extending case) that man is more punished by society, for no their power over the effects of poor debtors—another crime at all, than society has a right to punish any man for any crime—not excepting murder itself. Now, imprison for every instalment—another giving increased hinde to their usurious practises, by extending to all power over almost every other member of the race of cient person. Hills what was before limited to bills not exceeding three menths' date; -- another enabling country bankers p give them increased "facilities" (that is, to discount more freely and cheaply for them - by being protected to them "fresh fields and pastures new" for the lucratre investment of their "capital;" that is to say, seehing them to convert stagnant pools of fictitious weith-for such is the true character of their ragmaney, and scrip, and "security" capital)-into permild streams of real and solid wealth. Of this to bear upon the body politic, by means of their wealth, character and tendency are all parliamentary acts which position, and functions, as members of society. This Expower companies to make railways, canals, bridges, power they hold to a great extent, independently of other public works; as well as those which enable acts of Parliament; and is, I assert, greater than their Saturday evening. prishes to mortgage the pror's rates, or which augment governmental power; that is, greater than any power i, to erable the rich middle classes to practise usury chose to exercise it on the side of humanity, and the ma larger scale, and in a more secure way, than they people. To convince any one of this, I would just cherwise could. By enabling them to derive intermi- ask the following questions:mis ansmities from definite capital (while they still | 1st. Does the artisan or labourer receive a farthing of preserve the capital entire, or mayhap augment its wages, save through the middle classes? And, if he This in the stock market, the law puts them on an does not, have not these classes something very like a squal feeting with the lords of the soil. While on this : power of life or death over the artisan or labourer? subject is the remark, that here we have the true origin, 2nd. Can the landlord receive a farthing of rent, down rational debt, and of all the national debts that save through the middle classes? For, were all the

erist in the world. These debts were not caused as farmers to combine against him, what remedy has he. simpletons imaginet by extravagant wars or profligate; or could be have? He could have none, for not a ministers; but were invented for the purpose of labourer in the kingdom, would raise a hand in support embling money capitalists to derive the same advan- of the landlord's claim. bgs from their money that the lords of the soil do! 3rd. Does not the government receive almost all the from real estate; and the wars were got up to furnish taxes through the middle classes! It does: and if the presents for borrowing, so that, instead of the deof middle classes were to combine against the payment being the consequence of wars, royal extravagance, &c. of taxes, not one labourer or artisan in the kingdom these were but consequences of a predisposition to have , would raise an arm to assist the government in collectthe debts, which would have been created equally ing them; and as for the soldiers and police they without the wars as with them. It was the capitalists' always go with the purse-holders. interest that there should be national debts; and it is! Here, then, is a power of stopping the government always the interest of aristocratic governments to bor- at once; may, of annihilating it without striking a mw; rarrly because they have all the spending of the blow; and this power, mind, is possessed by the most while they have none of it to pay, (they leave | middle classes independently of their representatives the people to do that, and partly because the establish- in the House of Commons. Though they had not a have less their usurped dominion over the soil, but for power of cutting off the supplies. This power the the sid of the fundlords, and other descriptions of working classes have not, even to the smallest extent. meren, who, being as notorious robbers as the land. They, poor souls, cannot refuse to pay taxes without brite themselves, are equally interested in proscribing refusing to eat and drink; for as the great bulk of our the sovereignty of the people. If you doubt this ver- taxation is indirect, or mixed up with the prices of am of the matter look at the fact that the debts of the commodities we daily consume, we cannot escape over other European State, as well as our own, have paying the tax without making war upon our five horaxed since the general peace of 1815. See France senses, and punishing ourselves even more than we withis moment augmenting her debt under the pre- are punished by the tax. But it is quite a different bace of "public works"—see the States of America case with the middle classes. They pay directly to place. peting up "internal improvements" for the like pur- the government, what we pay only indirectly through loss—see the American Whig papers lamenting that them. The hop-grower, the soap-boiler, the tallowbesidebts for each independent State. If all this does tanner, the importing merchant, &c., these are the Manisfy you, then take up Blackstone and M'Culloch, lads that can put a stopper upon taxation whenever The find that they, one and all, consider a national that they were to give notice to the working classes but to be a rational blessing, (provided it be not too to-morrow, that ofter the first of next month (April) Ere: that is, provided the interest of it can be wrung they would pay no more duties on spirits, malt, hops, It and that they all attribute no small share of Eng. I say, they were to issue this notice, at the same med's "unrivalled prosperity as a nation" to her time apprising the working classes that their object minal debt and the "good faith" she has always was two-fold: one, to enable them to get everything merrel towards the "public creditor." Credat for half the money they pay now; the other, to induce

But I have strayed from my subject. In referring to sistance," to make Universal Suffrage the fundamental be legislation of the last nine years, I only wished to law of the land. Suppose, again, the above section of now that the middle classes have employed the govern. the middle classes to issue such notice, and all the other Ental power conferred on them by the Reform Act to sections of the middle classes to issue a manifesto apherese their social power, at the expence of the social proving of the same, and inviting all loyal subjects to emforts of the people; just as they had before em- use their influence with the Crown and Parliament, to led, and do still employ, their social to increase induce them to join in the new "Holy Alliance."er governmental power at the expence of the political Suppose, further, the middle classes, at the same time, rituof the said people. All the acts above alluded to suspend the payment of King's taxes, which are have a direct tendency to increase the middle-class direct, and the great bulk of which is obtained from mais wealth, and his power over the labourer; i.e. to them. Just. I say, suppose all this; (and, mind, it is nument his social power; and, in proportion as this all as easy for the middle classes to do-and a vast prer increases, you will find him employing it to deal easier—as to become cavalry men, act as special ment his governmental power, both in and out of constables, measure out cheese and shilly to unfortu-Princent Every increase of his wealth (wrung, as nate paupers, &c.); and what, I ask, would become In from the half-starved labourer,) will bring with it of the exchequer? Would not the aristocracy and the here sed danger to the possessor, and, consequently, government have to surrender without a blow on either irreased necessity for coercion acts, spies, and armed Percentages to protect it. Hence the new Rural Police; here the Fear'y augmentation of our military force; have the demand for 10,000 additional troops for this 12.15) to be increased, and more ships put in com. have never asked. Indeed, they would be content with cause of universal liberty. Rision. And think not, my friend, that these ang-Existing of the public force, are owing to the warlike asked more than securily for the future, though we are ude of our continential neighbours, or made for the hee protection of "our colonial possessions," "naval Exercise," &c. Lying Whig and Tory papers may description on the part of our upper and middle. so they have used (and still use) both their social and mers to keep down the democracy of Great Bribain; political power to render our position more and more to a similar cause are owing the late augmentations his in the land and marine forces of most of the con- can we draw from their conduct than that they are our states. For, be assured, that the same demo- most implacable enemies? And what other resolve tor, be assured, that the same demoor ristoratie institutions, is also at work in France, many, Italy, and in fact all over Europe, to over- mon oppressor, and never to relax their efforts until their aristocratic institutions. Indeed, I know they have humbled his power in the dust and raised to be a fact as regards. France and Germany, and I up the fabric of their own independence on its ruins.

Low also that the principles of Chartism are exten
"But a portion of the middle classes," you say, are how also that the principles of Chartism are extenfriendly to the working classes, and why not unite with mely known in Spain, Italy, and other European Some of the best and most enlightened them? My answer to this, as well as to other points of some of the best and most enightened some states, I must reserve till a future communication, and social Reformers I have ever your letter, I must reserve till a future communication, and meanwhile here to remind you of what I said on a were Spaniards and Poles; some of and meanwhile beg to remind you of what I said on a now resident in London. In fact, nothing but former occasion, via that if there be a portion of the teneral European war can prevent a breaking up of middle classes really friendly to us, they will unite Except anti-social organization of society through—with us, instead of asking us to unite with them.
Except and, as the anti-social and aristocratic We want nothing but what is just and righteous.
Social made greater ravages in England than We want to invade no man's rights—no man's have the made greater ravages in England than the property—no man's peace or liberty. We want be the greatest efforts will be made by the property—no man's peace or liberty. We want be the property—no man's peace or liberty. with and expitalists of this country, not only to only equal justice and equal protection from up the war," but to make it more bloody and de the law with our oppressors, so that we may The addresses were replete with soun and the democracy of Europe in the carriage. In our bodily and mental faculties, to provide for our and were of a most effective character. the same strength of Europe in the caringe. In our bodily and Shrepshire, at this moment, the landlords own maintenance, and to obtain such rank, position, be the same strepative, at this moment, the inndiords own manufactures in society as our private and public worth the same to every farmer, who will not enbe a carriery man, or to supply one in case of may entitle us to in the eyes of our fellow citizens. If h that have in England, when every farmer, or with us. If they have other and different objects the sent in England, when every farmer, or with us, it they have objects in view hostile to ours—or objects on, will be a cavalry man, and with a Bourbon if they have objects in view hostile to ours—or objects Gardameric in every town of the kingdom, to act which they dare not avow, I must, in that case, conand bindgeon-men at the beck of the middle clude that they are not friendly—and that, consequently, is right, perfectly right, in making is right, perfectly right, in making for America. Great numbers, I am told, are the neighbourhood of is right, perfectly right, in making up sur business is to unite against, and not with them. of every month from the neighbourhood of the Preston, and Bradford My informant is a BANBURY.—On Sunday, the 4th instant, three BANBURY.—On Sunday, the 4th instant, three Banbury.

was, it is in reality greater, owing to the depreciate is gaining ground in this place; many who have stood aloof are now beginning to have their views to the "tomb of all the Capulets."

Ine ing any or tnem on the question. Let but the people must not depend that the people must not d equent upon this and other causes.

# Dorthern Star,

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just as he was going to his work, in steps the cotton-

lord, and, walking right up to him, says, "Your name is so and so?" "Yes." "You come from Manches-

ter?" "Yes." "Oh! that will do; we don't want

be off at six o'clock in the morning to the accursed fac-

heartless villain, and the man who would not, but

must either do so or starve, (as is this poor fellow's

they possess, through the organization of the Govern-

equally well entitled to indemnity for the past.

band themselves together as one man against the com-

Yours, &c.,

JAMES B. O'BRIEN.

meetings of the Chartists of the City of Westminster are removed from the Paviour's Arms, Johnson-Meet has so fearfully aggravated the cause as to be tax-eaters. I was grieved to see one of my old disched mistaken for it; and, in truth, viewing society as tax-eaters. I was grieved to see one of my old disched in Britain, we may well be excused for the charter to the charter to the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton that the right of free existence, but I could not, and of Chartist Charter Charter to the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton that the right of free existence, but I could not, and of Chartist Charter Charter to the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton that the right of free existence, but I could not, and of Chartist Charter Charter to the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton that the right of free existence, but I could not, and of Chartist Charter Charter to the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton that the right of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton that the right of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton that the right of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton the leaders of the Charter C WORCESTER.—At a meeting of the Chartists street, to the Charter Coffee House, 32, Strutton BERMONDSEY.—At a meeting of the Chartists Chartist Church of Birmingham, &c., believing they in this locality, at their New Room, Horn's Tayern, are striving to promote their own individual interest Crucifix lane, on Tuesday evening the 13th inst. the two sorts of power operate upon each other with A man, having a wife and family dependent upon him, and middle class approbation, who have always are increase of the systematic reciprocity that every increase of the govern:

A man, having a wife and family dependent upon him, and middle class approbation, who have always is morally beand to do the best he can for them, con-proved themselves the hitterest enemies of the work.

T. Wall delivered a talented lecture on the Charter. The lecturer was solicited to continue his lecture on next Tuesday evening, the 20th. Four

> NORTHAMPTON.-At a meeting of the Northampton Working Men's Association, held at their Meeting Room, Castle street, a circular received by the Secretary, from William Lovett, and signed by that gentleman and others, was read, and a discussion took place, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was unanimously Higgins then commented upon the different plans which carried :- "That the circular be returned by have been put forward for the organisation of the peoto-morrow evening's post, and that the Secretary write to the effect that we consider the National objects mentioned in the circular, and that the establishing of another Association will act in

new members joined.

juriously to the cause," NEWCASTLE.—The National Petition is getting well on for signatures. We are determined to exceed our last number, 100,000. The sheets lie for This document he called humbug and nensense, and Side; Messra. D. France & Co.'s, Foot of Butcher Bank; Mr. Richard Ayre's, Bridge-end; Mr. Wm. Cook's, Blue Bell; Mrs. White's, Cannon-street; Mr. Kirk's, Oakwell-gate; Mr. Palmer's, Oakwellgate; Mr. Blagburn's, High-street; and Mr. Mar-

in's, Barn-close, in Gateshead. Mr. DEEGAN has been elected as the representaive of Northumberland to the Convention.

MEETING .- The Chartists of Newcastle and Ouseburn held their weekly meeting, on Tuesday night, in the Chartists' room, Chancellor's Head-yard. Mr. likewise the rules to be observed at all general meetings of the amalgamated Chartists, which Messrs. Hail, Starkey, and Sinclair were appointed to draw out. Having been put from the chair, they were adopted unanimously. A lengthy discussion was then entered into respecting the projected Reading Room. Mr. Sinclair reported the result of the inwhen Mr. Bruce moved and Mr. Quin seconded, 'That Mr. Sinclair be appointed to draw out the copy of a circular, to solicit donations from any person who may be considered friendly to the mental improvement of the working classes, for the projected Reading Room in Newcastle." Carried.

OUSEBURN.—According to the recommendation of the Delegates assembled in Munchester, on the DERBY.—On Sunday evening last, an immense 27th Feb., a penny subscription was entered into body of the working and middle classes assembled for the wives and families of the incarcerated scribing for this charitable purpose. Any one that is wishful to give any thing, by attending at the WARWICK .- On Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mr. School Room, on Sunday mornings or Wednesday tell of other trades beginning to follow their ex-NOTTINGBAM.—On Sunday last, a chapel was ample. May God speed the work! The men here opened at Arnold, four miles from Nottingham, would like Dr. M'Douall to be put in nomination when sermons were preached in the afternoon by as a member of the Permanent Executive Council. Chartists. On Monday week, we gave the base other man that is not a member of the National

BIRMINGHAM .- FROST, ETC. RESTORATION as Guardians of the Poor for this Union, twenty- COMMITTEE. This Committee held their usual four being the number required. The candidate weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Lynell highest on the list of the late Guardians, who were in the chair. Mesers. Dally and Trueman were for building a new bastile in this place, had only nominated as members of the Committee. The report 408 votes; while the lowest candidate named by the of the Glasgow meeting for the election of a delegate Chartists, as opposed to the new bastile, had 1,263, to the Petition Convention was read to the meeting; ment of a money aristocracy was necessary to the pro- single representative in that House, they would still, thus giving a majority of 857 for the lowest candi- when it was resolved to request Mr. Cullen to pre- section of the landed aristocracy, who would, long ago, as the direct payers of almost all the taxes, have the date named by the Chartists. Mr. H. Vincent gave sent the memorials to her Majosty, in conjunction us a lecture in the Chapel on Monday night, to a with Messrs. Pitkethly and Williams. Letters were highly gratified and overflowing audience. The read from the following places:—Ashton-underladies of Nottingham have kindly presented Mrs. Lyne, containing £1 3s. 10d; Wigan, 5s.; Stafford Vincent with a cap, some gloves, and other articles 5s.; Nottingham, 10s.; Monmouth, 5s.; Liverpool of the manufactures of this place, as a small token 5s.; Brighton, 5s.; North West district of Glasgow, of their respect towards her. We elected Mr. £1 11s. 6d.; Trowbridge, 10s.; and W. D. Saull, of James Sweet, of Goose Gate, as our delegate to the London, 10s. A letter was read from Markinch, London Convention, at a public meeting held on the requiring information concerning the mode in which

THE COMMITTEE request all their members to IPSWICH.—We have received a letter from the attend on Tuesday evening next, as business of Chartists of this place, stating that a meeting of the great importance will be brought forward. All col-Bere is not a General or United States Debt. as well as chandler, the maluster, the distiller, the trades had been held; when resolutions had been lectors and persons desirous of assisting are likewise agreed to, pledging the trades to support the journey- invited to attend at the Chartist Meeting Room,

REDDITCH .- Mr. Wm. Dean Taylor addressed a numerous meeting of the Chartists of this place on Monday evening last. The worthy lecturer was loudly and deservedly cheered; and at the conclusion, several enrolled their names as members of the form a new National Association, instead of joining who took part with him in his agitation, to assist National Charter Association. SHEFFIELD.—At a meeting of the Sheffield

That Mr. Parkes be our delegate to Dewsbury on a continual agitation (profitable to a few parties), with-

Sunderland, delivered two lectures here on Easter audience.

ROCHDALE.—The females favourable to the People's Charter sat down to tea on Easter Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Radical Room, School-lanc, whon upwards of one hundred partook of an excellent repast, got up in the best order, and well calculated to reflect credit upon the fair managers, and on the company.

DUDLEY HILL.—Every exertion is making here to strengthen the Convention, by signatures to the petition. All hands are at work. SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon last, Mr.

was very numerous, and, judging from their past success, there is every reason to hope that these open-air meetings will be productive of much good.

ASHTON.-On Friday evening, April 9th, in ac cussion took place in the Charlestown Chapel, between the Chartist Lecturer for South Lancashire, on the relative merits of the doctrines of Socialism and Chartism, us. Warned by O'Connor, care has been taken by in removing the evils that afflict society. Mr. Campthe committee to present such a body of rules to the bell opened the discussion, by asserting that Socialism by the people generally. So much for Whig imprisonsociety as should secure its unity, and yet give perfeet liberty for the stated constant with the stated constant and that sellicity and that sellicity for the stated constant and the sellicity for the sellicity for the stated constant and the sellicity for the selli fect liberty for the stated separate meeting of the cifferent sections of it. Twenty-six more have taken the Chartist Teetotal pledge, during the week.

T. R. Smart was nominated, on Monday last as our practicable with the House of Commons and Co T. R. Smart was nominated, on Monday last, as our practicable with the House of Commons as at present cause those principles are the principles of justice and constituted-that it is erroneous in not holding the equity. responsibility of man. He contended that responsibility was not acted upon, nor ever had been, properly speaking. The responsibility, as now acted upon, was ing last. He was listened to with great attention, and a one-sided thing—one that squinted horribly—the at the close, the following resolution was moved by people having no power over the law makers. Mr. Mr. Yarwood, seconded by Mr. Carlow, and carried any harsh censure. I never remember attending any Campbell said, that Mr. Leach meant answerability, uranimously-" That this meeting views with extreme and when driven from that, he said it was accounta-The addresses were replete with sound reasoning, bility from which he was driven to preventability, and then was compelled to admit the fact, that without

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

LONDON .- CITY OF WESTMINSTER .- The weekly tion. (Cheers.) The bodily sufferings while in prison were nothing to the suffering of the mind at seeing the cause for which they had been incarcerated, neglected, and the people divided among themselves. He again warned his hearers sgainst being deluded by men who wish to thrust themselves upon them, declaring what they had undergone for the sake of the cause, in order to create sympathy. They must not depend upon the middle class to do their work for them, nor those men who go about with black coats upon their those men who go about with black coats upon their eveninus, at seven o'clock. At a meeting halden on backs as though they were independent gentlemen, and the 12th, various resolutions, including one of thanks when their debts were paid, had not five shillings to to the Edilor of the Northern Star, were unanimously spare. He said that we might as soon expect to see or ask the moon for sunshine and the sun for frost, as to ask the present Government for a redress of their grievances. He thought the man who made and produced everything good and valuable in society ought to enjoy them. He never believed that God ever commanded or ordered such a state of things to exist. Mr. ple. One plan was agreed upon one day, and the next they were meeting to discuss whether, what was done Charter Association quite sufficient to carry out the the day before was legal or not, some base scoundrel the day before was legal or not, some base scoundred the United Temperance Coffee-house, Lewer George-comes in before it can be finally put in operation and street, Chelsea. Several new members were enfrustrates their designs. Mr. Higgins condemned the rolled. £1 17s. was appropriated to the political document put out by Levett and Collins, and said these victims in the Keasington and Chelsea district. The individuals were acting in this way because the people cause proceeds well. would not let them have the disposal of their monies. signatures, at Mr. Thos. Horn's, Market-street; Mr. J. D. Edgar's, Nun-street; Mr. Lowery's, Nun-street; Mr. William Graham's, Nag's Head, Groat-market; Messra. Byrne & Co.'s, booksellers; and Mr. J. Blakey's, Side: Messra. D. France & Co.'s Foot of Butcher | Side: Messra. D. France & Co.'s Foot of Butcher | Side: Messra. D. France & Co.'s Foot of Butcher | Side: Messra. D. France & Co.'s Foot of Butcher | Side: The people ought to have the bread clether else. The people ought to have the bread, clothes. houses, blankets, and all other necessaries, and, if they were all like him they should have them. (Cheers.) Cheering and eloquent speeches were then made by Messrs. Mitchell, Davies, Armitage, Wright, Broadbent, and others, which our space forbids the reporting. Mr. Stephens said, he would give his compliments through the press, if they would allow him, to the Poor

Law Commissioners, and tell them they may bring the Poor Lawinto Ashton as soon as they like; and he would likewise send his compliments to them, if he could be reported that the bastile would receive no harm. The men of England, from one end to the other, begin to see that it is now gone too far; that they will not go protest public, viz:for a redress of one single measure, but that they are determined to have a general reckoning. (Hear and cheers.) He had told the Government, that had it not | Church meeting in Newhall street, Birmingham, been a wet night at Newport, the people would have have acted most unfair, unmanly, and unchristianbeen successful. Had it not been a wet night, he would not like, and calculated to injure the funds, and conhave been talking to them, Newport would have been taken, and the news would have run like wild fire. Mr. lis name to the "Secret Move" party, and we feel terview which the deputation had with Mr. Gray, S. said the people were preparing their minds for the confident that such signature must have been worst, for they had come to the conclusion that no obtained by party statement, misrepresentation, tinkering can mend the kettle. He said that very few &c., &c.

working people had signed the petition against the New Poor Law. It was signed by the respectable men that man who would swell his own lists at the exand the clergy of the Established Church. Mr. Ste- pence of any Chartist victim, who cannot possibly phens spoke very highly of Mr. Fielden, M.P. He know anything of the present existing circumstances considered him the only honest man in the House, out of his prison, and must give his name through Mr. Stephens, in conclusion, said, that the preceding the party statement and recommendation of speakers were his friends, though they were Chartists. the person making such application. He did not wish them either to be Stephenites. O'Con- From the trilling amount that has come in latel norites, or any other ites, but Englishmen. He then and from verbal statements made, we are assured concluded a long and humorous speech, by exhorting that the best of Brown's collectors are, at this the people to hawmer away. Mr. John Wright spoke time, against the "Secret Move" party, and we in favour of the late plan of organization. He knew further state, so satisfied are some of them of the nothing could be done without unity and a proper under-intentions of the secret party, that they have sigstanding on the part of the people, therefore, he nified their intentions of abstaining from meeting would recommend the people to join the Charter with us so long as we meet in our present committee Association, and obtain political power. Mr. Wright room. This, we trust, they twill not persevere in, made a sensible speech in favour of the present orga- after we state our reasons for changing our comnization for the Suffrage, and was repeatedly ap- mittee room, which reasons, we hope, will recall plauded. A vote of thanks was given to the Stock- some of our Chartist friends to their former duty. port friends and the chairman, and the meeting broke It is well known we rented and paid for the room up at a late hour.

held in Dewsbury to appoint Surveyors of the High-Mr. Barratt, of Nottingham, and at night by Mr. We enter our protest against John Collins being ways for the ensuing year, and to examine the sequently their offer was accepted. Harrison, of Calverton, to full congregations of sent as a member to the Petition Convention, or any accounts of the Board of Surveyors for the past We do hope that the good Char year, when several very heavy and objectionable nobly done their duty since Mr. Brown's incarcerapayments being found in the accounts, a Committee | tion, will not desert him for party sake. No; let it Wakefield, on Monday last, the 11th of April, to appeal against their being allowed; but the magistrates decided upon allowing all the charges you forsook his helpless family on the eve of his with the greation. on this question, a poor man, a rate payer, of the let it not be said that the Birmingham Chartists for-name of Joshua Joy, has been refused any more got their duty to a brother victim. work by his Whig master, Mr. John France, carpet-manufacturer. So much for Whig liberality

MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Local Comfamilies.

MEETING.-The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a numerous meeting held on Sunday evening last :- 1st. " That in the opinion of this meeting, the attempt now being made by Messrs. Lovett, Collins, Hetherington, Cleave, Rogers, and Mitchell, to now, and we assert it to be the duty of all those the present already powerful Association, is as mean, base, and traitorous an attempt to divide the energies Chartists, the following resolutions were passed with of the people, and paralyze their efforts to make the acclamation :- "That it is the opinion of this meet- Charter the law of the land, as our most insidious and ing, that the attempt now being made by Messrs. inveterate enemies, with all their powers of invention, Lovett and others, to cause a division amongst the could have devised. We therefore embrace the present friends and supporters of the Charter, is unjustifiable, opportunity of publicly dehouncing it, in order that unnecessary, impolitic, and unwise: and therefore our more unsuspecting brothren may not be deluded by it entirely disapproves and condemns the whole its specious pretences, and do most earnestly request proceeding; and will do all it can to support and them to examine the letter preceding the address, in make permanent the present organisation of the which they will find that the first move of the party is The resolution was moved by Mr. Ottley secretly, and without our knowledge, to win over our and seconded by Mr. Parkes. "That the above reso-| most talented and powerful advocates, in order that lution be sent to the Northern Star for insertion." they may be enabled to sell us in a mass, and keep up

out accomplishing the object they pretend to aim at." STOCKTON-ON-TEES.-Mr. J. Williams, from 2nd. "That this meeting most cordially agrees with the proposition made by the people of Glasgow, that the Monday, to an attentive and highly delighted Convention do meet on the 3rd of May, instead of the day previously proposed." MANCHESTER WEST (HARDMAN STREET) .- Mr.

James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a very eloquent and impressive lecture to the cordwainers and tailors who meet at No 53, Hardman-street, on the evils of a standing army in time of peace. The lecturer was warmly applauded throughout. Lectures are delivered every Sunday evening at the above room, also a discussion every Tuesday evening. THE LIBERATION OF THE REV. W. V. JACKSON

FROM LANCASTER CASTLE.—At the beginning of last week, the above gentleman wrote to his friends at Manchester, stating that an order for his liberation Deegan lectured at the Life-boat House. The audience had arrived at Lancaster from the Home Office, on condition of bail being given, according to the sentence passed upon him at his trial. His friends lost no time in procuring bail, which was accepted, and the Rev. Gentleman was liberated on Thursday morning; he cordance with announcement by placard, a public dis- arrived in Manchester in the afternoon of the same day, and immediately placards were issued, announcing that he would preach on Sunday last, in the morning and afternoon, at Brown-street Chartist Room, and in the evening at the Hall of Science. The services were well attended, and great enthusiasm was manifested

CHORLTON AND HULME.—Mr. Charles Conner delivered a very able lecture here on Sunday evenregret the course that Messrs. Lovett, Collins, Cleave, Hetherington, Rogers, and Mitchell, are pursuing; yet, with all due respect to the gentlemen and their plan, in connection with the Sheriffs of London, where we will not leave the present plan of organisation that Messrs. Hume and Warburton, &c., took so active a fully illustrated by the members of the Socialist Conwas agreed to by our delegates, and follow the plan of a part—the first and only time—I happened to be present few men, who act without the will of the people."

MR. DOYLE addressed the people of Brown-street, and Mr. Lewis, of Oldham, addressed the people of

STOCKPORT.—At the usual meeting held in the Association Room, on Sunday evening, Mr. C. Bowman triumphal procession on the entry of Mr. Collins into in the chair, Mr. Fenton, of Ashton, delivered a long Birmingham. and interesting address on the Church and its abuses. admitted discussion, being the first of that party Mr. Issac Armitage. Were invited as guests. The At the close of his address, Mr. Thomas Clark said he observing the secondary position which the Charter who admitted discussion. The lecture occupied arrangements were such as gave general satisfaction, and felt sorry, indeed, that it should be his painful duty to move such a resolution as the following one:-" That lecture Mr. Campbell replied for a quarter of an hour. Mr. T. Higgins rose amid loud cheers and clapping of we, the Chartists of Stockport, in public meeting assem-He was followed by one of their best men, namely, hands. He said, Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentle- bled, take this opportunity to disown any connexion Mr. Finnigan, and a spirited discussion ensued, in men, it was with no small gratification to him that he with any of the six 'moral gentlemen' whose names are Were obliged to go away for want of room.—bir. C. will be resumed on next Wednesday evening, at was sorry to see the apathy of the people of Ashton. appears in the close that we shall consider any man who joins this clique eight o'clock, when Mr. Campbell intends challeng. There was the same tyranny and oppression practised that we same enough to the working millions of this country."

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The people of Ashton. The people of Ashton. I have been been apathy of the people of Ashton. The people of Ashton. I have been been apathy of the people of Ashton. ing any of them on the question. Let but the Corn upon them, as there were previous to their incarcera- as an enemy to the working millions of this country.

COXHOE.—A good meeting was held at this place on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Mr. Edward Lawson, and Mr. Deegan; at the close of which savard shares were taken in the Joint Stock which several shares were taken in the Joint Stock Provision Shop intended to be established in the city

BARNSLEY .- The Chartists of Barnsley held their weekly meeting on Monday, the 12th instant. When the usual business was gone through, the new scheme, or the secret move, was discussed, and after a caim debate on the subject, the following resolution was unanimously carried :- "That we, the Chartists of Barnsley, are satisfied with the present National Charter Association, and that we feel both sorry and indignant that any men calling themselves patriots should be found base enough to attempt to destroy one of the best plans for organising the people that has ever yet appeared, which plan, if carried out with that spirit that ought to actuate men determined to recover their just rights, will be certain to obtain the People's Charter. We also feel grateful to the editor of the Northern Star for his able exposure of the foul and

STROUDWADER.—The room lately occupied as chapel by the Ranters has ben opened for Chartist purposes. Meetings are held weekly, on Monday

CARDIFF.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this town, it was the unanimous opinion that Mr. Morgan Williams is a fit person to sit in the Petition Convention; and they will contribute their nimost towards the expence.

HEYWOOD.-Mr. Leech lectured here on Thursday night week.

KEASINGTON .- Mr. Stallwood lectured at

GLASGOW.-At a public meeting of the North West District of Glasgow, held on Friday, it was resolved-"That the Glasgow Chartists again record their determination never to cease agitating until the Charter become law; that a subscription be entered into to defray the expenses of a delegate to the Con-vention, and of getting up the National Petition." Resolutions were ably spoken to by Mr. Abram Duncan, to whom thanks were voted. Subscription-sheets were ordered.

MR. E. BROWN, BIRMINGHAM,

Mr. EDITOR,-By inserting the following in your Star of Saturday next, you will oblige the under-

MRS. E. BROWN'S, SUPPORT FUND, BIRMINGHAM. We the undersigned members of the above committee, feel it to be our duty to make the following

That the leaders or preachers of the Christian

we occupied in Moor-street. The Newhall-street DEWSBURY.—A public meeting has been lately party offered their school-room gratuitously; no reasonable objection at that time was seen, and con-

We do hope that the good Chartists, who have so was appointed to attend the Special Sessions at not be said, that you who have kept from starvation, with the exception of £14 14s. 92d expended by the liberation. Rally to the committee. The time will Board at their various meetings for eating and soon arrive when Mr. Brown will be out to answer drinking. For taking a part at the public meeting for himself, and whatever may be his future actions,

We wish to be understood as having no party motive in this protest; we stand as part of Mr. Brown's Committee, and we feel confident that the mittee for the relief of Messrs. O'Brien, Benbow, and name of Mr. B. being affixed to the "New Move-Barker have received since the last notice the ment," will, without the least doubt, injure him in following sums :- Tib-street box, £1 15s. 61.; Tib- this town. For his family alone, and for their instreet dancing party, 19s. 7d.; Patricroft, 5s.; New terest, we feel it to be our duty to make this public Garrat block printers, per Robert Mahon, 10s.; announcement. In conclusion, we do assert that with-Salford box, 5s. 3d.; from a friend to the cause per out the members of Mrs. Brown's Support Fund Com-Mrs. Richardson, 6d.; and 2s. for Mrs. O'Brien; mittee do attend, our funds must fall short. We know and 2s. for the support of the lecturer. The com- of monies we have lost since meeting in Newhallmittee hope that many other middle class men will street, in consequence of not being able to form a go and do likewise, and show to their order that quorom, part of our committee being engaged in the they do in reality sympathise with the suffering lecture up stairs, and the other part staying away altogether.

Again we most sincerely call upon all good Chartists to make one more bold effort to raise a fund. not only to maintain his family, but to give him a little start on his liberation; the time is but short his family during his incarceration; therefore, rally to the committee; and, if you are Christian or Chartist, be on the side of humanity-recollecting that Mr. Brown's incarceration was for his advocating the rights of the people. We remain.

In the cause of Democracy,
ed) SAMUEL DAVIES, late Secretary to the Radical Association. GEORGE RICHARDSON. CHARLES BETTAM. DAVID POTTS, Secretary to Brown's Committee.

P.S. In the original, each has signed his name which Mr. White shall see, and have it, if required' The above is a correct copy.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. 30, Harwood-street, Camden Town, 9th April, 1841.

DEAR SIR,-I have received the address you have forwarded to me. I must, however, decline appending my name to the same, as I cannot subscribe to some of the principles contained therein. For instance, that contained in the first paragraph, as it seems by implication to deny their rights to those who may be supposed not sufficiently educated to make a good use of them, which will at once give a handle to the enemies of the cause, and encourage them to persist in their denial of the people's rights. I totally dissent from the idea that these rights are to be based upon any thing but their birth-right qualification as men. Indirectly this would raise us a knowledge qualification, or a moral qualification, neither of which are legitimate bases of sound constitutional liberties, as they are in many instances merely relative and referable to the arbitrary standards of other men's opinions. As well might we deny the right of national government to what are called savage tribes, under the plea that that they are too ignorant and self-willed to exercise such functions to their own advantage. To look back to History. What is the origin of the patience, perseverance, and temperance, not as the cause, but the consequence.

With respect to another paragraph which casts blame upon the meetings of the people; considering the circumstances, I am not disposed to visit them with meetings of the people which were not orderly conducted, which is more than can be said for the meetings of the other classes; for example, that called when the Riot Act was read. to the people "aping the proceedings of a tinselled and

I do not understand what is meant by the allusion corrupt aristocracy," as I do not recellect any display beyond what was fairly admissible; for example, the

Taking this view of the address as a whole, and occupies under the equivocal title of a " National Association of the United Kingdom, for promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the People," I feel I would not be justified in becoming a member of the pro-

To Mr Lovett.

183, Tottenham Court Road.

posed Association." I am, dear Sir, Yours, &c., WILLIAM VILLIERS SANKEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

Chartist Entelligence.

and systematic reciprocity that every increase of the governile morally bound to do the best he can for them, conproved themselves the bitterest enemies of the working classes; we are determined not to give any by a corresponding indicates of the middle classes I mean, of course, the disciple, O'Rorke, for betaking himself to the land of power they can bring to bear on the Body Politic by Democracy, I highly approve of his conduct; though, they can bring to bear on the Body Politic by Democracy, I highly approve of his conduct; though, they can bring to bear on the Body Politic by Democracy, I highly approve of his conduct; though, they can be be been discipled to the Petition Convention, for the passing of to an enormous extent, before the passing of generally, taking proper stens to put an end to the disciple, O Rorke, for betaking himself to the land of belong to the National Charter Association." "That

street. Several sums were collected for the Convention, and patition sheets delivered out for signature. All is activity and zeal in Wapping; a depusocial power, as they had before used the social to go and power, as they had before used the social to let me mention that since I wrote you last, I had a tation from Idle received sheets for signature and promised to have them filled spedily. The meeting adjourned to Monday next at seven o'clock.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—At a public meeting held at the Charter Hotel, on the 22nd March, Mr. John Skevington was elected as a fit person to be delegated to the Petition Convention about to meet in

TOTMESS.—At a meeting of Delegates for the Counties of Devou and Cornwall, held here on Suntender by country being the state of the sta the labour of his wife for subsistence. I leave you to unanimously adopted:—" That this meeting consiconceive what must be his feelings when his wife ders it highly desirable that a lecturer should be leaves him—an able-bodied man—behind her in bed, to appointed for the counties of Devon and Cornwall." be off at six o'clock in the morning to the accursed factory; to earn some seven shillings a week for his and be a fit and proper person to be appointed as lecher subsistence! Taik of imprisonment, indeed! turer, and that a communication should be opened Why, solitary confinement is a luxury in comparison with him on that subject." "That Mr. John Horsminimal statutes of the last nine years, and mare their with such damnable degradation as this. The man will, one of the Delegates for Plymouth, be minores statutes of the middle classes. You who would will ully live on the labour of his wife, is a appointed to communicate with Mr. Vincent respecting the terms, &c., and to state the result to the other Delegates." "That in the event of Mr. Vincent's being unable to comply with the request, that each Delegate do write to Feargus O Connor, eabling them (by summary process) to recover small man for any crime—not excepting murder itself. Now, Esq., stating the weekly sum the counties could Hall having been called upon to preside, the Secreders by instalments, and, in default of payment, to this punishment is inflicted by the social power of the devote towards the payment of a lecturer, and to tary read the minutes of the previous meeting, middle classes; and, as these classes possess a similar request him to use his influence to procure an effi-

labourers, I find myself brought back once more by WHITE ABBEY .- The Chartists of White Abbey this digression, to the original purpose of this letter, met on Sunday, at their meeting room. The letter which was to show that the social power of the middle of H. Burnet to Feargus O'Connor was read, which classes is even greater than their governmental power, called forth severe animadversions, and a resolution more treety and cheapty for theirs—by being professed and that, consequently, it is vain for us to expect any passed to institute an inquiry regarding the meeting real political or social reform in this country, unless we of the 24th instant, empowering Mr. Riley to decan put an end to the usurpation of the middle mand an explanation. Petition sheets are rapidly fitting, which looks well for the Charter. I have said that by the social power of the middle

MANNINGHAM.—The Chartists of this place classes, I mean, of course, the power they can bring have changed their time of meeting from Monday to bear upon the body politic, by means of their wealth, to Sunday, at ten o'clock in the morning. SAWLEY - Mr. Bairstow delivered a lecture last

briding of exchanger tills. The object of all such acts ment; and, it would be infinitely greater, if they in the Market-place, to hear Mr. Bairstow, who Chartists, which will be left open for a week or two, addressed them for upwards of an hour. The cause to give our friends here an opportunity of subis going on right gloriously.

Collins, of Birmingham, gave a lecture, at the evenings, can do so, as proper persons are appointtheatre in this place, to a large audience, the subject | ed for that purpose. - There appears to be a general being "The intimate connection between Chartism movement among the trades of Newcastle in favour and Christianity." The Mayor was applied to for of the Charter; the shoe-makers have already the use of the Court House, by requisition, signed begun to form themselves into the Charter Assoby upwards of fifty inhabitant householders, but ciation, and numbers upwards of fifty; and we hear refused the use of it.

Whigs another specimen of the power of the work- Charter Association of Great Britain. ing classes, by returning twenty-three pledged men

22nd of March last, in the Chartist Chapel of this money should be remitted. men tailors of Sunderland in their resistance to their | Freeman-street. way one of our modern political economists, and you they like. Now supposing they did like. Supposing tyrannical oppressors. It was also stated that their attention had been first called to the subject by the paragraph in the Star. On Good Friday a meeting in favour of the Charter was held, when a resolution how the people without the risk of rebellion or a blow tobacco, brandies, wines, leather, soap, &c ; suppose, to that effect was passed, and addresses were

delivered by Messrs Macpherson and Booling. PONTYPOOL.—The last of the Whig victims made his appearance here on Thursday, the 8th of April, from the dungeon of Oakham; the people of the government, by the moral power of "passive rethis neighbourhood have been expecting him for some time, and nothing could exceed the joy manifested by his friends (he has no enemies but what are sorely ashamed to be thought so) at his return ing amongst them again; even Fletcher, the principal evidence against him, runs to Mrs. Shellard and proffers the utmost friendship by offering himself as Mr. Shellard's bail. The magistrates, on this occasion, got a few handbills stuck about the town, stating that it was intended to have a procession which was likely to disturb the public peace, and commanded all officers of the peace to prevent any breach of the peace, and to bring the offenders to

HALIPAX.-On Sunday evening last, Mr Arran delivered a soul-stirring address, in the Chartist Room, back of Waterhouse-street, to a numerous and attentive audience. gether (at present) in the hands of the middle classes. on the afternoon of Sunday last, and gave great

MIDGLEY.-Mr. Arran preached at this place

BRIGHTON .- At a meeting of Chartists, held at the Cap of Liberty, on the 7th instant, resolutions were unanimously passed "That Mr. Flowers do send the sum of £1 to Mrs. O'Brien;" "That 5s. the this version of it, but the true version is a ruth- dress all our wrongs, and seeing that, instead of doing "That a petition be got up for the liberation of Mr. Hetherington."

been unanimously adopted at a public meeting, held in the West Relief Church, on the 8th instant. A soiree took place in the evening, when, after a substantial repast, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Moir and M Cariney, from Lesmahagow.

a cavairy man, or to supply one in case of may entitle us to in the eyes of our fellow citizens. If an excellently impressive lecture on Sunday evening. On Monday evening, being Easter, there was a great being chosen on the principle of Universal Suffrage
ing. On Monday evening, being Easter, there was a great being chosen on the principle of Universal Suffrage
ing. On Monday evening, being Easter, there was a great being chosen on the principle of Universal Suffrage
and Vote by Ballot. an excellently impressive lecture on Sunday even-

o'clock. On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered by placard, the above tea party was held on Monday in the Repeal of the Union Reading Room, by a evening, in the Charlestown Meeting Room; Mr. James three quarters of an hour; at the conclusion of the reflected great credit upon the females. Tea being over, BANBURY.—On Sunday, the 4th instant, three discussion ensued, in had once more the opportunity of addressing them. He sermons were preached in the Lecture Room, Banbury, by Mr. Collins, from Birmingham. Scores which several speakers took part. The discussion had once more the opportunity of addressing them. He attached to the address to 'Leading Chartists' which bury, by Mr. Collins, from Birmingham. Scores which several speakers took part. The discussion had once more the opportunity of addressing them. He attached to the address to 'Leading Chartists' which was sorry to see the apathy of the people of Ashton. Were obliged to go away for want of room.—Mr. C. will be resumed on next Wednesday evening, at a speaker of the Ioth of April; and, further, was sorry to see the apathy of the people of Ashton. There was the same tyranny and oppression practised.

There was the same tyranny and oppression practised. There was the same tyranny and oppression practised.

You see, then, my friend, that our destinies are alto-With governmental power or without it they have it satisfaction to his hearers. Chartism is assuming a ment year, 1841. The Brighton Gazetic, upon whose always in their power to obtain justice for us whenever very healthy appearance here, which promises to vie Thority I state this fact, informs us that the marines they like; and more than justice the working classes with any other village in the great and glorious less; for the most thoroughgoing of us have never Seeing, then, that the middle classes have politically as I have before shown and socially the power to re- be forwarded to the Frost Restoration Fund;" and

> LEICESTER,-The Easter meetings have been helpless and degraded every year; what other inference delightful ones, and have tended to augment our strength. Since the new plan of organization was adopted, our local society has been re-organized, and, in the formation of rules, an especial regard Mr. Campbell, the Socialist Missionary, and Mr. Leech, has been had to providing against discord by the spread of Teetotalism, or other principles among

> > candidate to serve on the Executive Committee. STRATHAVEN.—The National Petition has SALFORD.—Mr Clarke, of Manchester, delivered responsibility no society could be governed, which was

Lind's homicidal views. A pretty state of society view, they can have no rational objection to unite of Great George's-street, within two doors of the TEA PARTY TO CELEBRATE THE RELEASE OF Sall Appendix of the Control of Great George's-street, within two doors of the Tea Party to Celebrate the Release of Sall Appendix of the Control of Great George's-street, within two doors of the Tea Party to Celebrate the Release of Sall Appendix of the Control of Great George's-street, within two doors of the Tea Party to Celebrate the Release of Sall Appendix of the Control of Great George's-street, within two doors of the Tea Party to Celebrate the Release of Sall Appendix of the Control of Great George's-street, within two doors of the Tea Party to Celebrate the Release of Sall Appendix of the Control of Great George's Street, within two doors of the Control of Great George's Street, Mechanics' Institution; a dancing class is held on TIMOTHY HIGGINS, JOHN BROADBENT, AND THE Tib-street, on Sunday evening. every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at seven REV. J. R. STEPHENS.—Pursuant to announcement Mr. Robertson, on the Corn Laws. The lecturer Mitchell, Mr. Charles Davies, Mr. John Wright, and

#### Chartist Entelligence.

BIRMINGHAM - MEETING AT THE CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH, NEWHALL-STREET .- A meeting was held at this place on Thursday, April 8th, to hear a lecture from Mr. O'Neil. At the close of the lecture. Mr. John Collins delivered an account of his mission to Banbury and Warwick, which places he had visited for the purpose of opening churches on the same principles as that at Birmingham. When Mr. Collins had concinded, Mr. George White stood up in the body of the chapel and required permission of the Chairman to ask Mr. O'Neil a question. The Chairman wished to know what the question was before he could give his consent. Mr. White replied that it was one concerning bimself. He understood that Mr. O'Neil had charged O'Connor in Birmingham but himself. Mr. O'Neil arose in the pulpit and stated that he had never made any such charge in public, although he admitted that he did so privately, and at the time he did so he had his eye on George White. Mr. White then proceeded to address the meeting. He said that he had been mixed up with the present movement from its commencement, and had been for ten years actively engaged in the struggle now being made by the working classes, for the purpose of effecting their deliverance from the present murderous system, and he defied any man to considering the plan of a Petition Convention, as laid prove that he had ever deviated a hair's breadth from the honest advectory of sound Chartist principles. He was at a loss to explain Mr. O'Neil's motives for making such a charge, as he had endeavoured, as far as lay in his power, to do justice to all parties since his arrival in Birmingham. They had all remembered the meetings which had lately been held at Hollowsy Head, and such was his desire to steer clear of party that he had been charged by members of the it speedily and as numerously signed as possible. A National Charter Association with giving his reports too soirce was held in the Universal Suffrage Hall, at night, much in favour of the Christian Chartist Church. But where a numerous party of male and female Chartists from the bad spirit that existed amongst them towards the really honest portion of the Chartist body, he was sentiment to a late hour. determined for the future to shew them up in their true colours, as there did not seem to be a chance of conciliating them and inducing them to co-operate with their fellow countrymen. (Hisses.) What did they hiss for? Was that a sample of their Christian charity? He considered them to be a parcel of fanatics, and not Chartists or Christians. He would appeal to themselves lively bursts of approbation. A lecture was delivered happy John was a stranger to it, that before the cerewhether he had not end-avoured to cause a union of the following night, in the same place, by Mr. A. mony Elizabeth had taken lodgings for her husband all grades of Chartists, whether he had not waited upon Duncan, who denounced in strong and powerful lansaying that he was a pensioner, whom she must provide them for the purpose of inducing them to form a part guage the present infamous system of misrule by for, and she was afterwards in the habit of paying his of the National Charter Association? They had promised to do so when the Association became legal, and ficed at the mammon shrine of the higher and middle ner. On the morning of the marriage, the prisoner, now that it was so they were as much opposed to it as classes of society. He concluded by ridiculing the folly John Daniells, came to the house in Oxford street, and before. What then were men to think of them? of the Chartists, as he expressed it, snivelling, blow- asked the prosecutor if they were really married. He He defied Mr. O Neil to prove his assertions. He had from the first been a zealous advocate of the people's of the middle classes; that class is all powerful to do ing how do you de, Mr. Edmondson replied "My windy complaints, with the whole train of well-rights, and should continue the same course in opporeril to do any good, either for name is not Edmondson." He then immediately left known symptoms arising from a weak stomach or name is not Edmondson." He then immediately left with the description of the middle classes; that class is all powerful to do any good, either for name is not Edmondson." He then immediately left with the whole train of well-rights, and should continue the same course in opporeril to do any good, either for name is not Edmondson." He then immediately left with the whole train of well-rights, and should continue the same course in opporeril to do any good, either for name is not Edmondson." sition to all humbug or deception. Mr. Hill then arose, and made several enquiries concerning their meetings not being reported in the Star. Mr. White answered unfair system of taxation.

evil, but appears unable to do any good, either for name is not Edmondson. He then indicately left themselves or any other body, or they never would the house, before the astonished Smith had time vitiated bilious secretion, Indigestion, pain at the house, before the astonished Smith had time pit of the Stomach, Bilious or Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Sense of Fulness after unfair system of taxation. not being reported in the Star. Mr. White answered unfair system of taxation. that their meetings were not political, and were not calculated to forward the Chartist cause. He, there- A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Glasgow was fore, considered the Chartist body no more interested held in the Chartist Church, on Thursday, the 8th in their preaching than that of any other religious body, instant, on the subject of Christian Chartism. Mr. If they formed a political association, and discussed the Wright was called to the chair, when the meeting principles of the Charter, then he should attend, but was eloquently adddressed, in rotation, by Messrs. otherwise he should not. (Renewed hisses.) If that Walker, Cullen, Duncan, M'Farlanc, &c. The last was Christian Chartism he should beg leave to with named gentleman delivered a very impressive spe-ch, draw and have nothing further to do with them. He flowing with sentiments of liberty and benevolence, then left the meeting. Mr. Wm. Martin arose, and reland concluded in these words: "Let the middle quested the chairman to put it to the meeting whether classes come and join us, if they will; we have they would hear him. (Cries of "go on, go on.") He always made them welcome; but let not the Chartists said he came not there for the purpose of creating dis- ever dream of giving up one iots of the glorious cord, but to induce every man who heard him to join principles of the Charter; that moment they do, they the National Charter Association, so as to compel their will become as weak as Samson when he suffered his oppressors to restore to the people their inalienable rights. locks to be shorn by a harlot "-The signing of the His friend, White, had been attacked in a cowardly National Petition is going on with great spirit. manner, and charged with not reporting the proceedthe churches and chapels in the town. (Hisses.) He did not expect such treatment as that on his first entrance amongst a body of men calling themselves Chartists and Caristians. Their conduct was similar to Hamlets held their monthly meeting on Tuesday eventhat which he experienced in Northallerton House of ing week, at their Room, the Bricklayers' Arms, Correction, where poor Clayton was murdered, because Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, Mr. Rouse in the the language of that place was continual hissing. He chair. The minutes of the last monthly meeting were was extremely sorry to find men looking for their eman-read and confirmed. The auditors gave in their report cipation by means so likely to defeat the object they that the balance-sheet was found correct, and ordered professed to have in view, and was surprised that a it to be put up every meeting night. The sum of 9s. man like Mr. Collins, who had been offered on the altar | was ordered to be sent down to the Executive of Manof persecution, should coincide in the legality doctrine, chester, as their full share for one month, since the He could compare that dectrine to nothing else than a new organisation. The sum of 9s. was sent to the drunken man reprobating the publican whom he sup- County Committee, to aid in getting up the public meetported. For whilst they found fault with bad Government, they would not proceed to counteract its evil effects without first making enquiry of the greatest supporters of that Government whether it is legal or not. He would ask them what it was that compelled the Whigs to reduce the tax on newspapers? Was it the legality doctrine? No, it was the determined resistance of men who openly avowed their intention to break bad laws, and try the power of right against might. They might preach and pray as they thought proper, but for his part, although he was one who had suffered eighteen months' imprisonment, still he was nothing daunted, but was determined to pursue the same course without fear of consequences; for if men were resolved to have their rights, the Whig Government might fill every county gaol with Chartist victims, the expence and delivered a very interesting lecture at the Chartist of which would compel the middle class (thousands of meeting room. He dwelt at great length on the present ceived a pound per week for insulting the impoverished struggle for freedom. A vote of thanks was given to Indian wigwains, in which they were forced to take meeting was convened at the Chartist meeting room, ance of the Irish on this great question, theirs was not the Northern Star, and likewise to consider the best tion of the crime. You seem not to have done any of Ireland, as an Irishman, he protested against it, towards the support of the delegates to sit in London. for he knew that his country could only be made free by uniting with the British people for the Charter; and when he stood on the shores of his native land to sound the trumpet of freedom, which he hoped soon to have the pleasure of doing, he would carefully avoid anything calculated to create religious animosity, and. instead of the Bible, he would hold the Charter in He hoped that the men who heard him would con- separated highly delighted. mider that, in addition to the Irish Catholics, there were also the Jews, Unitarians, and other sects, who disseminating the principles of Chartism more widely might take objection to their views of Christianity. He among our fellow townsmen; Mr. John Gillies in the

"William Martin." wherein he challenges the preachers, of, the effects produced by, and the remedy for, the of the Christian Chartist Church to meet him at the political slavery which hangs like a millstone round the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, when he should prove necks of oppressed Britons. The addresses were inthat the new-fangled system of Christian Chartist terspersed with patriotic songs and recitations. The Churches was calculated to create discord amongst the Chartists of Great Britain.

words from Mr. Collins, the meeting separated.

THE CHARTIST MEETING ROOM, Freeman-street, continues to be well attended, and numbers are con- Chartist press, the meeting broke up. after a little tinually enrolling their names in the National Charter exercise on "the light fantastic toe." Association. Lectures are delivered by Messrs. Martin and Taylor, every Monday, Wednesday, and Sunday

COVENTRY .-- A meeting of delegates was held at Coventry on the 11th instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the delivery of Chartist lectures in CROWN COURT, LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, APRIL 10 that and the surrounding towns, Mr. Flint in the chair: when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-" That Coventry, Rugby, Nuneaton, Kenilworth, and Feleshill, form a locality for the employment of a Chartist lecturer. The expence to be borne in the following manner :- Coventry, 3r. per week; Rugby, 1s. 6d. ditto; Nuneaton, 1s. 6d. ditto; Kenilworth and Foleshill, Is per week each, which gums are to be transmitted to Coventry, which latter town is to be responsible to the lecturer for the payment of his wages." Moved by Mr. Hewins, Coventry, seconded by Mr. Currie, Rugby. "That Mr. Wm. Martin be the person employed as lecturer for this locality." Proposed by Mr. Mills, Kenilworth, seconded stupidity. by Mr. Wiles, Coventry. It was also arranged that the lectures be delivered in the following order:-Coventry, on the Monday; Nuneaton, on Tuesday; person of the most correct habits. That in September, Foleshill, on Wednesday; Rugby, on Thursday; and Kenilworth, on Friday.

DUNSHALT.—The Chartists of this place held a they took lodgings, and lived together for some time, public meeting on the evening of the 30th ult, when but gradually their means became less, and they were in a number of resolutions were read and adopted by the extreme distress. The prosecutor, John Smith, is a meeting, condemnatory of the policy of Government, civil engineer, and was one day in August last enjoying respecting the Chartist exiles and prisoners, and a walk in St. James's Walk, when he met the female laudatory of the principles of the People's Charter; after which they unanimously agreed to adopt the National Petition, as it appeared in the Northern Star of 20th March last. It is expected that the signing of Words—like angels' visits, and ne doubt be then the petition will be general in this neighbourhood.

EDINBURGH.—The Chartist Association held a one of them—were few and far between, but they were monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mr. commingled with many a furtive glance at the object Innes, president, in the chair. The treasurer read a of his admiration. They parted; they met again in the statement of the income and expenditure, which was street, and Jehn Smith passed and moved: the move approved of. Several members were added to the was returned, and added fire to his touchwood heart. committee. The Association appears to be on the in- Appointments to meet at the silent hour of eve followed grease in this place. Mr. P. Anderson gave intimation in quick succession. The female prisoner was then that he would deliver a lecture on Thursday next. living with her husband in Bolton-street. In one of After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting their hours of rendezvous she made the confession that

debating society held in the Strangers' Friend Society and had been drowned at sea; that she was Hall, High-street, met for the purpose of discussing the possessed of £85 a-year, and was then living following question:—"Have the people a right to attend all public meetings, and express their opinions by moving amendments, and express their opinions by moving amendments, and so are the moving amendments are the moving amendments.

The discussion is the moving amendment are the moving amendments are the moving amendments are the moving amendments.

The discussion is the moving amendment are the moving amendment and the moving amendment are the moving amendment are the moving amendment are the moving amendment and the moving amendment are the moving amendment are the moving amendment are the mov following question :- "Have the people a right to at- with her brother-in-law, a Mr. Edmondson, a for three successive weeks, with considerable animation widow's wealth, and the widow's self, determined him nishers.—Castle and Co., and Castle and Broadhead, highly it is appreciated.

Was brought to a close; and, on the question being to make her at once his own. Meeting after meeting Hepworth, Yorkshire, clothiers.—J. Jepson and Son, Sold by most respectable Medicine Venders, in put from the chair, the affirmative was declared to be took place—beautiful, because they were stolen, as he carried. This is a very useful institution, and ought to fancied; she having represented that she gave them Cluff, Brothers, and Co., Manchester, wholesale haberbe encouraged. without the knowledge of her brother in law. She dashers.

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM .- If any proof was re- always came to him like Niobe, all tears, and agitated are passed away, and that the working classes new the agent or correspondent of Mr. O Connor with being back to the halcyon days of Whiggery, when they to receive him, by his entreaties, as her accepted suitor. a spy, he therefore demanded of Mr. O'Neil who he could beast at their meetings that the inhabitants of meant, as there was no other paid agent of Mr. Edinburgh were for Reform; and, if the Reform Bill did not pass, "S0,000 sabres would be drawn—the scabbards thrown away—and they never would be laid mine of gold she disclosed, and then, not liking to let aside until the people had their rights." Now they the mighty fallen!" "How have the great become

LANARESHIRE.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Strathven, was held on the 8th instant, in the Rev. Mr. Campbell's Church, for the purpose of down by Mr. O'Connor; several of the leading Whigs of that town attended, no doubt, in expectation of picking up something to the disadvantage of Chartism, but who had the mortification to retire after hearing their humbug principles and mischievous party receive a severe castigation from the fearless foe of Whiggery. Mr. Moir, of Glasgow. The National Petition was unanimously agreed to, and measures adopted to have partook of refreshments, and enjoyed the song and the

the Mesers. Locks, of Glasgow, gave great satisfaction,

LONDON.—At a meeting of the East London National Charter Association

Tower HAMLETS .- The Chartists of the Tower ing at White Conduit House.

Men's Burial Association held their quarterly meeting on the 5th instant, in the National Charter Association Room, Bomber's Brow. They are in a prosperous! state, having cash in hand to the amount of £33, and 910 members. It argues well for being a means of forwarding the cause of Chartism, as it gives them a direct interest in it; and we would recommend all other Associations to form Burial Societies. A copy of our rules may be obtained by applying at the Co-operative Store, Park-street, Stockport.

MOTTRAM.-Mr. Butterworth, from Manchester, paid a visit to this place on Monday, the 5th instant, whom were on the verge of bankruptcy) to cry out evils of society, and on the tyrannical means that were Zainst it. Why did they call themselves Christian used by manufacturers to keep the industrious class in Chartists? If they really wanted the Charter, did they slavery, bondage, and ignorance. But, said Mr. B., the suppose that the eight millions of Irish Catholics working class were determined no longer to be tied would unite with men who formed a sect down by a greedy set of tyrants. They were wide awake opposed to their religious views? The Irish to the many evils that had been practised upon them. Catholics would look upon them in the same He concluded a very lengthy address by advising the light as they did the Bible readers, who re-working class to come forward and join in the great inhabitants of the wretched huts, and worse than the lecturer. On Thursday, the 8th instant, a public shelter. If, therefore, they intended to have the assist- for the purpose of adopting a petition, as it appeared in the proper course for ensuring it: if, on the contrary, means for carrying the plans of Mr. O'Connor into serious injury to your first husband, because although I in a low way for some time; she took the Pills they merely sought their own benefit, to the exclusion effect. Upwards of nine shillings has been collected

ON SUNDAY LAST, Mr. Bradley, from Hyde, delivered a spirited address at the Chartist meeting room. Mr. Bradley entered into lengthy details of the People's Charter, and showed the benefits the working class would derive from it. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, for his able advocacy of the people's rights, and his hand, and invite his countrymen to rally round it several additional members were enrolled. The meeting

AUCHTERMUCHTY.—A soiree was held here on concluded by stating that, as the hour was late, he chair. It has seldom been our lot to see the Town would not further trespass on their time, but should Hall so densely filled; the meeting was a decided content himself by challenging Messrs. Collins or bumper. The company were severally addressed O'Neil to discuss the question with him. After a few by Messra. Skinner and Haig, from Kinross, and Messra Mitchell, Lawson, San and Jun from New-THE TOWN has been posted with bills, signed burgh, who, in forcible language, depicted the causes Newburgh instrumental band kindly gave their gratuitous services. After cheers being given for the Charter, O'Connor, the incarcerated patriots, and the

> ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE AT LIVERPOOF ASSIZES.

Elizabeth Daniells was indicted for that she, being the

wife of John Daniells, feloniously married one Joseph Smith, on the 8th of Dec., 1840, the said John Daniells being then alive; and John Daniells, her husband, was charged with having counselled, promoted, and incited his wife, Elizabeth, to commit the offence. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty. Mr. ABMSTRONG and Dr. BROWN prosecuted; Mr. MURPHY appeared for Elizabeth Daniells, and Mr.

WILKINS defended John Daniella. The circumstances of this case were peculiar, and exhibited a sad picture of depravity, crime, cunning, and

The evidence disclosed that the female prisoner was the daughter of an innkeeper, in Dale-street, and not a 1839, she married the prisoner, John Daniells. who at the time bore a good character, and was a clerk in a prisoner walking with a respectable old lady. He was at once struck with her charms, and when they took their seats on a bench he went and sat beside them. thought that the visit of Elizabeth to the "Walk" was she was a widow-fair he knew she was; that DEBATING SOCIETY .- On Friday evening last, the her husband had been captain of the ship Oxford,

quired to show the utter falsehood of Sir John Camp- to the highest and most romantic degree, on account of bell's statement, that "Chartism is dead," the events the disagreements existing in her family, from her parof the past week have supplied sufficient. By the co- tiality to him. He could not do other but sympathise quetting of the Edinburgh press for this week or two with her; and the cold street is but a sorry place for back, we expected something, but we did not expect sympathy, so they withdrew for solace to a publicthat the Whigs would resort to the Tory system of house, and found it in sundry glasses of brandy and 1831-32 by holding hole and corner meetings, yet this water. Her agitation, however, would not be scared, is true. On Thursday, placards, headed in the followit lasted for hours, and often the small hours of early ing tempting form, were exhibited :- "Cheap bread" - morn were repeated by the adjacent clocks before they "Sign the petition against the Corn Laws." Thus wended their way to Bolton-street. John Smith was proving to a demonstration that the days of "humbug" at length permitted to call at Bolton-street, and the prisoner. John Daniells, was introduced to him as her knew where the "ahoe pinches," and it is to be hoped brother-in-law, Mr. Edmondson. At length John prothat they will never rest satisfied until they get new posed marriage, and Elizabeth, with a coyness that inshoes, that will suit them better. If ever a triumph creased her charms, at first refused, then withdrew her was obtained by the Chartists, this is one. Let us look refusal, again refused, but ultimately she was induced The loving but careful John, fearful that he had misunderstood the exact amount of her wealth, copied into his pocket-book verbatim, from her own lips, the rich the lady be all in the ascendant, he held out bright dare not meet to discuss any question. "How have prospects of what he was to be some day when he exchanged the title of plain John Smith for the more euphonious ene of Sir John. Time progressed, and the day of marriage drew near. Five different times did they attempt to be married, but some unforseen cause intervened to prevent it. Four times the lady, perhaps from qualus of conscience, withdrew from the church, and once, in this instance, the careful Smith proposed when standing at the altar for the ceremony to be per formed, that as Elizabeth had not got on the fitting garments of a bride, the ceremony should be deferred t seemed he was disappointed she was so rudely clad. In one of their moonlight walks she had told him she was engaged to a Mr. Lee, and he had fallen on his knees beseeching her to discard her intended Lee and cling to him for life. She, while consenting, communicated that the bridal garb had been prepared, and he at least expected she would have appeared in the same gear as was destined for her marriage with the slighted Lee. At last, on the 8th December, they were married, John Smith having in vain attempted to borrow GLASGOW .- A Chartist concert was held in the £5 from a friend, saying that if he did not get it he Christian Chartist Church, last Monday evening; never should lose £3,000, for he was going to be married to a was the Church so completely crowded. Mr. John rich widow. Lodgings were afterwards taken by him Fraser, of Edinburgh, and his two daughters, along with in Oxford-street. Thither he removed his blushing bride, and in the joyousness of his heart, told a friend and the display of their vocal powers elicited the most he was a happy married man. It seemed, but the which so many innocent victims were annually sacri- rent every Saturday and carrying him his Sunday's dining their neses, and begging and praying at the doors seemed very much agitated, and upon John Smith say-

" Him who he was and whence he came,

blind, and John must have been very blind or he would have had some suspicions, but he had not, until at length his brother. Frederick Smith, whose "nous" their immediate use. They are highly grateful to was greater than his luckless brother, and who knew was greater than his luckless brother. The large great was greater than his luckless brother, and who knew was greater than hi the real John Edmondson, the brother-in-law of Depression of Spirits, gently relaxing the Bowels Elizabeth, had some doubts that all was not right. Without griping or annoyance, removing noxious ac-Peor John's vision of happiness was then dissipated cumulations, rendering the System truly comfortable by the discovery that the assumed Edmondson was no and the head clear. The very high encomiums other than the husband of his bride, and that the £85 per annum, the £300 in expectancy, and the wedding the best criterion of their merit, and the continual clothes, were all moonshine, a mere web of fiction, which a very designing and cunning woman had wove. kingdom, is a source of the highest gratification. The prisoners were then apprehended.

It appeared that John Daniells, although he had represented himself as Edmondson, had not incited to Hay, Allen, Land, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsings of their Church. He thought them very unreasonable; for if he gave reports of their proceedings, he might equally as well be expected to visit all

> who was very much like Mr. O'Connell, in a constant who was very much like Mr. O'Connell, in a constant ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; state of "agitation." It was clear that he intended only to get her money. He did not care who or what Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders she was, and that she had been coerced by her hus- throughout the kingdom. band to practise the deceit she did, in order that he STOCKPORT.—The Committee of the Working might live by her prostitution, and that her only desire, degraded as she was, was to administer to his comforts and supply his wants in the pressing hour of distress

Mr. WILKINS addressed the jury for the male pri soner, and submitted that this case was a picture of 'Ceclebs in search of a wife." His learned Friend. Mr. Murphy, might have carried the allusion further that it was all for the "rint and nothing but the rint." He did not for a moment mean to uphold the disgraceselling or promoting the second marriage.

His LORDSHIP having summed up, The Jury Acquitted John Daniells, and found Eliza-

beth Daniells Guilty. Mr. Justice MAULE, in passing sentence, saidstripped of some circumstances which are an aggrava- club doctor. think he may not have consented to your second mar- regularly, and soon found her spirits more cheerful riage, yet he consented to what must be quite as pain- and her sight and hearing, which had been affected, ful to any husband who possessed proper feelings-I were improved. She said they were pleasant to mean your intercourse with other persons. I do not take, not causing a sickly feeling, or giving the least think, therefore, you inflicted any serious injury on his pain feelings with respect to John Smith, a strange sort of the rite of matrimony, is not to be permitted; but, at hours. at the same time, taking all the circumstances into consix calendar months imprisonment. The trial excited much interest, and happily savours

Bankrupts, &c.

much more of romance than reality.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 9.

Whitfield, J., Bishopsgate-street Without, carpet-warehouseman, April 23, at one, May 21, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Attorney, Sole, Alderman-

Garlick, T., Royal Circus-street, Greenwich, carpenter, April 16, at two, May 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Attorneys, Suter and Bristow, Green-Samuel, H., Leadenhall-street, segar-manufacturer, April

New, J. E. and F., High-street, Aldgate, stationers, April 24, at half-past one, May 21, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Attorneys, Clark and Cooper, Sessions-house, Old Bailey. Roberts, Frances, and Rowe, Caroline, New Bridge-

21. at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Attorney, Donne, New Broad-street. Smith, S., Manchester, engraver, April 24, May 21, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Attorneys Hitchcock, Manchester; and Fox and Meek, Basing-

Merris, J., Birmingham, victualler, April 26, May 21,

Howell, T., Brighton, builder, April 22, May 21, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Attorneys, Messrs, Faithful, Brighton; and Faithful, King's comfort. Persons troubled with scorbutic affections road, Bedford-row. Seddon, E., Shuttleworth, Lancashire, cetton-spinner, April 27, May 21, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Attorneys, Atkinson and Co., Manchester; and Makinson and Sanders, Elmcourt,

Middle Temple. Ankrett, J., Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer, April 27, at twelve, May 21, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton. Attorneys, Barnett, Walsall; Suckling, Birmingham; Dove, Carey-street. Lincoln's-inn. Lundy, C., Kingston-upon-Hull, straw-hat-manufacturer, April 23, May 21, at one, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attorneys, Tenney and Sidebettom, Hull; and Field, Finchley-common.

Bradshaw, G., Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, draper, April 21, May 21, at the Royal Oak, Welshpool. Attorneys, Bennett, Manchester; and Abbott and Arney, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 13.

Warburton, J., tailor and draper, Liverpool, April 27, and May 25, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Attorneys, Crowder and Maynard, Mansionhouse place, London; Waring, Liverpool. loskins, F., wine merchant, Birmingham, April 22, and May 25, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy.

Attorneys, Belcher, official assignee; Pollock, Sam-

brook-court. Basinghall-street, London. Jones, R., block-maker, Liverpool, April 27 and May 25, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Attorneys, Nerris, Allen, and Simpson, Bartlett'sbuildings, Holborn, London; Lowe, Liverpool. Butler, W. and Parkes, R., wine-merchants, Birming-

ham, April 27 and May 25, at eleven, at the Offices of Mr. Augustus Yeates, Birmingham. Attorneys, Holmes, Knight Rider-street, Doctors'-commons; Yeates, Birmingham. canes, E., bookseller, Exeter, April 27 and May 25, at twelve, at the New London Inn, Exeter. Attorneys, Laidman, Exeter; Clowes and Wedlake.

King's Bench-walk, Temple, London. Latham, J., seed merchant, Baln, Yorkshire, April 30 and May 25, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Doncaster. Attorneys, Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Sale and Worthington, Manchester; Mason and Collinson, Doneaster. Cox, H., grocer, Nottingham, April 26 and May 26. at

eleven, at the George the Fourth Inn, Nottingham. Attorneys, Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple, London; Bowley, Nottingham. Geill, G. K., calico-printer, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancaster, April 29 and May 25, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Preston. Attorneys, Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; Winstanley, Catterell, and Charnley, Preston.

Brooks, B., teazle dealer, Badgworth, Somerset, April 23 and May 25, at ten, at the Mitre Inn, Wells. Attorneys, Paterson, 7, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; Okey, Bristol. Emmerson, N., draper, Bishop Auckland, Durham,

April 26 and May 25, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Bishop Auckland. Attorneys, Bowser, Bishop Auckland; Meredith and Reeve, Lincoln's Inn, Murray, W., innkeeper, Manchester. April 27 and May

25, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Attorneys, Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; Law, Man-

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. To the sufferers from Bilious and Liver Complaints. THE unexampled success of Frampton's Pill of L Health calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of wellmeals, Giddiness, Dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. &c. Persons of a Full Habit, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in His local habitation and his name."

His local habitation and his name."

Means, Gludiness, Dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c.

&c. Persons of a Full Habit, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in Uninterrupted for nearly three menths; but love is blind, and John must have been very blind or he would blind, and John must have been very blind or he would blind. passed upon them by a large portion of the public, is statements of their good effects from all parts of the

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 12d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, "Be careful, Elizabeth, what you are about; the man Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; is the result of very extended experience in a class is mad;" and had also represented to the clergyman Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, of diseases and affections, which for some unaccountthat she was the wife of a sea captain, and was not certain that he was dead.

Mr. Murphy addressed the Jury for the female priEngland, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, RichEngland, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, RichEnglan soner, and urged that the case was a fit illustration of mond; Cameren, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling- of these affections, to point out their causes, and to the biter being bit—the duper duped. John Smith ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; was a mere fortune-hunter, going about to see what Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, widows he could devour. The £85 a year was the "El Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Dorado" of his ambition; and for that he slobbered his Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, kisses and his soluce on the object of his professions, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-

> Ask for Franaton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS. THE READERS of the Northern Star 1 particularly requested to read carefully the following account of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in respect of the agitation of Mr. O Connell, by saying of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester and the Neighbourhood:-

The following facts have been mentioned to Mr ful and disgusting conduct the male prisoner had J. F. WINKS, the Agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS, pursued; but he submitted that the evidence negatived in Leicester, who has preserved the name and resithe idea that he had been at all instrumental in coundence of each of the parties, which he is ready to produce:-

J. C-, Uxford-street, Leicester, aged 44, had been ill two years, of a kind of influenza. The club surgeon said he was in a consumption, and would never recover. He began to take these Pills three Elizabeth Daniells, you have been convicted, on the months ago, previous to which he had been confined very clearest evidence of bigamy, an offence which to his bed six months. The Pills first brought away interferes with the security of the institution of mar- a great deal of offensive matter, and then he ringe, which is the foundation of all civil society, and gradually recovered. Can now walk about without in this country subjects the party guilty of it to trans-portation, or imprisonment, according to the circum—He called again afterwards, and begged that his often fatal disease as well as the dreadful offent

The wife of Mr. Brown, in Fleet-street, had been

Miss Evans, Chatham-street, is a mender in a wareperson easily deceived by the arts you so successfully house. Had been much afflicted for several years, and applied. I do not know that any great suffering has not able to do more than two hours work in a day. She been inflicted on him either. Still a violation of the took the Pills, and soon was improved in health, and sacred ordinances of the church, and a triding with could see much better. She now works her regular Mr. Henshaw, of Bagworth, kad been long subject

were thousands of the same creed in England: there Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, for the purpose of sideration, I am net disposed to sentence you to any- to palpitation of the heart, and could not walk thing more than the lightest punishment, and that is uphill. Had the advice of an eminent physician in Leicester, but was not better till he took these Pills, but now is quite recovered. The wife of Mr. J. Frost, at the same place, was so

tormented with a cough, that she could not sleep. She had taken the Pills, which had done her, her husband said, a "world of good." Mr. R. Vann, of Belgrave, had been ill five years of palpitation of the heart. Had been in the Infirmary, and under several physicians and surgeons. Has been gradually improving since he purifying and healing virtues of the principal part took these Pills, and is now able to work.

Mrs. Turner, of Whetstone, had found them very beneficial for the scrofula. FROM MR. CLARKE, OF PETERBOROUGH, Peterborough, March 27, 1841. sold nearly one hundred boxes of Parr's Life Pills. and the good effects produced by them have been most astounding. One person who has been many

years dreadfully afflicted with a scorbutic complaint, stated, that he felt certain from the good they had 21, at two, May 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-ruptcy. Attorney, Berry, Charing-cross.

already done him, that if he could only remain gaturate their system with Mercury, and the busi-quietly at home, instead of being obliged to go to work, they would completely cure him. Another person who had a bad knee, said that they had done more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying, that if your extraordinary medicine required such aid to bring it into notice, which in this part of the world it does not, I could with ease obtain a dozen more such cases, with the names and addresses of the parties.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

"Yours respectfully,

"Yours respectfully,

"I rectain the disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the have sold any of such person to whom I will be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to this public apology, and pay all the expences, in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly cluding this advertisement, the proprietors have a converted into the direction of life pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them pressed sorrow and contrition pressed sorrow and contrition pressed sorrow and contrition pressed sorrow and contrition pressed sorrow and contrition. her more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have street, Blackfriars, milliners, April 24, at two, May which in this part of the world it does not, I could "I remain, Gentlemen,
"Yours respectfully,
"J. S. CLARKE."

Cross, Mary Ann and Elizabeth, Kingston-upon-Hull, leaf have been always remarked as periods when Hill, Kingston-upon-Hull; and Arnold and Burn, acrimonious fluids of the body, and in this state of inactivity their evil to the system is not perceived, at eleven, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Attor- mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the whole system is contaminated. These pills taken are strongly advised to try them at this time of the year; in a few days, they will perceive the powerful clearing properties they possess, and thus be induced to continue them. Recently, a remarkable case where a gentleman was so dreadfully afflicted with a scorbutic disorder as to be quite unsightly. by a patient undeviating course of these pills, his system has undergone a thorough change, and his skin is now as fair and sound as of a healthy child. The fall of the leaf also is a time when the system, repatient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give patient to enable Messrs. benefited by a few weeks' course of the pills, two or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad have proved ineffectual cubumours, which heat invariably generates. The liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into healthy action, and thus be able to perform the

may be seen in another page of the Northern Star.

In the Press, RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, OR A PEEP AT THE PEERS, Uniform with the "BLACK BOOK," 100 Pages,

Price Fourpence. CONTAINING the Titles, Names, and Surnames of all the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal," date of their births, to whom married, their connexions, the places, pensions, emoluments of office, sinecures and fat livings, of themselves, their children, and relations, in the Army, Navy, Law Courts, Civil Offices, Church of England, and Colonial Departments; their influence in the Commons' House; shewing the golden reasons for voting away the millions of taxes amongst themselves and their dependents. This little Book will selve the problem of the Peers "standing by their order." Every reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these companions, in order to contrast the splendour of the tax-eaters with the misery of the tax-payers, and work out the grand social maxim—"Knowledge and effectual Cure, when all other means have is power; Union is strength!"

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VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. By R. J. RICHARDSON, Price Twopence; shewing their claims to a share in the Legislature and Executive power in the State. London: J. Cleave, Penny Gazette office, Sheelane, Fleet-street; Manchester, Heywood, Oldham-street; Leeds, Hobson, Star office; Liverpool, Smith, Scotland-place; Glasgow, W. Thompson, Smith, Scotland-place; Glasgow, W. Indupoul, merely to remove the present action, but to preserve Circular office, Princess-street; Birmingham, Guest, the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition Steelhouse-lane; Edinburgh, Duncan, High-street; at no distant period. The man of experience can Huddersfield, J. Leech; Dublin, O'Brien, Abbey-avail himself of the greatest improvements in street; and R. J. Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford: Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J. Williams.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY. DERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in London and Country Towns, by the EAST order to discriminate their real nature, and which INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of their may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Church-yard, Bishopsgate Street. They are packed Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; cautious into whose hands they commit themselves and new alterations have been made whereby Agents | The propriety of this remark is abundantly maniwill be enabled to compete with all rivals. The fested, by the same party frequently passing the License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forte. many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised nate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised are some of the many symptoms that distinguished Shilling Let or Loss. Applications to be made (if by Letter, Post-

CHARLES HANCOCK. Secretary. Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d.,

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The Work which is now presented to the public York; is the result of very extended experience in a class mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in an advertisement. We have ne hesitation, however. in saying that there is no member of society, by whom the book will not be found interesting, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRE-CEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.—Sun, Evening

> Messrs. Curris and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square, London, from ten till three, and five till eight in the evening; and Country Patients can be successfully treated by letter, on minutely describing their cases, which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for advice. will be replied to, without which no attention can be paid to any communications.

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44. ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE. REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S FURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewstances of the case. Yours is a peculiar case. It is name might not be published, as it might offend the often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms. Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counterset "Gentlemen, During the last fortnight I have every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life against me for the above fraud. But I having et miserable. The disorder we have in view owners. treated, a mere local affection will be converted into kindly consented to forego such legal proceeding an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow in young man, the hope of his country and the darling having committed such an imposition on the public and the darling having committed such an imposition of Old Party hall-street.

Spring and fall of the spring and fall of the spring and fall of the sprint-merchants, April 24, at one, May 21, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Attorneys, Hill, Kingston-upon-Hull; and Arnold and Burn,

Spring and fall of the spring and fall of the leaf have been always remarked as periods when disease, if it be lurking in the system, is sure to shew itself. The coldness of winter renders torpid the in its own nature fatal, and which never provess of its descriptions fluids of the body, and in this state of in its own nature fatal, and which never provess of its description.

properly treated. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison. meroury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration. blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain

the usualfee of one pound.
THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondrisc, consumptive, and female complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds Private Entrance in the Passage.

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No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at 13. Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five.)

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medj. cines that will enable them to obtain a permanent

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditions mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throat scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the ship bones. cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limb which are frequently mistaken for rheumatical &c. &c.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which h pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of those who cannot coathemselves, without even the knowledge of a bed fellow.

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Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Mar. chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.

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HICH are now recommended by all who has VV tried them. They have been the means of nestoring to health many thousands who have suffered by dire disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:—

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, LINCOLN. Gentlemen,-When you first appointed me to sell Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1840,1 was doubtful of making much sale, there being a many different pills for the public to please themselves with. There must, however, be more length of life in Parr's Pills than in others, for I find, or enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them, and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—I may say thousands, if all your agents sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes, large and small sizes. I am now wanting a fresh supply, which please to send instanter, or else you will have much to answer for by not making haste to give new length of life to those wanting it; and you may depend upon it for truth, that many old people who were going down fast in life, are now invigorated were going down tast in life, are now invigorated with new life, new feelings, sprightly, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do so much good to the human is magic in the pills. they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do so much good to the human frame, not only to the aged, but the young & well, and particularly to young females.

> I am, your obedient servant, JAMES DRURY.

224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841. Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says:—"A man called to day and bought one lls. packet, and said he wished he had know of the medicine six years ago, it would have save him great expence and affliction. He had been use able to work all that time—had been under all the doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, but old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. It is son of his also has been made quite a new man by taking Old Parr. Facts are stubborn things."

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wadding for ton, Bookseller, Leicester.

ton, Bookseller, Leicester. Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the minent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841: "Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pill a

several times, and certainly they have cured so cold, and invariably done me good. This is a earnest.

W. M. CLARK.

17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I, the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, heretofore a schoolmaster, but now out of employment, to hereby acknowledge that I have lately got compounded some pills, which I have sold to different persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated the search requirements of the search telebrated the search representation was however.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841. Witness-H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham

In order, therefore, to protect the Public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamp have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved of the Government Stamp attached to each box without which none are genuine.

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This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment of the by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and may also be had of the followings Agents:—Birmingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street, Watth, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist, Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Booksells; Bayarlay, Johnson; Coventy, Mrs. Rollagot; Johnson; Joh Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller, Bevarley, Johnson; Coventry, Mrs. Rollason, Derby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Ward and Co., Chemists, Westmoreland-street; Edinburgh, Blair, Italian Warehouse; Exeter, Fitze, Bookseller; Grantham, Bushby; Gainsborough, Hall Horncastle, Cousins; Hull, Noble, Printer; Kidder minster, Pennell; Lincoln, James Drury; Liverpost Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhard Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; Louis Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer, and Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; Not. Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; No tingham, Sutton, Review office, and Ingram and Cooke, News-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barry, Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourpout, Williams, Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and Sos, York, Mrs. Moxon, Reliner Vickers. York, Mrs. Moxon; Belper, Vickers'

THE FLEET PAPERS, Nos. 14 and 15. Pavey,

Thee two numbers are of an unusually stirring These two marketer, and not an admirer of Richard Oastler should for a moment—they will not Richard Control without them. It is not that we have much it ittle we have is of the usual sterling number; and is pervaded with the eloquence and earquality and reduces of the writer; but it is on nest good the very appropriate and cuttingly severe account of evidence from the workers in Mr. J. G. quoision own mills, by way of contrast against his Marshi denunciations of the landed aristocracy for hear charges them with, that the two the grand, respectively and valuable. numbers perovised in the state of the state After Mr. of grape shop amongst the aristocracy, for

in opens and continues his broadside: at present, Mr. J. G. Marshall, the Flax-spinner, of leed and Shrewsbury, has made himself very proof locus and lines Earl Fitzwilliam to task. minut, 17 being I grieve to think that a nobleman should, by his own imprudence, have given the millocrat a

mit. . The noble Earl's never-to-be-sufficiently-deprecated recommendation friendship with the Leeds 'reformers, who threatened to behead the King, and (orms) and at the Queen; his strenuous support of the sea political career, render him a vulnerable

e although I shall not interfere in the dispute, I I show you who and what this champion of liberty is, who has undertaken to throw a lance at Earl Fitz-Who has this friend of the working classes? Who is this liberal reformer? The following statemens may assist you in calculating the character of this foe w 'your order. They may also serve to convince the reople of England, that nothing will be gained to supersele our ancient nobility—the disgrace of the men! ister is that they have been keeping company with the trust milborate, and have taken some lessons put of their book; else, not a nobleman could have apported such a cruel, tyrannical, execuable, and the course measure, as the accursed New Poor Law. "If you the landlords of England, instead of listening , and laguing yourselves, with the millocrats, had raintained the rights and independence of your lawurers,-if, in place of excrificing the latter, by deliering then up to the tender mercies of the former, you ad encounted and protected their labour in your fields, should not now have witnessed a Leeds flax-spinner aring to charge Earl Eitzwilliam and his order with bber, hard, and murder! It is not, however, the es, time that Satan has been charged with reproving

· My object, Sir, in publishing the subjoined extracts. the mesent moment, is solely because I think it portage to warn the aristocracy, and to induce them leave of meddling with the philosophy of the ' liberal d enlightened factory monster. The New Poor Law by me hanch of the Factory system, inlended to re the ameultural poor into the factories.

n. The facts which I shall relate, selected, at the

oment from many more, will prove how much ' brass'

ms: have been required to enable Mr. J. G. Marshall

appearin the field as the public champion of liberty

w\_they are all selected from one volume, viz :-Report of the Select Committee on the Factories arion Act, printed by order of the House of Comis, she of August, 1832' These extracts all refer Le wirk-people of Mr. Marshall, the flax-spinner of as and Shrewsbury. If more should be required, same volume will supply them. I have no room connect; they need none:-

er is cend. He was guard of a coach. My mother led meso, that I could scarcely speak. It affected i many as hour in the factory. I could scarcely laimay six weeks. I was under Mr. Chorley; Time irons on to my legs, which cost the In-27 22 I havegone with great difficulty to the mill, contact tell anybody what I suffered. They could believe me, I am sure, if I did. My mother was Tunbury to see me so dealt with; she cried, but could not keep me at home. I was obliged to go, else dry in the streets. I went to the mills as long come At last I cried, and used to fall back in When they called me, so that they could not find her bars to send me. I now live with my mother. Charles bus examined me thoroughly; he says it dried mi, it will never be formed again." Charles Burns, states :-

Hire E Na 26, Duke-street, Leeds. I am thirteen sold. I began to work in Mr. Marshall's flax mill then one to be one of great hardship and suffer- agonies. They are very unhappy indeed; when they want then bead, it is so dusty, they cannot eat it; indispoiled, it is so dusty. They lose their ome of them are ill, and then they have to many of them die! They are almost missing their meals. Being so dusty, they are to the their meat home again."

about fifty-six years old. I have been enis or looker in the flax mill of Mr. Marshall regulations of work are from six to seven. When 'Eng,' from fire to nine at night! They winter for dinner! No time is allowed Telias or drinking! The children put the food Est and est it as they can. Sometimes, when With a bed, they are prevented getting it at all; have to take it home again. Sometimes it is ries it is rendered unfit to est. The dust bor in they can scarcely see each other! In the the refuse hangs about their mouths, while their food! Sometimes, in those dusty When they are fatigued, and tired, are collect to the them werse to make them keep The meter know very well that the children are and and trapped; they encourage the overlookers the straps are about one foot and a half and the is a stick at the end of some of them, hade by the purpose: Unless they are driven are fine for speaking to one another !- for combheir his feating to one another .- or cleaning shoet of doing anything, so as to go home 2: Egil They are not allowed to do any such he was going on ever so well; profound The children were exceedingly The usual hours of labour are too long for own by. When they go home, if they get bag." own bare the fire, they are asleep in a few the fine spinning rooms are very much and has of steam. In winter, the clothes of who are at a distance will be frozen to their , and that a distance will be irosen in the riff before they get home. I have n the lead of long labour, from five to nine, confor the six months together. When the chilare at months together. When the inconsequence of illness, from evering and in consequence of miness, and their land hours, the master neither pays their n nor le the doctor! When any visitors are coming k over he cories! When any visuos and round,

Stepher Reme, aged thirty-nine, informed the com-

in him before, and tell us to clean, and get our

tines does and lidy against the time. There was no

ting of their going on when the visitors were

began hank in the factories when I was about I have worked in nine different fac-At 2 1 maye worked in hime unnecessary Manipall's factory, there is as much the children spoiled, as will half keep eriods are concern sponen, as was produces airy in the mills produces thy in the street in the units provided from the work i from the children is the utmost possible we can It is a offence for any to speak to another. February, under the head "The

The water used for hot-spinning, is heated to 110 to fatigue of the children; but if every one is not doing their work, there is a sharp look out after them. If they are sent home directly. The employers have abun-

children employed! It is not allowed to have seats at all. They are not allowed to speak to each other. I never knew an overlooker discharged for cruel conduct. If a child complains of ill-usage, she gets dischargedthat is all the redress she can have. The present system is ruining the rising generation; it is sacrificing the children for a paltry consideration:

"Samuel Downe, of Hunslet Car, near Leeds, reports as follows :--

'I am twenty-nine years of age. I am a native of discharge of graph sinking and want of feeling, Shrewsbury. I was about ten years old when I began as fellows: whi he cans such asserted in vague and general although to work, at Mr. Marshall's mill at Shrewsbury. When which is asserted in the say to the we were brisk, we used generally to begin at five in the look-out for fragments from the wreck of the good missionily significant. Old King" has thrown into his the morning, and run till eight at night. The en-ship, 'Charter,' out of which they had, in their fanciful bomb shells like of which tells with terrible effect gine never stopped, except forty minutes at dinner time. ship, 'Charter,' out of which they had, in their fanciful facility bery from his own store-house! Oastler These long house war and the control of the c facily, every shown store-house! Oasiler These long hours were very fatiguing. The children were float a little longer on the stream; but they have been kept awake by a blow or a box! Very considerable mistaken. We were not asleep; we knew what was severity was used in that mill! I was strapped most to have been the sequel of a Whig triumph at Leeds. severely, till I could not bear to sit upon a chair without | We told the people that it was to have been followed having pillows; and I was forced to lie upon my face by a similar side-blow at Chartism at Leicester, Manin bed-at one time! and through that I left. I was chester, and Birmingham; and by a whip in Lonthis not man to think that a nobleman should back and strapped to my legs, and then I was put on a man's don. Hence we saw the full value of our triumph at back and strapped! and then I was strapped and Leeds." buckled with two straps to an iron pillar, and flogged! by the sum improvement to assay the destruction of his After that, the overlooker took a piece of tow, and twisted it in the shape or a cord, and put it in my article thus :mouth, and tied it behind my head! He thus gagged "The none trains are not more taxes"—his close conme, and then he ordered me to run round a part of the machinery, and he stood at one end, and every time I | they can crimp-every bit of 'ginger' they can purcame round, he struck me with a stick, which I believe | chase, and our provincial delegates shall outnumber was an ash plant, and which he generally carried in his the H-o-u-s-ehold ambassadors. The Post Law, and other matters in Earl hand, till one of the men in the room came and begged me off!! At one time I was beaten so, that I had not the power to cry at all !! I was then between ten and eleven years old! It was winter time, and we worked Although I service to my country, if, by his works, by gas-light, and I could not catch the revolutions of thing—the 'Charter.' the machinery, to take the tow out of the hackles; it requires some little experience, and I was timid at it, and pricked my fingers very much with the hackles. I attention and command the services of gentlemes too cannot assign any other reason for it! He was not discharged from the mill. We were never allowed to sit! We were not allowed to talk!-not at all, by no definition of H-o-u-s-chold Suffrage." means! If this man heard us, he came to us with his the millocrats should happen, unluckily, stick! Young women were beaten as well as young

" Jensthan Downe's statement follows:-'I reside in Leeds. I am twenty-five years old. I first went to work at Mr. Marshall's mill when I was seven years old. Very severe methods were adopted, in order to compel us to work their long hours. I have seen boys knocked down with a strap: they have been Roebuck referred, and which Mr. O'Connell so he literally made them idols. But, perhaps, like the attendance, or any other neglect; 100 missionaries called from their work, flogged, and then knocked highly eulogised; and that we did not for one temple, the idols too have lost their charm, and new at £5 per week, for twenty weeks, £10,000. Balance down on the floor; and when they have been on the floor, they have been beaten till they have risen, and when they have risen, they have been flogged to their work again! That was very common! I know many and immediate exposure of Mr. Collins's quibbles. who have been bound to pillars, and then flogged—it is quite common to do so! Females were also chastised! No means were taken to remove the overlooker who efficted such extreme chastisement! If we had complained to Mr. Marshall, we should have been dis- and obvious, not only to us, but to every Chartist in "foolish displays and gaudy trapping," and hung charged; and whatever hand was turned away from Mr. Marshall's, Mr. Benyon would not employ; and whatever hand was turned away from Mr. Benyon's, Mr. Marshall would not employ; -and these were upon its ruins, at the head of which was to be placed been made an idol of. the only two mills in Shrewsbury. I have the golden image, the "money-finders." known a mother of two children, in Mr. Marshall's

employment at Shrewsbury, knocked down by the over-

looker! Horseman, the manager, will go to the over-

lookers, and, if they have not done something severe,

he will say, 'I have never heard of your doing anything I have not had to travel far for the extracts which -you have never quarrelled with any of the hands—do something, that I may hear of it, and I will stand your last paragraphs which we have quoted above pledged | declaration short of the whole Charter, would at friend!' It is the usual practice to prepare mills, previous to their being inspected by strangers. It is a frequent thing at Mr. Marshall's mill, where the least children are employed, there are plenty working at six years of age!) provided a child should be drowsy, the overlooker walks round the room, with a stick in his hand, and he touches that child on the shoulder, and says, 'Come here.' In the corner of the room, there warrant the hope that our whole temple, which has My name is Eliza Marshall. I live in Leeds. I was is an iron cistern—it is filled with water; he takes this Damster. I am seventeen years old. My boy up by the legs, and dips him overhead in the distern, and sends him to his work for the remainder of I got work at Mr. Marshale's flax mill, in his work! he has no chance of drying himself! That one, and more to public taste. rians. Heft there because it was so dusty; it is the punishment for drowsiness!—for other offences there is a steel fixed up at the end of the room; the health I should not have lived long if I had not boy who offends is put to stand on this stool, sometimes The accory-bell was a doleful sound to me. My on both legs, and sometimes on one of his legs, with er was deed, my mather was very poorly off, and the other up, and he has a lever to bear in his hands, sister and I did what we could for her. I have raised and stretched ever his head; and there he has to Cobbett-to have been Treasurer to the Convention, stand, for ten, or fifteen, or thirty minutes, just as the and to have resigned his trust : but further of his ome; I was exceedingly fatigued at night. Some overlooker chooses; and, provided he should lower his political labours in the Chartist cause we know s I had to be 'trailed' home. I have an iron on arms, and it is a great weight to bear for a quarter of right by my knee is contracted. It was a great an hour.) I have seen the overlooker go and say, 'hold my to me to work. I was straight before. My up! and sometimes the boy will try to hold it up, and very highest opinion; so we have of Mr. Baineser has sarried me up to bed many a time. I have yet not have strength to raise it, and the overlooker but we would be sorry to be placed under his leadat our-patient of the Lee's Infirmary nearly cuts him with his stick, until he does actually get it we makin, and this last winter I have been into up; and the tears will run down his face when he is there standing! I have seen this done there frequently -it is the regular practice! We have a vast number of cripples. Some are crippled from losing their limbs pain in the ankle; after that, they will ask the over--many from standing too long. It first begins with a they begin to be weak in the knee-then knock-kneed indeed worthy the appointment which he seeks, or -after that, their feet turn out-they become splayfooted, and their ankles swell as big as my fists. I know many deformed in the way described."

'The perusal of such horribly disgusting, cruel details, thing standing, and that the marrow is dried up showing by what means Mr. J. G. Marshall has been te out of the bone. He says, that when the marrow made a rich man, makes the heart sick, and throngs the of him than we could have wished of late. mind with thoughts that require well balancing, before they are expressed in words."

Who does not feel his blood creep through his veins at the foregoing recitals of the deliberate, cold I was reight years old; I was then a bobbin- hearted, and barbarous slow murder of the young we could wish it had degenerated even into We worked from six in the morning to seven children of the factories! Good God! and is a man neutrality. he had forty minutes allowed for dinner! in prison for exposing these enormities; and for adadm shwanes for breakfast or afternoon 'drink- vocating humanity to the pallid, deformed, wasting, I wavery much tired and fatigued; -as soon as and perishing victims! We have read that our and sat by the fire, I fell asleep directly. forefathers in Druidical days made baskets of wicker Twit went to work at Mr. Leighten's flax mill. work, rudely shaped in the form of man, and then Fig. 12 slowed to six down in Mr. Marshall's mill filled them with human offerings whom they burned If we did, we should get alive to appease or gratify their savage gods. Here we need make no comment. lis a common thing for the children to be was at all events sincerity of purpose, fell though I ind a sister, who worked at Mr. Marshall's it might be; it had religious feeling for its the suffering, though horrible and awful, The mildren. When my sister was working was not very protracted: but this devotion to the complainants are altother free from their principal and so forth. ther, and the rest of the children also. I God Mammon-Moloch is more selfish, is for mere are to attend a night school, or a Sunday gain only, and prolongs the sufferings of death for I had to rest on the Sanday morning. I should day after day, month after month, or year after ited a have gone to the night school, but I could year, torturing its victims as the tiger does his weak The box and girls that are so over-worked con- prey, as if feasting on their pangs and lengthened

> As Mr. Marshall has figured away against Lord Fitzwilliam, with the aid of a friend in the background, who has served him as the monkey served the cats with the chesnuts in the fable, we would suggest the propriety of his appealing to his friend to give him a helping hand to get him out of the

> mire into which he has dragged him. We must reserve the plums of No. 15 for our next.

> THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

"WHO WILL BELL THE CAT!"

number, was necessarily brief. We were not taken expence of so many carriages and four greys, so many is a way their appetites, and they cannot by surprise; though we confess our astonishment tea parties, public entries, medals, scarfs, and all the the boys and girls with a strap, to make at the manner in which our anticipations have insignia of "foolish displayand gaudy trappings," per annum. Of course, we may be told that this is been realised.

predict events upon their occurrence; thus upon plaint from Mr. Collins, therefore, very forcibly again; but, if it fails the whole fabric of which it subjects never thought of we not unfrequently find reminds us of the thrifty dame, who, after borrowing is the very groundwork, fails also; because all the this document. It denounces idolatry, while it and of the strap, which they beat them with, our contemporaries launching into extravagant her neighbour's tea kettle for twenty years, at plans in the Ten Commandments are declared essentiating the strap, which they beat them with, our contemporaries launching into extravagant her neighbour's tea kettle for twenty years, at plans in the Ten Commandments are declared essentiating the strap, which they beat them with, our contemporaries launching into extravagant her neighbour's tea kettle for twenty years, at plans in the Ten Commandments are declared essentiating the strap, which they beat them with, our contemporaries launching into extravagant her neighbour's tea kettle for twenty years, at plans in the Ten Commandments are declared essentiating the strap in The purpose of the project; and the £256,480 it respectfully resolves that, with or without it, it J. C. Burns, ditto.

Will use every "possible effort" for the attainment John Carne, Fraddo they cannot get the quantity of work upon which, before they were known to all the good lack! discovered that borrowing was a most per annum being the means of their accomplishand the them. They are fined as well as beaten. world, our friends were dumb as the silent tomb- injurious practice, and lending just as bad.

alliance, we shall presently submit what we trust and personal idolatry." Our friends, whose answer expending the money if we had it. will stand as unquestionable proof. In fact, we to Mr. Loverr we embodied in our last week's short "belled the cat" before the "cat came out of the comment, have left us little to say upon this latter Petition are relied upon, certainly hypothetically, Apropos, we imagined that one of the great object and we ask seriously, with the exception of some

When we attempt to prove the affirmative or the negative of any proposition for our toil-worn readers, who have not so much time to digest the whole matter as we have, they expect that we shall proceed to our work calmly and plainly, so as to aid them in the formation of a sensible and deliberate command; but we must show wherein our will command becomes our honourable duty. Such are freedom is of little use if not exersised boldly, manfully, and i defiance of all danger.

"Mr. Hume submitted a definition of what he con-120 degrees. The children have almost continually to sidered Household Suffrage ought to be, which was to plunge their hands and arms in that water. The heat be taken into consideration by the Association. He stated of those rooms and the steam, almost macerates their that the leading men of the working classes generally bodies, and their clothes are steamed and wet. When concurred in the definition, and had promised to give at invective." We ask Messrs Loverr and Collins, according to their own judgment; not by doing what object in time !"

" Mr. O'Connell cordially concurred in the suggestions they fall sick, it is hardly thought twice about, but of Mr. Hume. He considered it as of the first importance that the reasonable portion of the Chartists should be dant opportunity of noticing the excessive fatigue of the got over to the aid of the Rational Reformers. He urged the necessity of some central body being established in London, for the diffusion of knowledge upon political subjects. The public mind should be saturated with facts bearing on the present gross defects in the representation of the people.

"Mr. Roebuck said that such a body was at present in contemplation in London, and he trusted that it would very speedily be set in operation, so as to act in concert

with the Leeds Association." Upon this announcement we proceeded to comment

"Aye, aye, we were aware that the scouts were on

After a few more comments we concluded the

"Now, this is beld. We challenge them-we dare "No, no; we were not caught napping; nor will we

the troops to one single move of a pin's point from the "We have long since said that agitation is now too cheap and unfashionable, in its new form, to arrest the idle to work and too poor to do without it. So much

one moment doubt that the Association which has grapes!" now sent forth its "Prospectus of Principle," and for Household Suffrage had it been successful, is Messrs. Loverr and Collins, we never heard a of committee to pay members at the end of each single moment doubt who the parties were, ones are to be set up in their stead. will be abundantly proved by our close watching quirks, and shifts upon the question of Household Suffrage. In fact, being upon the spot, and seeing the part which he acted, it became at once plain that the personal idolatry may be strung with the Leeds, that his object was to get in the wedge, in round Mr. Collins's neck with his various medals,

That we then predicted what has since taken place, reference to the whole article of Feb. 6th will prove; and that we would meet the conspiracy on the threshold whenever it presented itself, the three us: and now we proceed fearlessly to redeem that

Our first consideration in this painful but necessary duty, is to analyse the pretensions of those who thus lay claim to so much public confidence, as to cost so much in the erection, shall be levelled, pulled to pieces, and destroyed, in order that the new

Of Mr. Rogers, then, we know but little, and the Chartists knowless. We know him to be what is called "a consistent Reformer" and disciple of

Mr. MITCHELL. If "not to know" Mr. MITCHELL "argues one's self unknown," we must e'en suffer the charge of obscurity, and bear it as the penalty of ooker to let them sit down-but they must not. Then him before to our knowledge : therefore if he is rather which he has assumed—if we are guilty of any offence against him, it merely amounts to a want their object, though of course not their professed of knowledge of the fashionable Chartist world.

> Mr. Collins we do know, and have known more Mr. Lovert, we also know, and have known less

> of him than we could have desired of late; however we have before apologised for his inactivity;

> Messrs. Cleave and Hetherington are as well, nay better known, perhaps, to the Chartist world than ourselves; therefore beyond the consideration of their part in the document under consideration

of this document, let us consider whether or not the ONE GENERAL BODY persons of all creeds," charges, and whether or no they come into Court | Now, here again, our Metropolitan friends may with clean hands.

follows:-

"We have wasted glorious means of usefulness in foolish displays and gaudy trappings, seeking to captivate the sense rather than inform the mind, and aping the proceedings of a tinselled and corrupt aristocracy rather than aspiring to the mental and moral dignity of a pure Democracy. Our public meetings have, on too many occasions, been arenas of passionate invectiv, party spirit, and personal idolatry."

Now, with the exception of our very excellent and stanch friend, Dr. M'Douall, we know of no one person upon whom so much "foolish display" and "gaudy trapping" has been wasted of late as upon Mr. John Collins; and, curiously enough, when M'Douall complained of the waste Mr. COLLINS was altogether silent. We do wish that he had received this stroke of conscience before he Our comment upon the new move, in our last put the warm-hearted people of Scotland to the It is the fashion with most political writers to in reporting the honour thus conferred. This com- its collection is merely put hypothetically. True

"Our public meetings have on too many occasions

which we shall direct his attention.

argument, and not with angry feelings and passion- in their own locality, under their own direction, and you are too late, the deed is done; why did not you their assistance, were an agitation for such a Household in turn, what was the resolution for which they missionaries shall see fit. But suppose we have the suffered twelve months in Warwick Gaol ! Was it money. The object is to have industrial halls and libranot for the declaration that the people, while ries. These places have to be built, and the laying peaceably, legally, and constitutionally (and not pas- the foundation stone of the first industrial hall sionately or intemperately) discussing their griev. would be like the cold creation of a new world ances, were brutally, illegally and unconstitutionally attacked and dispersed, with " passionate invective" | wistfully at the slow fire which is destined to boil and "party feeling!"

> ate invectives and exhibitions of party feeling" have lights !" been the aggressors! whether the Chartists, as the plainants were members.

public meetings, else he must have forgotten his money, and now let us try our hand at the expenletter of justification of their conduct to the Morn- diture. ing Chronicle, so recently written; and surely Mr. CLEAVE did not read it, else he must have forgotten them—we defy them, and we give them every man his recent part at the most angry meeting we have recorded for a long time, (indeed, ever we may say,) application of £256,480? [we love to write the sum, be so now! London is garrisoned; and no past ser- Walter, a Tory, may constitute the difference. We lows :- Wages of one hundred independent Members our knowledge, evinced any " angry feeling" or came size as the Morning Chronicle, to be for the Rotunda meeting, projected alliance, and new lection.

There are some who would blend popular idolatry incidental expences, £74,730 per annum. with electoral support to gain Parliamentary honours; and, we fear, they have become golden images with new worshippers. We think, however,

We shall now consider the professed object of the parties, and the means by which that object is to be

indeed nothing else would do to bait the trap. Any other. once strangle the infant in the cradle. The object then is to achieve the Charter, and the means are by a voluntary tax of two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and eight pounds per annum. Fore Gad, this is coming it strong! and smells rank of the old fox, Dan. But to the object.

Now, is there one single man of the six, or one man with half an eye in England, who is not aware the "fashionable stink." "True again," say the Lesis when I was nine years old, to seek work the day! and that boy is to stand, dripping as he is, at architects may, from the materials, build up a better that the real object of the new move is to destroy Nationals, but where will you get the 100 members?" the old move? Do the parties themselves not know, and know full well too, that our last course must be their first course—that every stone which we have been placing with so much care, one on the top of the other, must be pulled down; our top stones being their foundation stones.

> Do they require equality! No; if they did, they would join in what is already so far progressed, and, by their judgment, endeavour to repair what is faulty, instead of attempting to destroy what is sound. They must know that two Associations. holding aloof from each othe when their professed object is identical, must weaken each other. They must know, as indeed they plainly confess, that to arrive at that point where they invite us to stop short, would cost them years of trouble, and the nation millions of money. They cannot be ignorant of these things; and hence, we fear that discord was in truth

> What claim, we would ask, have they to public confidence, beyond any man now acting upon the Executive of the National Charter Association? O! "Mr. Roebuck has not yet said it is a legal body." True, true; we forgot that !!!

These six gentlemen, while they disclaim all in tention of interfering with any Association now in existence, at the same time modestly style themselves 'The National Association of the United Kingdom." After which in ten distinct clauses, the first commencing with a falsehood, they set forth their ob- and a weekly cannonade to defend their country jects. They disclaim any notion of interfering with garrisons. any Association now established, while in section Before we comment upon the dangerous tendency No. I. they commence thus :- "To establish IN

turn upon us and say, "O! but we leave every man The complainants, then, charge the Chartists as to the option of joining as many associations as he pleases." True again; but if it requires the enormous sum of more than a quarter of a million annually to carry out the dear objects of one, how many more can each man efficiently support?

> Section No. II, is a sprat to catch a mackerel; as of course, nothing but the whole Charter will now its acquirement, our friends' objects are all unattain- Alexander Davies, Campsie, near Glasgow.

No. III, at once proclaims that the organisation is to be carried on upon new principles, enforced by grand object-"the Charter?" That is the whole, James Wishart, 300. High-street, Kirkaldy. new missionaries; as the words "seeing that the the sole, the only question. In fact, the naked prointentions of the general body are carried into effect," has that and no other diplomatic meaning. information, self-respect, and so forth, constitutes so | W. Fletcher, Cheylesmouth, Coventry. In fact, this section savours of much authority.

These three first sections we may take as declaratory of the objects set forth in the seven which follow, and in which the " modus operandi" is laid down.

But then, alas! we come to the means, £256,480 and before he put us to the expence of some £40 all voluntary, and may, or may not be raised; that becomes an indispensable. Therefore, we shall deal, firstly, with the chances of getting the However, that we did predict the forthcoming been arenas of passionate invective, party spirit, money, and, secondly, with the proposed mode of names attached to the document had a right to

charge, to which they have so perfectly, and so as data for volunteer tax-payers. Let us. from feelingly, and so justly replied. One portion of the the natural disposition of man to have a finger in his subject, however, appears to have escaped the own pie, just see in how far this would suit the taste memory of Mr. Loverr's correspondent, and to of one of the very best Radical towns in the empire. Glasgow. Suppose, then, that Glasgow cane up to acknowledged by a public meeting, the thing would "needs must, when the devil drives." They This charge of "passionate invective, party- the mark and had 60,000 signatures, each signature spirit, and personal idolatry," comes with a bad, standing for a ld. per week; this would leave to judgment upon the subject. It is not enough that we a very bad, grace from five out of the six com- Glasgow thirteen thousand pounds annually, to be say, "sic volo," sic jubeo," thus I will, and thus I plainants. Of late the only meetings, or nearly so, spent in, and for, Glasgow. It would give them four have been upon the subject of the Corn Laws; in district Halls, or Normal or industrial Schools, at should be their will; and then the observance of their deed all, where any "passionate invective" or £3000 each, and fifty libraries at twenty pounds "party feeling" were manifested; and here we ask each, every year; whereas if they put that sum into signing it shall form a Provisional Board of Manage- say not in time for publication this week. It is a if it was not the unanimous recommendation of the the National Lottery, it would be but the price of a ment for six or twelve months." Is this Universal production worthy of the best days of Roman indecannot defend the rights of others; while our Convention, of which Messrs. Loverr, Collins, ticket, by which they may, or may not, be entitled Suffrage? Is this the free choice of officers? Is CLEAVE, HETHERINGTON, and ROGERS were members, to £3000. Now in the good old times, according to this Election by Ballot ! Is this vigilant popular that all agitation for a repeal of the Corn Laws should the Grand Lottery scheme, a man got his chance of control! Here we have six gentlemen actually We proceed, then, to shew, firstly, that this Asso- be resisted, overcome, and put down! With what a £40,000 prize for a £23 ticket; but here he gets his nominating a National Board, writing to and

But, perhaps, our friends may answer, "yes, but | patriotism; should not all work for all!" Yes, we loaded to be discharged, (also we suppose in the we meant to meet the questions with coolness and answer, and so they do; and work best by working dark,) when the country would be told, "O, We think we see a poor hand-loom weaver looking his pot, exclaiming with the fox, when he --- on Again, let us just enquire who in these " passion- heap of stones, "That will be a good fire when it

Will some good fellow furnish us, next week, with complainants most dishonourably and unjustly an appropriate dialogue between one of the archicharge, or those hired bludgeon lecturers and the tects laying the foundation stone of the first hallother interested parties who grew intolerant from the new temple of Liberty, and a hand-loom weaver Chartist long forbearance, until at length it became with nine children, waiting its completion as a necessary to meet invective by invective, and angry means of relief! "But we have the money; the feeling with angry feeling. In every single case, object is, to carry the Charter, and we are quite sure the Charists have nobly acted upon the very sug- that none will deny that with the Charter knowgestion of the Convention, of which five of the com- ledge, temperance, and industry would progress ten thousandfold quicker than without it; therefore, we Surely Mr. HETHERINGTON could not have joined all agree that, fit or unfit, the sooner we get the in this denunciation of the Chartists' conduct at | Charter the better." Well, then, we have the

" The value of anything Is just the price that it will bring."

What would our friends think of the following held but a few weeks since at the Crown and it looks so TEMPTING, and "so werry TICING."] Anchor. But, perhaps, being in opposition to Mr. We have, then, the £256,480, to be applied as folare willing to do most of the gentlemen, indeed all of Parliament, at £1,500 each for the Session, of them, the justice to say that they have never, to £150,000; for the support of a Morning Paper, the As for the "personal idolatry," we shall only add, £5,000; for wages for a standing Parliamentary When Mr. O'Connon worked himself nearly to £10 per week each, for twenty-five weeks, and rewhich was to have acted with the Leeds Association | death, forming committees of supply and release for | moval at pleasure of the people, £1,750—the duties that very Association to which Messrs. Hume and sentence in condemnation of that respect of which month, stopping salary according to scale of nonfor election fund, defence fund, tract fund, and other

Now, what would our friends think of such an 'Appropriation Clause," the enactment of which would, we fancy, put us, in less than two years, in joint possession of all the Town Halls, Science Halls, Union Halls, Normal and Industrious Schools Libraries, Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Public Baths, order to split the popular party and erect a new one as he is the only one of that party who, of late, has Buildings, and Places of Amusement, in the kingdom, ready built, furnished, stocked, and raised to our hands; instead of expending annually the sum of £240,000, nearly the whole amount of the annual taxes, in what the economists call "unproductive Of course, in the outset, the Charter is the object; labour," piling bricks and mortar on top of each

Then the economists did not consult their brethren, although some parts of the address bear evident marks of slight disapprobation recently experienced by men who were "idols" before they threw the idolaters upon their own resources, and would now give them "washing BATHS." We thought we should require a dip for an electoral qualification, and next we shall want perfume, what Mr. O'Connon called We have them: only give us the £1,500 a piece for them and we have them, 200 if we want them, ready John Collins, 6, Court, Bread-street, Birmingham. made in the market, aye and in the House. Twenty-five | Henry Hetherington, 13 and 14, Wine-office Court, ten pound notes, on the first Monday of every month, would be a tempting thing; fifty English, forty George Rogers, High-street, St. Giles'. Irish, and ten Scotch; there they are, and a contest, a violent contest for priority.

Do our friends suppose that parties who now vote Arthur O'Neil, Birmingham. commission in the army or navy, a small living in the church, or an appointment to a £300 a year Charles Jones, Northampton commission for a brother, friend, or cousin, would John Richards, Hanley Potteries. not vote that white was white, for the pleasure of put- | Charles H. Neesom, 76, Hare-street, Bethnal-green. ting £1500 a year into their own fob? Sinecurists, Edward Brown, Birmingham. half-pay officers, little barristers, small pensioners, ministerial hacks, would scratch each others eyes Charles Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge. half the sum to as many members for slavish work, and by which alone they keep up their majorities.

One hundred independent gentlemen would firstly cut off all the money-mongers who could not leave the Temple by day, by obliging the House to meet by

Our hundred would force Government, upon all questions, and upon Supply questions, to keep the House up to a four hundred pitch, at the very

Our hundred members would have a double Lister Smith, Braintree. barrelled daily press, to annoy the enemy's flank | John M'Clintock, Irvine.

It is by this very system, at which the French Chamber of Deputies has recently levelled so tre- J. B. Smith, Leamington. mendous a blow; that our court party is enabled to John Peck, Hull. procure its ascendancy in both Houses of Parliament, John Garden, Mill-street, Montrose. by pensioning pauper Peers and bribing pauper William Martin, Alverthorpe Schools, Wakefield. Commons. We could pay 150, if necessary, but we John Malcolm, West Kilbride. prefer keeping a sinking fund of £75,000 annually, L. Snelling, Tonbridge. for "incidental expences," for which our friends re- John Ayre Leatherland, Kettering. serve only £126 a year.

It must be borne in mind that all our arguments John Booth, Archies Park, Forfar. are based upon the presumption that we have the £256.480; and let it be borne in mind that, failing in James Cook, Morgan's Lane, Frome. able; therefore, the only question at issue is, which plan would most speedily achieve the proposed position is just this:—A certain amount of abstinence, J. Mann, North street, Ashburton. many requisites for the attainment of a certain Thomas Webb, Union Place, Daventry. object. The question at issue, therefore, is resolved into a narrow compass, namely, whether or no the Robert Reid, Forfar. means considered indispensable for the accomplish- John Murray, Kirkintillock. ment of the proposed object are attainable, and, if attainable, whether they could be applied to a more John Petrie, Loo-street, Plymouth. speedy achievement of the end. I is for the Thomas Wild, Hull. country, not for us, to give the answer to the Benjamin Huggett, 1, Chichester Place, Wandsworth

There are some very curious facts connected with assumes leadership. It claims co-operation, while James Adam, Largs, Ayrshire. will use every " possible effort" for the attainment John Carne, Fraddom, near Hayle, Cornwall.

Let us just ask a question or two. If the expect so much public confidence, why keep the We find that the number who signed the National project secret except from the "Leading Chartists." tions to modern agitation was Leadership. Why half dozen names, or less, are these the men in assume leadership? Why not call a meeting in whom the "new movers" would themselves ha London, on the spot, and where the pretensions of confidence! And we are sure that some the six gentlemen were best known, and where, if of them will unhesitatingly say "no." have had the stamp of public confidence and the will say, perhaps, that our virtuous league, having sanction of public approval, not only of the absorbed all that was worth having, they had no

admission: "It is also intended that the persons signed "Caro" upon the subject, but we regret to

Let this project be taken in conjunction with the eulogiums recently passed upon the majority of the complainants by the Chronicle, Sun, and all the Whig "Establishment," and also in conjunction with some articles from Tuil. (who has been at the head of the conspiracy.) and we feel convinced that they have been retained as midwives to attend the accouchement of "the mountain in labour." Here we have the mountain going to Mahomet, instead of Mahomet to the mountain, with a vengeance: here we have a whole nation surrounded in the dark by half a dozen gentlemen, and handed over, neck and heels, to the tender mercies of a Provisional Government of their appointment! But they are all for Universal Suffrage, and, as a matter of course, they have acted upon that principle, and only elected those whom they knew would be acceptable. In faith, it is marvellous lucky for poor O'CONAOR that he did not even recommend to such an appointment, or offer funds to a missionary, or he would be called a "despot," and would cease to be an "IDOL." London is the place that must speak out upon this

mbject as to the amount of confidence to be placed in those who seek it; and the country has but one part to act in the concern, namely, to say whether or no, they, the people, are prepared to commit political suicide, by cutting the throat of the only association from which they can expect a thorough union, and which they, themselves, have elected in open day.

We think we have done our part calmly, temperately, and boldly; we say to the people "Do ye likewise." "Out of evil comes good."

So far from the new coheme tending to weaken or 'party invective" at a single Whig meeting that sold at 21d., £10,000; ditto, for an Even- disorganise the Radical ranks, it will have the effect has been called in the metropolis within our recolling Paper, same size and price, £5,000; ditto, for a of paralysing the enemy, by evincing the firmness weekly paper, largest size allowed by law, at 3d., and resolution with which the "idolators" cease to worship their former "idols," upon the slightest change We imagine that no man of sound mind will for in addition to what has been already said, "sour committee of seven, to sit in London during the of that principle which led to adoration. Our course Session, and to be elected by the whole people, at shall be in this storm, be it short or be it long, be it a squall or be it a hurricane,-just what it has ever been, straight forward; resolved that the good ship Charter, shall not be wrecked even in the dark for want of a good look out.

WE STAND BY THE PEOPLE.

FALL THEY NEVER CAN, SAVE BY THEIR OWN

We never wrote an article with one half the pain that we experienced in writing the foregoing; and if repentance, confession of error, and return to virtue, be any part of a Christian's duty, we cannot conclude without humbly imploring our misguided friends boldly to confess and manfully to ask pardon, and which, we feel assured, will be cheerfully and unanimously granted. But should it be otherwise, and should the sword be drawn, why then we throw away the scabbard.

Since the preceding was in type, we have learned from Mr. PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield, that Mr. Rogers avers his name was appended to the LOVETT-AND-COLLINS' Document without his knowledge or consent. Mr. Pir-KETHLY Saw Mr. Rocens the other day, when he made a declaration to the above effect. Indeed, he pleaded ignorance of the whole thing. How many more names are thus circum-

The following list of names has been sent to us by Mr. Loverr for publication :-

William Lovett, 183, Tottenham Court Road.

Fleet-street. John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. Henry Mitchell, 67, Red Lien-street, Holborn. Henry Vincent, 5, Greenland Grove, Cromer-street. Robert Lowery, Nun-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. black white for the mere purpose of getting a paltry Thomas Raynor Smart, 47, Red Cross-street, Leicester. John Mitchell, 23, Queen-street, Aberdeen John M Crae, Kilbarchan, H. Alexander Donaldson, Chapel-street, Warwick.

W. G. Burns, Blackfriar's-gate, Hull. Richard Russell, Blair's-close, Edinburgh. out in such a contest. Government don't give one William Byrne, 1, Cloth-market, Newcastle-on-Tyne James Torrington, Albion Coffee House, Dudley. Edward Thorp, Gainsborough. James B. Austin, chemist, Abingdon. John Beacham, painter, Cirencester. Peter Layton, timplate-worker. Banbury. David Buckney, Mill-street, Coventry. William Allison Whittle, Swan-street, Warwick. Edward Dyer, Church-street, Stroudwater.

William Thomason, Daventry. William Dale, West-street, Dorking. W. J. Linton, Woodford-green, Essex. Anthony Tutton, 32, High-street, Plymouth. Thomas Parry, Pontypool. Joseph Welsh, New-street. Ledbury. William Hollis, High-street, Cheltenham. W. D. Whitehouse, Studley, Warwickshire.

John Jenkinson, Baptist Minister, Kettering. Rowland Lacey, Wotton-under-Edge. William Taunton, Well-street, Coventry.

John T. Micklewright, Kidderminster.

William M'Williams, Lanark. D. Scarfe, 14, Long Wyre-street, Colchester. Thomas Baird, Kirkintillock, near Glasgow. James Henderson, Salcoats, Ayrshire,

Isaac Bottomley, Hyde, Lancashire. William Barker West, John-street, Sheffield. John Davis, Kidderminster. Win. Young, 30, Great Windmill-street, Golden-square. W. J. Osborn, Nuneaton.

R. Pavne, Tonbridge. Stephen Durrant Westoby. Colchester. Robert Mugate, Campsie. David Shaw, Nuneaton.

Alexander Smeaton, Almond Bank, Perthshire. James Grant, Luthermuier, near Montrose. John Sandy, 64, Upper-North-street, Brighton. William Woodward, Union-place, Brighton. James Whittle, merchant, Perth.
James Robertson, High-street, Perth

Charles Reynolds, Penzance, Cornwall

David Irvine, Kilbirnie. These are the gentlemen, then, who constitute the "Board of Management" for the "new move;" "Leading Chartists" but of the body of Chartists ! alternative. The effect of the project has been to enlist Why have a self-elected Board of Management ! new powers in our cause, and to draw forth a mass of because we find the following most astounding hitherto obscured talent. We have received a letter

THE NEW LONDON ASSOCIATION OF RATCATCHERS."

YORKSHIRE HUSSARS,-We understand the THERE ciation is of O'Connell, Hume, and Roebuck's concoction; and, secondly, that we predicted it, and instantly "belled the cat," in the Star of the 6th of February, under the head "The "colour of right, or show of justice, then, can they chance of a £3000 prize for a £13,000 tic/tet, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please, as members of that jeant Murphy, of Ripon, his received the Sprant, and so inviting whom they please,

# MURDERER;

AS RELATED BY HIMSELF.

I am the son of George and Hannah Mitchell, of Shamble-street, Barnsley, in the West Riding of the county of York. I was born at Barnsley on the now but just turned 17 years of age. I am one of fifteen children, though not all by the same mother, as my father was married twice. I have three of the country; which may be very easily done by brothers and eight sisters now living. Two of my brothers are married, and living at, or near Barnsley, and both are steady and respectable characters -would to God that I had followed their worthy example, and my tender and virtuous parents'

My brothers are both masons. Two of my sisters are married, the rest are residing with their parents; and, although I have been unfertunate. I mean to say that there is not a better conducted family, of a poor man's family, in Yorkshire.

My parents removed to York when I was four years old, as my father found it difficult, in his way of business, that of a bricklayer, to get work in Barnsley. He came to the city to work under his brother, a master bricklayer, who still resides in York, and bears a most upright and honest characier. We lived at No. 1, Hope-street, for about three years and a half. During the whole of that place of instruction. At the end of that time my out to a day school, kept by a Mr. Knight, but I | would burn letters on them for a disguise, and take

first act which has led to my unfortunate notoriety. | travelled best. One day, before I was twelve years of age, I was strolling about the neighbourhood of Barnsley, at one time we were within thirty miles of London, when I chanced to meet with a man who saked me and our farthest trip to the north was within about where I was going. I told him I did not know, but twenty miles to the north of York. We were also in that I wanted something to eat. The man said that if I would go with him to a public-house he would give me plenty both to eat and to drink-I followed the man, when he told me that I should neighbourhood of Birmingham, as we found, in that so good-hearted, bustling Martha." Upon this subhave nothing to do but to eat and drink as much as town, a much readier quit for our stolen articles. ject we fancy there will not, at least among Char-I liked if I would only stay with him.

I saw that the man was a gipsy, and at the public-house I got so drunk that the gipsy had to take me away in his arms. I fell fast asleep, and, upon waking, I found myself in bed, under a camp, in a lane. Next morning I saw three little children with them, about three or four years old.

were twelve in all. menced with. They divided, during the day, into or covering. three parties, and went about the country; they without a quantity of provisions with them, such as large pieces of beef and mutton. When I had When I was sent by myself upon these occasions, my instructions were to steal as many geese, ducks, never would know them. and fowls, and things of all sorts, as I could possibly lay hold of, while I was going about selling pots. men and myself went out prowling all night long. My plan was to throw a heavy stick at them, and so disable them, and afterwards place them in the panniers on the ass which was laden with pots. I placed them under the pots. I was expected to bring home three or four fowls, at least, every night, and if I fell short of that number, I was much grumbled at and found fault with: but I generally contrived to keep them in good humour on that score, as I was always particularly attentive and successful. My living, in fact, altopended upon my success in this ving, benights that I returned empty-handed; and there is the greatest difficulty in avoiding detection, as, when towards evening, to run risks and chances, rather than go to bed hungry. But I had, even when I was that that very feeling has made me prefer a hungry belly to the chance of injuring my dear

The pot selling was but a mere cover for thieving without being suspected, but I did occasionally sell and always obtained good prices. Besides fowls, I was expected to bring home any-

thing that came in my way, such as little pigs, a the little reprobate. lamb, or a sheep, if dark, and that I had nothing else and we were in a lone place and slack of provisions. Nothing came amiss to them, however it We ran in steading it.

At night, when it was quite dark, but never before, the whole force of us, that is the men and myself, used to start out upon a regular system of plunder. When we were near a market town and met a person, whether walking or on horseback, we invariably stopped him and robbed him of everythree together, and we always had pistols, knives, hand-staves, and bayonets at the end of the pistols -in shor:. we could not be better armed, and were of surprise, did not, in the least, impede our retreat. We always made for a lonely place, and would scamper across the fields, and along lanes and roads, in view of a person on a good horse, till we dogged robbed him. I have never known one to escape. Though I never saw a man shot by any of the

party, yet I have frequently seen men severely hurt They used to stab them with knives and bayonets plaudits." and strike them with their staves, but they were very cautious of firing, for fear of giving alarm, and dations near the camp, where the women and chil-

The exactness with which they found the way on dark nights to strange encampments, in a lone country, struck me as being very curious; but I found election? Answer that, Young Neddy-Jack-Tayout that they used, at first, to hold horses and don- Lon! You know, you young imp, that NIGHTINGALE and " passionate invective," but in kind? Aye, and quainted with all the lanes, cross-roads, and lone and never will be a Chartist leader. houses in the neighbourhood

Being so light and nimble, I was always employed in picking the pockets of those we robbed, while they were on the ground, or as best I could manage

generally about once or twice a week, and the amount of money stolen was considerable. I have than that, and the sum thus obtained varied in camp. Witness the "Russians." You know that the poor man's rights, has been deliver an address upon amount from £100 to £50, £40, £5, and down to £1, Chartist leaders, who have defeated your whole of the cause nearest every Laws last night at Berjust according to what the person happened to have clothes, if they were worth having.

I have never, in any instance, known them fail of bringing home some cash, stolen in the manner I have described, from persons coming home from market. I have many times seen persous so attacked. hurt and wounded to that degree, that I thought they were less for dead. I cannot say whether or not any of them actually died. Sometimes a regular resistance would take place and a fight would follow, then my companions always used their weapons without mercy, and struck without any heed or

care of the consequences.

The master of the gipsies we always called by the name of "Dick Sellers." There was another man among them we called "Brummagem Jack." The women cohabited with the men; they also went out hawking pots, as I did, and returned home some with fowls and other booty, like myself. The three I never knew it for a positive fact, used to be employed in collecting sticks to kindle the fire with. They used to be very cheerful, for the men and women took care always to give them plenty to eat, yourself a Chartist of the right sort.

sweets, and fruits, and everything that was nice and place, and when we removed we went about ten or which they were members, resolved that you should to be any resolutions?" fifteen miles, or sometimes twenty miles off, and then invariably began at the same kind of plunder that we had just left. The men used often to bring stolen horses home at night, which they could so know his own. They used to fire them, clip them, bore a hole through their ears, shorten and pail their tails, hog their manes, and disfigure them by other without ever suspecting him to be the same. These and not try 1819? Can you answer that? horses they would take out of the fields at dark. and next morning, very early, at three or four e'clock, and dispose of them as early as possible. I never knew any of them to be taken up, or suspected of

The men would sometimes blacken their faces, and discuise themselves in other and various ways, so of the party was regular blacksmoor.

NARRATIVE OF MITCHELL, THE detected if the alarm was given, and all were not able money-monger, to purchase just three times as much THE CONVENTION AND THE EXECUTIVE. Indeed, your only mode of taxing the poor, now,

The women were all evidently loose girls that had been on the town, and it never once struck me that he could before. they could be the mothers of the three children I have before alluded to, because the children appeared to be much better bred up than the women, and had enticed from their families by the women when strolling about the lanes and paths in lonely parts child while the servant is having her fortune told in a lone bye-way, by the other, of which, and by which means, they make much money, and get a great deal of information about the neighbourhood.

No one will believe how resolutely these gipsy women will stick to a point, and how stealthy and cunning they go about anything they have a mind for. When they are seemingly apart, yet two or three are always in eight of each other, and as they the duty of the "Plague," (come, that's a good next. While we would secure them from responsiare less suspected than other people, from their name for the League,) we find the following (for bility, we would expect a fearless discharge of duty. dress and their forwardness in coming towards you, them destructive, but to our party) most wholesome This is the most simple that could be imposed. instead of turning away when they are seen, it makes them very bold. They always appear to be doing something, and always have something to says-" They must avoid the error of the good-

I have frequently pitied the poor little children, and often wondered what their parents must feel for their loss. Indeed, I wanted one of them to go with discover that especial task which they are fitted to period I attended a Quaker's School in the neigh- me, when I was about leaving my gang to join discharge, assured that, by directing themselves to I out off going also.

It was a very common thing to see them come to remained there only three or four weeks, being them to the nearest market next morning for sale, turned away from the school by the master for bad same as the horses, also sheep and calves; but we conduct; and this, as far as I can recollect, is the did most business in horses and beasts, as they

the neighbourhoods of Manchester and Liverpool. frequently where we did a great deal of business in the way of thieving; but our best trade was in the At Birmingham, a thief may sell or exchange any-

thing with safety.

In this way I spent about two years, in picking pockets, stealing and thieving everything I could lay my hands upon, killing fowls, and, in short, committing plunder in any way that opportunity offered. All that I received for this was my actual The gipsies told me that I was to do whatever they support among them, and that according to my ordered me to do. The party consisted of four men, activity and service. As to clothing, I was fitted four women, three children, and myself, so that we out just like all the rest, and upon the same terms, with the cloth that we used to steal from the cloth I was first employed in stealing grass out of the hawkers in country towns. So it was with our

In summer time the men would sleep at a publicalways returned at night, and they never came back house, or at the most respectable inn in a town, for able footmen, servants, chaise-boys out of place, been engaged for about three weeks in stealing grass or various other businesses, which made the peop for the horses, they took me with them to sell pots not suspect them. These houses they invariably and glass among the farm-houses and at vi lages. robbed of everything they could lay their hands

In the winter we all camped together, and the (To be continued in our next.)

#### THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

THE YOUNG LIAR OF THE NORTH.

an invariable rule never to give me a morsel upon to expect some produce from the parent stock.

the child will beat its papa.

In its musty tale of last week, "the Young Liar of the North" chatters something about Chartist own buildings, to take a negative or affirmative vote was procured, and I believe that the value of any- leaders being hired by the bread-taxers, which, no upon their own resolutions; and in many cases, thing was very much increased by the danger that doubt, the bread-eater had heard his parents, or where an Anti-Corn Law meeting was divided, it was guardians, or nursemaids talking about. See, then, discovered that ten, twenty, thirty, and even as many how foolish to talk before children. The little rascal patches up a lamo story from the evidence of another Patche, who was examined before a Commit- the unanimous testimony of working men to substantitee of the House of Commons, upon the Walsall, ateourcharges; but, should any be thought necessary, thing he had. We took care never to be less than election, with reference to the slovenly manner in we saw with our own eyes, and heard with our own which the two late honourable candidates bribed. ears, at the recent Leeds Demonstration, the grossest. and committed sundry other aristocratic pranks: most palpable, and ungentlemanlike cheat ever atalways ready, while the weight of our arms, in case and it appears that one Nightingale, from Man-tempted to be practised. We subsequently saw chester, in company with one Peter Wilkins, published, as the resolutions of a meeting of more than (another of Corbett's christening.) was hired by the 10,000 persons, a string of stuff that was whispered. Tories to spout or them; and then the brat says that him to some lonely place, and then we met him and Nightingale is a Chartist leader, and he concludes his nonsense thus :-" NIGHTINGALE is one of the beyond the honest testimony of honest working men heroes of its (the Northern Star) pages, and his be required, we have had oral and ocular demonby my companions, and left on the road for dead. exploits at Walsall were the theme of its loudest stration of the fact; add to this the declaration of

You lying little monkey-you dirty little brat Were very particular in never committing any depre- | Can you find the name of Nightingale four times years? Can you find it once mentioned as a Chartist, or even hinted at by us in connection with the Walsall

lying journal, wherein was published Mr. O'Con- when unconstitutionally used. This system was NELL'S "plaudits" of Mr. NIGHTINGALE. YOU must go there, you cripple, to look for Mr. NIGHTIN. Just let the "Young har of the North" These robberies, upon a large scale, took place GALE's character. You know that no Chartist leader has ever been hired by Whig or Tory, withabout him; for we always got all, and some of his army, have been, one and all, working men, and

you naturally feel the smart of your humiliation. You little cur! your masters have tried to hire tian, ungodly, inhuman selves as the parties most Chartist leaders, and they couldn't get one! they orator lectured every night mustered in great numbers. picked up one Mosley from the ranks, and what has during the past week, to About eight o'clock the become of him? That has been their only purchase, crowded and highly de- lecturer arrived, when Mr. and they had a bob in him! We wish them joy of lighted andiences of the Barleycorn took the chair, him and you!

You say that you know the exact sum of money and, in every instance, the to the commencement of that NIGHTINGALE got for his expences to Walsall. lecturer was heard with business, Mr. Wall, What do we care for that? Can you tell us how the greatest attention Chartist, asked the Chair-throughout his able exponent if discussion would much Mr. ACLAND get to bear his expences from sure of the infernal laws be allowed, to which he Hull and Bristo!? and what he will charge for a which rob the poor for the replied, "No; certainly visit to either of those towns, or to Leeds, or the benefit of the rich; and, not; the bills announced a West or East Riding of Yorkshire? He is one of ing, the assembled thou- Smith who has engaged the little boys, who I often thought were stolen, though your leaders; and he will tell you not to throw stones sands retired highly de-room." from his wing of the house, at all events.

Your praise of LOVETT, VINCENT, and COLLINS They never remained more than a week in one rather unfortunate, inasmuch as the Convention. of

be opposed.

But, young cub, answer us just this one question. You are hare-hunters, whose practice it is to try disguise that it was quite impossible for any one to back when they loose the game; we are fox-hunters, about the chair expressed their disapprobation, when whose custom it is to cast a-head. Now, in trying Mr. Smith knocked one man's hat off and commenced back, why miss a single gap through which the contrivances, so that a man would buy his own horse game has passed ! Why jump from 1841 to 1815,

If the Corn Laws be unholv, and we admit it. they would take them to the next fair or market, what was PEEL's Bill, which was to the moneymongers an equivalent for the Corn Law Bill of the land-mongers? Why pass that over? There is stealing horses, or anything else, although stealing land-mongers? Why pass that over? There is cheering as 10 ung Liar of the North." In and now, we dely any designing was their regular trade. We have often had as £30 in every £90 at once, which requires no abstruse your own words, and directed to with your own tight trace and let it down again. many as seven good horses and some donkeys at once, calculation, no balancing of foreign and domestic interest, but a plain question of pounds, shillings, and pence, which every man can understand, and that so one could ever know them again. One man no man can mystify. Why not try that gap ! Ah! because it is too plain for humbug. Ought you They always had plenty of money, and used to to kill one of the Siamese youths and allow the spend it very freely when in town. I have every other to live! No, no; kill the one, whose putrid reason to think that they frequently robbed gentlemen's houses of plate and other valuable articles, as carcase will soon kill the other. Kill Perl's Bill, I have eften known them to change such like and the other will soon die of stench; but kill the articles for glass, china, pots, and other things, as Corn Laws, and Prel's becomes a hundred-fold evil not guess at, as I suppose they were afraid to take It leaves it in the power of every pensioner, tax- Will they publish our answer? Not they, indeed inexperienced persons to rob houses, for fear of being eater, soldier, sinecurist, and state auper, and the slaves.

of the poer man's labour for his settled income. as

Begin at the pounds, shillings, and pence, and previous caution for their protection, and that they then see what the Chartist Leaders will do for you. Now do this, or for ever hold your gab. There are responsibility which may subject them to jealousy address, &c., so that I never had a doubt but they two ends to the stick, the right and the wrong end; being imposed upon them; but we would still more mood, made a gentleman of you in fun. Go, go, to 12:h of November, 1824, and am, consequently, were the children of respectable parents, stolen, or we have got hold of the right end, and we are so whacking and thumping you, you poor wretches, imperative duty. There is no responsibility in that you don't know whether you stand on your taking them from servant girls, the one stealing the head or your heels, or which way to turn : and while you are essaying to make the Corn Laws a religious question, you most religiously commence with a "Lie." "Young Liar of the North," we have taken so much from one leaf of your book, and now we shall proceed to take a scrap from another leaf.

advice. In talking of singleness of purpose, the brat hearted, bustling Martha, who was careful and troubled about many things.' They must seek to bourhood of our residence. I acquired a knowledge another party of gipsies, but as he would not come, that 'one thing which is needful,' they are rightly of reading and spelling, but not of writing, at that I put off going also. serving that end for which they were sent into the parents returned to Barnsley, and I was then put the camp at night with a heifer or a cow; they world." Thanks, great thanks, precocious youth! for thy juvenile approval of the identical principle upon which the Chartists have acted throughout. Now, then, it follows, as a matter of course, that

the "one thing which is needful" is the thing Baring niches it up like the frail sisters of old; so We went in various direction about the country; which should absorb our every attention. This limits our labours to the simple consideration as to tail, -no escape; if he kicks he only hurts his hocks, twenty miles to the north of York. We were also in which of the two questions shall be given up by the and if he runs away he drags his load after him. Chartists; as the agitation for one would damage Well, never mind. the other, and reduce us to the sad plight of the tists, be two opinions. So far so good.

Now, just a word by way of reply, to the whole and "Young Liar of the North" in particular, who, we have heard, enable their cottier tenants to of human bloodshed. Whatever the wisdem, justice, upon the subject of Chartist interference at anti-Corn Law meetings. In the commencement of the brokers" or "keepers," as they are termed, over campaign, the Chartists attended those meetings, by the more wealthy. whomsoever called; they discussed the several questions and resolutions proposed, with temperance of feeding one section of the community upon anfields to feed their horses; that was what I com- blankets and everything else in the way of clothing and good taste; they merely voted for the affirma- other section. The landlords got a slice of the partive or the negative, aye or no; but when the Chartists discovered that ten pair of kid-skin gloves, the solid, or "consolid," or "consolidated fund," they were well dressed, and would pass for respect- and ten gold rings, upon shop boy's fingers and which literally means "the calf in the cow's belly." thumbs, under the nose of a short-sighted, swivel- The mill-owners got a slice, and a fat one, of their eyed Mayor, counted for hundreds of blistered slaves; the people got a slice of the sabre, and now hands, too dark to be seen in the distance, the the pensioners want ten per cent. of a slice of all; they take them, they should, as loyal subjects, at once every sub-Secretary, upon receiving from the General upon, and, if met by the inmates, next day, they owners of those English hands began to call out and, in order to effect this, the joiners and masons fair play," "fair play." In many cases, and par- will get a slice in shutting out Whig daylight. ticalarly in one instance, in Glasgow, where those systematic patriots counted their house, the people cent., and what may follow, so that presently, in found that the Provosts and Mayors were owls by good earnest, John Bull's house will not only be candle-light, though sharp as hawks by day. Even his castle, but his tomb. This is the pressure from this the Chartists bore for a long time, until it was within. discovered that the treachery of ex officio Chair-It is now twenty years or more since the im- of some of the conscientious Repealers. To lull numbered among the killed, or cut off, of the enemy; mortal Cobbett so appropriately christened our so dangerous a suspicion it then became necessary while those who have been built out are sure to join gether depended upon my success in thieving, be-cause if I brought nothing home to the camp at fallacious neighbour "The Great Liar of the North;" to bully the Chartists, which was successfully tried our ranks. Our corps is getting very strong; and night, I should beg, steal, or starve, as they made it and, as ill weeds grow apace, we had every right at Liverpool, upon a large scale, and as successfully why not, with such a recruiting service, with General retorted in London, Manchester, Leeds, and other BARING as our recruiting officer, the Treasury our We knew that the Leeds "Neddy," and the places, upon as large a scale. The Chartists were depot, and the honourable corps of pensioners our a chap knows that he is to get nothing to eat if Manchester "Flanders mare," could not remain so not slow at discovering that this want of vision in staff! Good lack! what a country of rogues and he brings nothing, if he is imprudent, he will be apt, long within reach of each other without producing a Ex-officio chairmen, backed by the whole force of paupers !!! jennet of some sort or other. We are now happy to the "Establishment," was calculated to give the hungry, after a long day's tramp, always the fear tell the naturalist that our hopes have been realized "Plague" a triumph at every meeting. Thus was of bringing disgrace on my parents and family, if I in the full development of its ancestral propensities. Chartism to have been swamped in a Repeal of the was found out; and many and many is the time by a little dirty brat yelep'd The Anti-Corn Law Corn Laws. For a short period these very circum-Circular. Indeed, if our friend doesn't look sharp, stances did actually intimidate our friends, and add to the insolence and intolerance of our rampant It is not only a shame, but a sin to "spare the rod enemies; until at length, (dependants, spurred on by and spoil the child;" and, in truth, we take no small | the rude example of their employer,) Mr. SYDNEY blame to ourselves for not having sooner chastised Shith actually had recourse to knocking off hats,

> and other ungentlemanly violence. The Ex-officios refused the people the use of their as fifty to one have been against motions, said to be carried by the Ex-officios. We require no proof beyond amid a storm of hisses, in the ears of a man who was voted not to be in the chair. Thus, if proof Mr. Walter, as Chairman, that a protest merely

What alternative had we under such circummentioned in the Northern Star in nearly as many stances, but to move an impartial Chairman, and declare our principles, not by a negative vote upon a clap-trap resolution, but upon the affirmative of those principles ! How were we to meet "angry feeling," they took up a new position, and thus became acwe will meet blow with blow, moral force with You mistook the pages of the Star for your papa's moral force, and physical force with physical force, also resorted to by hired and unprincipled lecturers.

Look on this picture,

Mr. Sydney Smith, that lighted with the proceedings, after giving three Smith answer questions

indefatigable champion.

of the cause nearest every Laws, last night at Berpeal of the odious, unchris- classes considering themworking classes, in differ- and announced Mr. Smith lecture by Mr. Sydney

Mr. Wall : "Will Mr. the meeting?" Chairman: "No cidedly not." Mr. Wall : "Are there

Chairman: "O, no; Mr. Smith is of opinion that resolutions lead to argument, and it is quite necessary that the working men should appear to be unanimous." Upon the latter announcement, several Chartists

a violent attack upon the Chartists generally. and Chartist leaders?

pin you to it; produce your proof of the Star's penny postage has given Chartism a shove behind. "loudest plaudits" of Nightingale, or wear your name | which has nearly sent it up " Constitution HILL;" cheerfully as "Young Liar of the North." In and now, we defy any designing knave to cut the hand upon the wall, thus " We defy you." The "Young Liar" thus concludes :--

followers on their guard." So say we, "Young Liar!" Publicity is all we pressure from within.

want to crush you to atoms. As a matter of course, the Artful Dodger (Chronicle) and the Golden Sun have taken the article, hody and sleeves, from the "Young Liar"

FROM the letter of the Executive, which we published last week, we fear they have mistaken our brains. mistake responsibility for duty. We object to any object to any fastidiousness in the discharge of an the Upper House; go. drawing names from a hat; but there is a duty which somebody must discharge, and for the discharge of which the Executive is, we think, est qualified. We trust, therefore, that they will call a public meeting for the most convenient and earliest day, to reduce by ballot to the required number the number of persons chosen to sit on the Convention. In the Juvenile Monster's Nursery Thoughts upon in order that we may give timely notice in our

WAIT A WEE.

We are near, very near, the beginning of the end. It is an old and not a bad saying, that "when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window." But, alas! the Whigs make their friends even love by compulsion, for having forced a little "sneaking regard" through the door, they now make their lovers build up their windows for fear of an

Truly, Whig courtship is an odd thing. A rural ruffian forces "lumps of love" upon us, and Frank there we are, like a horse with a cart tied to his earnings might be a most unexceptionable document

We have heard much of the grand effect of pressure from without, and now let us have a trial of the effect of pressure from within.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the proverb, and, in good faith, our kind rulers "Establishment" in general, and the Anglo-Saxon very much resemble some Irish liberal landlords, military, and suppress the disturbance at whatever cost pay high rents for low hovels, by placing them as

'The Whigs, for ten years, have tried the system sons and the peasants; the parsons got a slice of

We hear of nothing now but meeting the ten per

Now, all this works marvellously well for us; men caused alarm and discontent in the minds every poor beggar who has been niched off may be

When Mr. O'CONNOR was defending himself at York, he said that if the reduction on newspaper stamps was not actual repeal of the law of libel, it was, at all events, a virtual extension of license to all Political writers, as they were supposed to write in plain language for a common sense community; to ensure the success of a favourite project. We Committee is, on the very face of the plan, part beginning of Reform. We believe it sincerely; but the misfortune of the times is, that the Whigs always put the horse's head where the horse's tail ought to be. They bring their produce into the world wrong end foremost. Now, if the people had get a cheap press in 1828, the Reform of 1832 would have been substantial, instead of an ideal reform, and instead of repairing the old road, in common with

others, as we should have been engaged in doing, from 1828 to 1832, we are now compelled to fight, single-handed, against the whole community, for a new right of passage. Instead of dragging a light load on a plain, and with help, we are obliged to drag an over-weight, in single harness, up an almost perpendicular hill, and in which we should utterly fail but for the kind assistance of BARING and Company.

bankers, and so forth." Now, while the melan-

utmost importance, and we would not release it to the enslaved operative, nor yet beneficial to the unpaid in utter ignorance of its contents. It will be humane portion of the manufacturers. borne in mind, that many notices proclaimed those postage was reduced to fourpence, our circle of ment." Since the sale, "the humanity-mongers." acquaintance became considerably enlarged; and up. as our neighbour of the Mercury would term them. foot, and dragoons, in twelve months. Sixty pounds | their views, namely :ent parts of the Metropolis, to the meeting. Previous a week would fall far short of paying our present receipts, according to the old rate, and now behold amazing increase of the number of factories since 1834, our paper. It is England, Scotland, Wales, and a neep at a bit of Ireland, at one view. Bradford, and that, during these four years, numbers that did Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, and our nearest work in factories have lost employment altogether; neighbours, are now but a portion of the great Radical world, while formerly they constituted nearly our entire circle. Many will now venture a morals, and has left them no time, such as rationalpenny, even upon chance, and hence we not unfrequently receive two or three reports of the same You call Dr. Wade a Chartist—perhaps you call times three cheersfor their which may be proposed by meeting, written the one in ignorance of the other.

guiling the natives;" hence, the proof that the knowledge was there, if not dammed up with a golden quicksand; and, above all, hence our conviction that an organic change now, with such pioneers, sentinels, and telegraphs, must be a change of measures, and not a mere substitution of one set of puppets for another.

The penny postage is a national tell-tale; a cheap Now, you scape-grace! "how are you off for soan !" discloser of secrets; an alarmist; as Junius says, a hue and cry, which puts the neighbours on their In conclusion, don't forget your assertion : we guard, by announcing the thief's approach." The

> Go it, FRANK; go it, you cripple! Ten per cent. more upon windows, customs, and excise, by all from without, give your friends a squeeze rom the

Mister Baring, the indirect magio of Exchequer strikes, he is nailed for the reckoning. Poor John a known and tried friend of the factory child. has no more-you cannot get at him, directly or indirectly, dead or alive-there is no blood in a turnip, AND PROSPER.

for the benefit of the rich, would be by a tax on

FRANK, be assured, that nature cut you out for a ploughman, but the Devil ran away with the pattern, and Dame Fortune passing by in a frolicksome

REBELLION, SHIP-BURNING, SMUGGLING, AND RIOT, JUSTIFIED & RECOMMENDED BY THE "CHRONICLE."

We give the following treasonable article from the Chronicle of Tuesday last, and we demand the Attorney General's interference :-

" A pamphlet is in circulation, entitled 'Daily Bread.'

which recommends to the industrious poor a new spe-

cies of practical protest against the bread tax, as a likely means of exonerating themselves from its severe and unjust pressure. The scheme proposed is for a penny subscription from so large a number of the working classes, aided by the contributions of those who also suffer from and are opposed to the food monopoly, as may suffice to freight one or more vessels with continental corn or American flour, and bring it into some English port. On its arrival, a distribution amongst the owners to be formally claimed, and if refused, as it of course would be, to proceed to the public destruction of the cargo. Without passing any opinion on this plan, we wish to fix attention on the fact that such a plan is propounded and entertained. " For ought that appears the process would be perfeetly legal. There is no law against the investment of the smallest sums by hungry artizans in the purchase of food from foreigners. The vessel so freighted might again :legally anchor in our ports. The petition of a thousand famishing families for leave to land and eat the food which they had purchased from their small and hard The refusal by the Custom house authorities, or by their masters on reference to them, would also be legal, and we presume inevitable. The right of the proprietary would be unquestionable to throw their cargo overboard, though the billows of Goole harbour, or the waters of the Thames should be whitened with the spoil; or though the execrations of multitudes. witessing the waste while they were pinched with want should be both loud and deep; and if the hungry and augry thousands broke out into violence, it would then become legal to read the Riot Act, call out the or expediency, of any one step of the process, each is

A pamphlet has also been sent to our office transated from the French, by M. THIERS, in which the writer speaks of the anchoring, in several British ports, of a number of small steamers outgoing Executive Committee, of the persons duly freighted with muskets, pieces of ordnance, swords, and accoutrements of all sorts, on their way to America, and let the English people know "that if they can need no explanation. It is the duty of give them up to the nearest authorities." Ah! ah! Secretary the list of all the names put in nomination we were perfectly aware that the moral force for the Executive, to take care that every member Whigs, who set fire to Bristol, Nottingham, and of the society, residing in his locality, shall have an Newcastle, and threatened the King with decapitation, and paraded pictures of the Queen in breeches, would never wait for the legal, peaceable, constitu- to count up the numbers that vote for each canditional redress of their grievances, but that our forbearance would drive them into open rebellion. How very, very, very, disinterested of our contemporary, the Artful Dodger, to risk life and limb, tunity of checking the accuracy of the return, because consequences, for a people who request them not to his own return, and every member, knowing for take the slightest trouble on their behalf. Is this whom he voted, will be able with very little trouble

yet free from the charge of unlawfulness. The propo-

sition is legal, and it is entertained; that is the gist

of the matter, and the fact may perhaps be worth a

We most seriously and strenuously recommend Executive, will, of course, be conducted in prethe article in the Chronicle of Tuesday last to the cisely the same way as that for members of the consideration of our Glasgow friends on Tuesday General Council. next, and we trust that some bold fellow will, in a peaceful and dignified resolution, propose a vote of Provisional Executive be eligible for election censure upon that corrupt Journal, for thus attempt- | Certainly : they are pro tempore, to all intents and ing to jeopardise the peace of the country, in order purposes, the Executive Committee. The Executive and he said, that the Stamp Reduction Act was the trust that our Glasgow correspondent will favour us and parcel of the General Council: every member with an early report of Tuesday's proceedings, and of the present Executive is eligible, therefore, to that such a resolution will be among them. Who, be nominated to take his chance of election on the we ask, could oppose it !

must be the argument of tyrants?

We thought it would come to this at last. But, no, no, Master Dodger; we are not going to have a proceeded with, and that we shall be able next few more hangings of poor men, to carry any hum- week to publish the whole list of nominations for bur measures for the rich ones. Will EASTHOPE the Executive. be one, if we get him a party? Will he lead them on to the righteous work of destroying the cargo! Will he do his own bidding ! If so, let him send as prospectuses for the Whig plundering recruiting service, that we may distribute them among the traitor middle classes.

THE FACTORY QUESTION.

THE mass of incontrovertible evidence collected Again, "out of evil comes good." In 1839, when during the agitation in which the lamented SADLER the Penny Postage was in high favour, Mr. O'Con- and the now cell-bound Oastler were particularly NOR, in addressing the people of Newcastle, said, distinguished, is not erased from the memories of You contemplate great things from the Penny our numerous readers. The horrid system was then Postage; let me tell you what your share will be, unveiled to the eye of the world in all its hideous Just the right to make up almost one million deformity, and the facts then adduced were so annually of a deficit saved to merchants, traders, palpable as even to silence the priests of Moloch themselves. Yet, notwithstanding the almost supercholy tale before us shows that Mr. O'Connon was human exertions of the gentlemen above referred to not far wrong, let us endeavour to eke our share and their coadjutors, maugre the enormous expence at a recent meeting of the "Royal Loyals:"of good, certainly never intended, out of this evil. | unavoidably incurred in the struggle to emancipate Under the old system, then, we devoted about ten the immature slaves of Christian Britain, and in columns weekly to what is called local news, that is, spite of the prayers and demands of the people to to mere matters which happen within the cheap have this stain obliterated from our national characcircle of newspaper acquaintance. Men at a dis- ter, our merciful legislators, at the bidding of the tance would not pay two shillings, and two and six- avaricious proprietors of the "rattle-boxes," cheated pence, for a double letter containing matter of the the people with a law productive of no real benefit than their good; and will avoid, as a pestilence,

The poor factory children were, in the first rejected addresses, the mere post mark furnishing instance, sold by the Irish traiter, O'Connell; and tenant system—in the encouragement of native It was announced that our correspondent with our only knowledge of him. the factory workers generally were subsequently known £150 to be got upon one occasion, never more out being instantly drummed out of the Chartist fearless champion of the Mr. Sydney Smith was to and our refusal as our only apology. When the sold by the law makers, to the "bit of a Parliapoor man's heart, the re- mondsey, and the working on the "penny trumpet" being sounded, our office has have rested on their oars. Trial has been made of been literally a little post-office, as we stated before. It has been "weighed in the balance and sometimes receiving more than a hundred letters by found wanting," and, therefore, the enemies of the a single post, which hundred letters would not monster are again preparing for the combat. We have been written under the old system, and which, wish them God speed, and shall render them every if written, and paid for by us, would break us, horse, assistance in our power, as we fully coincide with ject. (Mr. Lethbridge here entered the meeting and will be to be the second of the second of

"That for the last four years, owing in part to the factory employment has become much more uncertain than it was before this increase of factories took place, numbers more have been put on short time, and ancther portion have been working excessive hours, which has been injurious to their health, destructive to their in Newry had recently held there a Chartist meeting beings should have, for either education or recrea-

"And also that it would conduce to the interest and add to the satisfaction of factory occupiers, as well as Hence, then, the impossibility of ever again factory workers, if the labour performed in factories **was** better distributed than it now is: and that no persons should be allowed to work in factories excessive hours, not longer than ten in any one day."

> It is well known that the present Act for regulating factory labour, is, in numerous cases, evaded and violated; and did it possess any salutary properties, they are rendered inoperative by the cupidity of the employer, and the falsehoods of those parents who have a greater zest for the few pence. called "wages" (!) than they have for the moral, physical, and spiritual welfare of their children.

> We contend that ten hours actual labour per day is as much as human nature can sustain with impunity; and, therefore, we pledge our assistance in the efforts now about to be made.

We hear that a petition is now in the course of signature, in this town, praying for the enactment of a law restricting all persons employed in factories "Our friends of the press will, we hope, give means; nay, why not twenty! it is only a figure. to fifty-eight hours per week. There is no doubt of all the publicity in their power to the doings of Tax our livers as you have taxed our lights-nothing this petition being numerously signed: in fact, we these men, in order to put their deluded like it; for every squeeze you get from the pressure are told that more sheets are required than can at present be supplied, all, or nearly so, being already you. (Hear.) It is headed "Glorious news Decline is filled up.

> Exertions are being made in various other towns, harlequinism is gone. Whoever the wand now to get up similar petitions, by Mr. MARK CHARTREE, To those engaged in the good work we say-Go on

ORGANIZATION :- ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE

THE general Council of the National Charter Association of Great Britain being now elected, it is incumbent on them to take instant measures for bringing into existence the Executive Committee. that the Association may be fully and fairly in operation. These must, by the new plan of organisation, be chosen from the General Council. Wa have had several letters of enquiry as to whether persons were eligible for the Executive Committee, not being members of the General Council. The fourteenth paragraph of the Plan of Organisation answers all these.

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.

"14. That the General Council of the Association shall choose five Members of their own body to sit as an Executive Committee, in manner as hereinfollows: Every Sub-Secretary shall be at liberty to nominate one candidate, on the First Day of February in each year and five persons from among those so nominated shell be elected by all the Members on the First day of March following."

From this it will be seen that every Sub-Secretary is at liberty to nominate one person and no more Member of the General Council, as a fit and proper person to serve on the Executive Committee. The exact form of nomination is given in the Northern Star of the 27th of February, and to save any person the trouble of referring, lest some Sub-Secretaries may not fill their papers, we here give it

To the General Secretary of the National Chartes Association of Great Britain.

(Carpenter, No. 6, Tib-street,

SIR,-I hereby nominate A. B. (blacksmith) 14. High-street, Bath,) a Member of the General Council of the National Charter Assistation of Great Britain, as a fit and proper person to be elected Member of the Executive Committee, on the 1st day of March next.

Manchester.) Member of the General Council, and Sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association of Great Britain." " A list of all the candidates so nominated, shall be

transmitted, per post, by the General Secretary, to every Sub-Secretary, on or before the 10th Day of February; the elections shall be taken on the First day of March following; and the number of votes shall be immediately forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall lay the same before the out-going Executive Committee for examination, and by their order publish within one week of receiving them, the whole of such returns; together with the declaration of the

These directions are so plain that we imagine opportunity of voting for such five persons out of that number, as he may think to be the most eligible date, and make a return thereof to the General Secretary, who will put all these returns together and publish them. Each place will then have an opporact a proof that, without the people, violence alone to ascertain whether the sub-Secretary has made a correct return. The voting for members of the

We have several letters enquiring whether the annual Executive Committee.

We trust that this business will be immediately

THE PETITION CONVENTION.

We have received intimations from almost all parts of the country, of the resolutions of the various bodies and public meetings of the people, cordially concurring in the postponement of the meeting of this body until the 3rd of May. Lack of space prevented the possibility of our inserting the various resolutions, and this general notice of

O'CONNOR AND O'CONNELL

We were aware that the letters of O'Connor to O'Malley, the spread of Chartism in Ireland, and the dread of its just principles by all humbug politicians, must, sooner or later, be met by the Archtraitor; in proof whereof, we give the following bit from the Belfast Vindicator, and also the proceeding

"CHARTISM IN NEWRY.—The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, who is ever solicitous for the welfare of his people, addressed them, on Sunday last, on the evils and dangers of Chartism, and warned them strongly against being seduced into countenancing it. The people, we are convinced, will see the wisdom of attending to advice which can have no other object system which, in England, has brought the working classes to crime and destitution. If the poor man would not be deceived and disappointed, let him look for relief in the reformation of the landlore manufacture-in temperance-in repeal-in a word let him look for it where it is to be found, but let him not put his trust in a system which has filled the jails of England with prisoners, and the poor-houses with paupers."

So much for the Vindicator. Now for Dan :-Mr. O'CONNELL again said-Mr. Ray has stated that the next business in order is to bring forward the report of the committee, on a plan for the security of the land lords, and the safety of the tenantry of Ireland, but be fore I enter into that I wish to allude to another subreceived with loud cheers. When the cheering had subsided, Mr. O'Connell resumed.) When we were so agreeably interrupted by the entrance of Lethbridge, 1 was stating that there was a subject which I wished w bring before the Association previous to submitting to you the report of the committee in reference to the landlords and tenantry of Ireland. I read, I must confess, with great feelings of pain, a paragraph which appeared in the Newry Examiner, and which was copied into some of the Dublin papers, stating that some persons that borrowing the designation of Chartists there had been a meeting of the trades of that town to establish Chartism there. If ever there was a period at which it was necessary for the people of Ireland to keep perfeetly clear of any connexion with Chartism this is the period. They advecate force and violence. The means ve advocate are different from theirs. We advocate the use of moral force alone, and the concentration of the opinion of the entire nation. (Hear, hear.) It may be held out by them, as a pretence, that they are averse to violence (and many of the Chartists, I admit, are not involved in the criminality of their leaders); but the dectrine of their leaders is to have recourse to the torch and the dagger, and, by the adoption of such means, they have not only involved their followers in violation of the law, but they have incurred the effects of its violation; they have incurred imprisonment and other punishments. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear, We cannot overlook for one moment this attempt to sow disunion among the Repealers of Ireland by the introduction of Chartism amongst them; and I would remind them that when an attempt was before made introduce Chartism into Dungarvan, the men of Dun garvan rejected it, and they not only rejected it, bei published the letter of the English Chartist, solicities their co-operation. In that letter, the English Chartis calls bimself a stern Republican. Now, we are no republicans we are opposed to republicanism; we as satisfied with a monarchy, and we love and revere the monarch that is placed over us, whom may Ged bless and preserve! (Loud cheers.) We get here, sometimes, our own amusement, Feargus O'Connor's paper, Northern Star, and I shall read an extract from it is and fall of the humbug empire, and rise of Chartism Ireland:"-" In Dublin, Newry, Drogheda, Loughers (where, I would wish to know, is Lougheres?) and many other parts of Ireland, the infant Chartism being adopted and fondly nourished by the sober and new-born Irish. (The infant Chartism! I wish you's recollect that phrase.) We give the following letts from a most respectable person in Loughcrea to a lad

in Sunderland to invigor to the minds of our English in Sminer was a shall read the letter for and Scotch brethren." Now I shall read the letter for and result in the invigorate the minds of their English and The honourable gentleman then read the following letter and extract from the Northern Star: " Loughcres, March 9th, 1841. " Madam, - Your letter came duly to hand, and, in ray, I beg to inform you that the Northern Slar newspur somes to me regularly every Saturday. With responsible to the cause as the people in the ben of Lougherea. I assure you the Irish, at least his living in this neighbourhood, were quite blind-

my, that they have imbibed those principles, all the Win in England would not put them down. " I am, Madam, " Your obedient servant,

" BERNARD M'DONALD." "There, good Chartists, is a present for you, better incide requires to make him a Chartist is a know-

After reading these extracts, the Hon. Gentleman preceded to say—There is no such town as Lougherea. Will any person tell me where the town of Loughcrea it! I have been looking over the map, and I can no

Sanday night Mr. O'CONNELL—They are very badly employed on from Lougheres, and signed Bernard M'Donald. I We must also inquire who the lady in Sunderland isperlass it is Feargus himself. (Langhter.) Goldenperson in England, this Association might his hes been speken of as the place where the be made exceedingly useful under proper Manage-Christi meet—it is there the Occangemen used to mentioned (Hear hear)

First Voice—No; I mean the Chartists. They meet

A second Voice—Perhaps he means the Repeal meetby the was held yesterday in Golden-lane. YL OCONNELL - You don't know the house! Perthen, it must be the poorest and most miserable disply in the world. There is no honest tradesman in Debin but must know there is a great deal to be lost, and nothing to be gained, by associating with such mer The following is the concluding paragraph in the tricle in the Star : - " Glorious Ireland-she is swite At this hour of she day the Irish must be grat sluggards if they are not awake. Glorious Ireland, she is awake! No more of our young, and beatifel, and virtuous Queen, and the finest ministry that Ireland ever saw! Humbug in Ireland is-glory be to 6d, and thanks, eternal thanks, to virtuous Father Maries dying of consumption." There is the kind of grides with which the unfortunate English Char-Est are fed by those men-by Feargus O Connor and men of that kind-and this is the system they want to impoince into Ireland. But we will discover who met in Golden-lane. We shall take means that no mber or honest man will belong to the body. (Hear.) Auto Newry, we are bound to take some steps with regard to it, for it is an authenticated fact, that some Crutists are endeavouring to get together a meeting of the trades of Newry, for the purpose of establishing Carism there. It is my duty to warn them against meh a connexion, and I now tell them that if they enter into any correspondence with the Chartists of Excland, they are guilty of an offence punishable with transportation (Hear.) In the next place, they involve themselves in any guilt the English Chartists incur. For instance, it is a matter of public notoriety, and of a public trial, that the Chartists of Wales attacked the town of Newport, with Frost at their head—and that Williams were transported for the offence. Now, if any man in Ireland were in correspondence at the time with the Chartisti of Wales, he would be guilty of the same treason that they were, and might be tried here for the offence committed by them, and exemid It is not necessary for a man to be present at a tritorous assemblage to constitute guilt-if he corresponds with those who are guilty of treason, he is an accessories are considered as guilty as the principals, and might be pumixed accordingly. (Hear, hear.) I like to may little of myself, but it was impossible for any man to read the written in Feargus O'Connor's paper before I went to Leeds, without having the impression made on his mind that it was his wish that that visit should prove dangerous to me; and I think I am not exaggerating when I say that his wish was, that they should put me to death. Loud cries of "hear, hear." I am not exagerating when I say that I wish the people saw those papers, and they would have no doubt respecting his object. And then he fills his paper with the most hdicrons lies about himself, as well as about others. He is a man who has a newspaper to enable him to praise himself, and he does well, for nobody else will praise him. (Langhter.) He should have gone without traise otherwise. When the Ribbonmen were in the babit of frequenting public-houses, and adopting the rights to be used amongst them, and taking their caths of secresy, I over and over again, in this room, cautioned them against such illegal practices, and or later betray them. My words have come to pass: they have been betrayed, and have been punished for their richtion of the law. I now caution the people of Ireland against forming any connexion with the Charinto, for the moment they are guilty of a violation of the law they will be betrayed by them and punished, and their wretched wives and children will be left to bewail the melancholy fate they will bring upon themmires (Cheers.) I trust it is not true that there is my body of Chartists in this country; but there are, I mov, strong efforts making to prevent the effect of the movement in favour of Irish manufacture. In the ini place, workmen are coming from England to keep down the wages here. My object in supporting the hish manufacture movement is, to increase the wages of the operative, and those men are coming from Engand just as we are adopting measures to enable us to aise their wages. I hope, however, that they will all join in discountenancing interlopers. I trust, by-and-by, we will have employment for them; but, until that isppens, they ough: not to be encouraged to come over here to run down the wages of our own operatives. Hear.) The operatives of one trade in England (the in trade made a sum of £50 and sent it over to procure strike of the workmen to prevent the manufacture tovement from going on in this country, and to mable them to keep the business in the hands I' the English labourers want to get rid of Irish com-Ptinion, let them assist us in getting Repeal, and then he lrish labourers will come home. I come back to Chartism again. There is no danger, I am sure, of the presd of Chartism in Ireland, except the Protestant peratives take it up on the Orange plan. As for the Stholies, they will get good advice from every quarter, both lay and clerical; and if they have been induced b join it, we will soon separate them from the filthiless of physical-force Chartism. What have the Chartists to offer in support of their doctrines? They by they are for Universal Suffrage. They say that THY PERSON of the age of twenty-one years should have John A. Lawson.—We have not forgotten them. That is my opinion. The Chartists do not EDWARD VINER. - Thanks. to beyond me in that Localise each man, and my GRACCHUS. - We have not received his Chartist Cate-Pinion is, and I stated it on oath before a Committee of the House of Lords, that it was my opinion, that

Mr. SIEELE, in seconding the resolution, said he was decisively under the impression that the death of Comell was the object of Peargus O'Connor, in his riscreant address to the Chartists, and published in is paper, and from a conversation which he (Mr. S.) ad with some Irish tradesmen resident at Leeds, that Then O'Connell was going into town in the evening, an Alderman Stansfeld's house to the public dinner, Mr. Steele) thought it his duty to put the Liberaor sens into his hands, as he had done at Beliast, There the strocious rabble of the Orangemen had showered stones into O'Connell's drawing-Hurrah for Chartism in Ireland! We don't think

men man should have a vote who was localised. I am

by the Ballot, as well as the Chartists. I am for elec-

and districts, as well as the Chartists. I am not for

Annal Parliaments, as the Chartists are, but 1 am for

liencial Parliaments; and I would not quarrel with

my person about the difference; and on getting Repeal

We mail take Triennial Parliaments as the basis for

he constitution of the Irish Parliament. (Hear, and

ters, I am for Household Suffrage as well as the

Charists, and not only where a man occupies a house,

but where he lodges permanently in a house, I think he

hould have a vote. Hear, hear., So that in every

measure which the Chartists advocate for the extension

liberty, their principles are in accordance with mine and those of this association: but they go further—

bet are for the use of physical force and violence, and

are opposed to that (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Smileman concluded by moving that an address be repared to the people of Newry, cautioning them

Pinst connecting themselves with Chartism.

Dan derives much "amusement" from reading the mining of the Star. Nothing but its increasing extension, and the spread of its doctrines, could have forced even the mention of the poisonous ing's name, by Master Dan. Now we are all right. Chartism goes a-head in person i

Now, then, for Mr. O'Connell's satisfaction, we are, in our possession, the letter of Bernard MDonald, of Loughrea; we put a C in the word, by make, and the old fool thinks that the people will blinded by his artful folly of commenting upon a eretypographical error. If our "dear Ray," or the Pacificator General," Mr. Steel, will direct his Irish hend, at Leeds, to call at our office, he shall C the Pergue, but Mary.

So then the poor Chartists are to be put down in William Russell recommends every individual to forthcoming Charlist Rectings. the spy-system can no longer be kept secret; our reland by the police! Shame! O'Connell and William Russell recommends every individual to histories must one day be known, and when known Ireland by the police! Shame! O'Connell, shame We throw back the lie in your teeth, relating to

the opposition of the English trades to the success of Irish manufactuers. Just one word to Mr. Steel. We believe he is pur comes to me regularly overy much if the En- a fighting man, and we offer him a bet of a ten pound

note that, if he says to O'Connor's face what he has, coward-like, said behind his back, that Feargus his living in this neighbourness, that Feargus O'Connor will know what to say to him, just as mil circulated the Northern Star among them, and well as he knows what to say to him, just as call the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy nicknames.

Since the above was written, we have received the Dublin Monitor of Tuesday; and we perceive that "There, good chartists, and proceed that the filed our paper with news of English and Chartism sticks to the stomach of the heary old that if we hilled but place. There's new ground, and traitor like an emetic. It is a bitter pill for him! south Charles triangles and that every man loving But he has discovered an antidote most rich and justice requires which the state of its equal, just, Christian, peaceful, and pure kindly in the "new move." At his "Royal Loval" meeting of Tuesday.

" Mr. O'Connell would take the opportunity from that spot of calling upon his countrymen in England totally to avoid any connexion with the is I have been looking over the map, and I can no is I have been looking over the map, and I can no Chartists. Their advocacy of Repeal would tend Chartism in Dublin. I want to know where there of Chartism in Dublin?

A voice—In Golden-lane. They meet there every the control of the control hear.) He understood that there was an Association the Subtath night, and I wish we could find out where about being formed, at the head of which were the Should meet the police will soon find them out, for those Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Cleave—three of as good they are persons always sell one another. This letter is dated men as were in the community—having for its object HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE and SHORTENING THE DURATION Tish we could learn who Bernard M'Donald is, and OF PARLIAMENT, and PERFECTLY UNCONNECTED WITH FEARGUS and his wild associates; and instead of impeding reform in England, this Association might

Now, then, is the cat out out of the bag? Are the "New Move" men satisfied with their distinin Golden-lane every Sunday night, but I do not know guished and consistent patron? and what say the people to the connection !!

be raised?!!

MK. O'CONNOR has requested us to apologise for his apparent neglect in not replying to many letters: been ordered to abstain from both reading and writing as much as possible. WILLIAM THOM has sent us a sonnet, which we are

greatly desirous to admire, but cannot read it. LICINIUS STOLO.—We have not room this week.

WILLIAM PARRY.—We never see the Staffordshire mouth. It appeared that the prisoner had the fustian

of the Northern Star being a Tory is a fool. VERITAS.—We have no room this week. He shall hear from us by private letter.

being inserted. He will see it in our present number.

RICHARD EDWARDS thinks that "if the Charter was of William Lawson, of Great Cifton. Pleaded

a frame by those who could afford it, thousands too; the Charter cannot be too well circulated, or in too many forms.

WEST Bristol.—There is no such officer in the National Charter Association as Steward. ILL ROBERT MAYOU, late of Coventry and Manchester, favour Edward Clayton, of Huddersfield, with his address.

Co-operation.—The address to the working men of much too long for our columns. If the parties will send a shorter one it shall be attended to. CHARTISM CAXTON is anxious to see a Chartist penny journal in Birmingham, with a circulation of

two or three thousand a week. WANDERING CHARTIST .- Our space is full.

BRUTUS .- We have not room. D. W.—Our space is full.

"THE PATRIOT'S GRAVE."—Declined. mid that some of their own companions would sooner WM. Lovett.-His letter was intended for insertion, but shut out for lack of room. It shull appear

> in our next. ERBATUM. - In our last, the address of Mr. P. Sharrocks was given " 70, Gin-street," instead of Gun-

> COSMOPOLITE—We see no good end to be answered by our interference in the matters to which he alludes. O. NUNEATON-His letter was not received in time to be answered last week. A room may be opened in a private hours for a reading meeting on a Sunday evening, and the parties may collect subscriptions for costs, candles, &c. without any license. It is per-

> MR. T. B SMITH, news-agent, Lecds, a teetotaller of four years standing, and a stanch Reformer for nine years; Mr. Henry Jones, hatter, Salthouselane, Hull, a teetotaller five years, and a Radical all his life; Mr J. Bolinbroke, last-maker, Hull, years standing, desire their names to the Tempe-

rance Address. use of the "ticket."

for "the devil;" not good enough for the public: we have consigned it to purgatory. GREEN. - We cannot interfere in any squabbles.

its insertion. MII-EXTRAVAGANCE either takes us for a fool, or is that, or worse than that, himself. WILLIAM BRILBY will perceive that we have an swered him elsewhere.

W. M'LEOD.—We have no room for his letter.

chism, that we know of. JAMES O'HARA must stand over. BRADFORD. - We do not think it expedient to comply

with the request of a meeting extraordinary of delegates. There seems to be a good deal of personal feeling in the report sent to us for inser-tion, that we think should be repressed. THOMAS WOOD, DUBLIN.—Thanks for his letter: the facts contained in it shall not be lost sight of.

CONSTANT READER OF THE STAR recommends, for the insuring of numerous signatures to the National Petition, that every town should be prorided with its own Missionary, to be called a Home Missionary;" very large towns and cities should be provided with two or three, as the extent of their labour might suggest. It should be the duty of these Missionaries to go from Let them at the same time point out, and explain the People's Charter, as being a safe and effectual remedy for removing our present distress. and of that we shall have such a "national petition" as

was never before presented to the British Govern-JOSEPH GERALD WAGSTAFFE. - We have no room.

GRORGE STYLES writes us that the Christian Chartist quarter £77 13s. 93d. Of this sum £8 has been given to the families of the incarcerated, exiled, and deceased Chartists; £7 7s. to the delegation to Leeds; £3 to the Missionary of the Church. A sum (not calculated) has been devoted to the gratuitous education of 50 youths in grammar and reading. The remainder (with the exception of £18 still on hand, after clearing all expences,) has been devoted to the spread of "Christian Knowledge and Tectotal Chartism." He adds:-" Let us go on in the spirit of Christian emulation; let our motto be in the spirit of the Spartan's epitaph: 'He was noble, but Sparta had many a nobler son than he.'" very cordially respond to Mr. Style's sentiment.

A LETTER was sent from this office last week to Morreceived, will thank him for an immediate an-all the members, after which the company broke up in decorum and sobriety.

"Thanks to the printing press, and the rapid spread of knowledge amongst the masses, the operation of

go every Monday morning to the Post-Office with a petition directed for some member of Parliament, taking care that both ends of the petition may be open, that it may go free of pestage; and to continue the practice of thus petitioning individually every week until the end of the present session. It would doubtless be one mode of should be universal, and perseveringly per- seven o'clock. sisted in.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION FUND.

_	£	· s.	d.
From Milnrow	0	4	0
the Aberdeen Charter Association	1	0	0
- a Leeds friend	ō	1	ð
- a few Chartists at Bury	ō	3	0
- Edinburgh, per W. Rankin	í	Õ	0
- Whitby, per G. Wilcox	ō	3	ā
- the Working Men at Caird and Co's,		•	•
Carren a b		15	10
the Working Men at Mr. M'Millan's,		10	10
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the working Men at Mr. Steel's, car-		14	0
nonton Channel	٠ ـ	_	_
penter, Greenock		9	0
1		0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
- Trowbridge National Charter Associa-	•		
tion, per J. Moore	. 0	10	•
Mr. Hipwood, near Devizes	. 0	3	0
- the O'Connor Radical Association,	,		
meeting at the Labour and Health,			
Halifax	. 1	0	0
A. Z., of Hull		4	•
FOR MRS. CLAYTON.			
From London, per Mr. Cleave :-			
R. P 0 1 0			i
Left at the Office 0 17	1		
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### Local and General Entelligence.

CHARTISTS.

CARLISLE.—CUMBERLAND EASTER SESSIONS.-WE OCCURRED.—1 on don't know the nouse: Per-big it is outside a house they meet. If they do meet to be be the people see for what and for whom mouth. The attendance of magistrates was numer-These sessions took place on Tuesday last, at Cockerthe "Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty Pounds," are to Stubbs, 26, and James O'Neil, 16, were charged in the Chartist-room, lately the Range of the Principal cases:—Charles Brice, 21, John Stubbs, 26, and James O'Neil, 16, were charged in the Chartist-room, lately the Range of the Principal cases:—Charles Brice, 21, John Stubbs, 26, and James O'Neil, 16, were charged in the Chartist-room, lately the Range of the Principal cases:—Charles Brice, 21, John Stubbs, 26, and James O'Neil, 16, were charged in the Chartist-room, lately the Range of the Principal cases:—Charles Brice, 21, John Stubbs, 26, and James O'Neil, 16, were charged in the Chartist-room, lately the Range of the Principal cases. with having feloniously stolen several pieces of To Beaders and Correspondents. printed calico from Cummersdale print-field, the property of Hugh M'Alpine and Co. The older prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to seven years' transportation. O'Neil was tried and acquitted. Elizabeth Milburn, aged 28, was charged with stealing a quantity of prin ed cotton from the the fact is, that his sight has become so much impaired that it is painful to write; and he has Edward Flinn, aged 25, was indicted for stealing a of Bradford, are expected to attend. wooden box, containing some mathematical instruments, &c.—Guilty. Sentence to six months' im-prisonment with hard labour.—Hugh Britton, aged 30, was charged with having stolen one piece of fus- BALANCE SHEET OF THE WHITE CONDUIT Examiner. The man who talked of the Editor in question in his possession previous to the robbery. The Jury at once acquitted the prisoner. John Donelly, aged 56, was indicted for having in his possession eighty-one pieces of counterfeit coin, resembling shillings, well knowing them to be base. AMES JACK.—We are very sorry that the advertise-ment of the National Petition Committee was Guilty; twelve months' imprisonment with hard some way or other mislaid last week, instead of labour, six weeks' solitary confinement.—Thomas printed on a large sheet similar to that given guilty. The prisoner was also found guilty of a with the London Dispatch when the Convention second charge. To be imprisoned eight calendar sat, and sold at a penny each, it would be of months, four weeks solitary confinement.—Allan real utility to the national movement. Thou Latimer, aged 14, William Graut, 17, Henry Gibson, sands of Chartists have never read or seen the 17, and William Furness, 16, charged with having Charter, and thousands of our enemies know entered the dwelling-house of Henry Graham, at nothing of it. If it was printed in this form, it Low Durranhill, and stealing therefrom one pair of would be a family document in every Chartist's leather shoes, a china pipe, one earthenware cup duelling; all would read, and, by being suitable for placing on the wall of an apartment, or in guilty. Grant to be transported for ten years; Latimer twelve months' imprisonment, with hard of our enemies by ignorance, would have an about Gibson nine months, and Furness six opportunity of reading our principles for themmonths.—Michael Coulon, aged 22, and Isabella selves, and reflecting upon them." We think so Coulon, charged with having stolen from the shop of

Henry Whitely, in Scotch-street, Carlisle, six silk and worsted handkerchiefs. Six months hard labour. Michael Hain, aged 40, charged with having stolen one bed tick, the property of Daniel M'Mullan, Botchergate, Carlisle. Sentence, three months' imprisonment with hard labour-two weeks' solitary confinement. John Huddart, aged 40, charged with having stolen £5 12s., the property of Joseph May-pop, of Broughton. Sentence, six calendar months the City of Durham; and to the enslaved and overworked pitmen of the surrounding collieries, son was placed in the dock, under two indictments, icas received too late for notice last week. It is charged with stealing a fustian jacket, and a quantity of oatmeal. Sentence, six month's imprisonment-four weeks' solitary confinement. This ended the criminal business.

Anti-Corn Law Association .- This body has published a petition for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, which is now in the course of signature. We are not aware whether the same expensive means are being adopted for getting signatures as was done on a former occasion; but of one thing we are certain, that without such means the number of signatures will be very limited.

BIRMINGHAM .- TEMPERANCE PROCESSION. -A large body of respectably dressed men and women belonging to the various Temperance Societies of Birmingham and its vicinity, walked in procession through the main streets of the town on Easter Monday. They were accompanied by several bands of music, in military uniform, and made an imposing appearance. The most striking part was a waggon decked with evergreens, in which was placed a lamb and several children in representation of shepherds and shepherdesses. The procession was closed by several respectable carriages occupied by their respective owners.

SUNDERLAND. -- MECHANICS' INSTITUTE Concert.-On Tuesday evening, a popular concert a teeto: aller four years, and a Radical nine was given in the Assembly Rooms, under the direcyears; Mr. Joseph Scholy, tailor, Hull, a teeto- tion of the Committee of this really useful institution. taller three years, and a Radical of twenty two | The attendance was excellent, the terms of admission being such as to admit working men, their wives and sweethearts, and the performance was such as C.-We thank him for the "tract," but cannot to show that the people have now the capacity to notice it. He is not, of course, surprised at being appreciate those splendid compositions which in refused admission to the ticket show-that is the times past formed one of the peculiar and exclusive palatable to his inspectors, which were accordingly enjoyments of the higher classes, as they are called. the English manufacturers. Hear, hear. Don Juan, Junior.—His poetry is a little too good This institution is really entitled to be called a Mechanics' Institute; unlike many that usurp the title, it contains in the library the most thoroughgoing political and social works, and in the news DAILY BREAD .- We have received a long letter from room, the Star, the Dundee Chronicle, Chartist Cirthe author of this pomphlet, a member of the cular, New Moral World, &c. which in ninety-nine anti-Corn Law League. We have not room for out of one hundred of these Mechanics' Institutes torture, and immediately put upon the wheel. My cluded. But the times are changing—the "day is find to be uniformly the case, whether from increased coming."

BIRMINGHAM .- THE PEOPLE'S HALL OF Science.—A procession was got up on Easter several attempts, I left the greatest part of my por-Monday for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the People's Hall. Several trades and friendly societies took part in the proceedings. Col. Thompson was selected to lay the stone; after which, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Collins, which, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Collins, of bread swallowed. At dinner could eat nothing. My every means to crush me; having succeeded in their Finding themselves thus secured, they betook them-Gallant Colonel, which took place at the Golden Lion, Aston-street, at which about forty-five persons attended. The usual toasts and sentiments were proposed and responded to, and the company separated at eleven o'clock.

ELICTION OF CHURCHWARDENS .- A meeting was being endured. held at the Town-hall on Tuesday last, for the pur-Martin, Chartist missionary, in an energetic and hours.

ROCHDALE .- ORDER OF ROYAL ARTISTS .-On Easter Monday, the anniversary of one of the it difficult to keep my position upon the mill. Sufferestablishing permanent prosperity. Now, let this plan be carried out as if ought to be, in every city, town, village, and hamlet in the United Kingdom, and then I will venture to say United Kingdom, and then I will venture to say of fifty members, together with their wives and the long of the mill. Suffering very severe. Weakness increasing fast house of Mr. James Butterworth, sign of the Tanner's Arms, James's-street, Rochdale, when upwards of fifty members, together with their wives and their wives and the control of th sweethearts, sat down to a most excellent dinner.

TRA PARTY.-A tea party took place on Good Friday, in the Athenæum, which was got up by a other persons, in scraping the brick walls, and limenumber of the members of the Mechanics' Institute. washing the prison, which, although confessedly have The object was to discuss the propriety of having labour, yet I both eat and slept well after it, and find Church in Birmingham has received during the a polytechnic exhibition, made up of works of art. that I can do as much work, to the full, as any of my About 140 males and females took tea.

HAWORTH.-ANCIENT FORESTRY.-On Easter Monday, the members of the Mount Ararat Court ment of punishment so barbarous as to render its use of the Ancient Order of Foresters, celebrated their disgraceful to a Christian country, or that my frame is tenth anniversary, in their Court Room, West Lane, so peculiarly constituted as to render that a torture to Haworth, when nearly seventy of its members sat me which is only hard labour to others. down to a most excellent dinner, in the good old "It must be obvious to all, who may learn the fact. English style, consisting of roast beef and plum that my apprehension of a fatal termination being put pudding, which was provided by a committee of to my life by the operation of the mill is anything but management, and well cooked by their wives, which imaginary, as it is impossible for any human being to reflected on them the highest credit, and gave great survive many weeks such torture as I have above but satisfaction to the members. Amongst other things that passed at the meeting was, "That the Court that I could have been able to have kept hold on the Room be lent for lecturing in to all parties, whether mill many days longer, a fall from which most likely religious, moral, scientific, political, or any other would cause a fractured skull, or a broken limb; and the greatest good humour till ten o'clock, when on the mill, that such an event has ceased to be a matgan William, George Town, Merthyr. If it was supper was announced, and partaken of by nearly ter of apprehension or alarm. in decorum and sobriety.

in due order. WATERLOO TOWN .- On Sunday next, Mr. Wall will lecture at the Bricklayers' Arms, Cheshire-street, Waanneying the enemy, but to make it effective it terloo Town, on the funding system, to commence at

> EAST LONDON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION .- Mr. Edward Pickersgill gave notice of motion for next Sunday evening's discussion, on "the best and easiest means of obtaining the People's Charter."

MERTHYR TYDVIL (GLAMORGANSHIRE) .- A discussion will take place at the Working Men's Association Room. The question to be discussed-" What are In six or seven months O'Connor, of himself a host the reasons that the middle classes will not join with the working classes in their desire for Reform?" It is if God in his infinite mercy spares me to see the also proposed that a short explanation of the globe, in expiry of this imprisonment, in two years another Welsh, be given for the benefit of the members.

BELPER.—Mr. Bairstow, the Chartist lecturer, will lecture at the following places in the ensuing week:-Holbrook, on Monday, April 19th; Alfreton, Tuesday, 20th; Swanwick, Wednesday, 21st; Heage, Thursday, 22nd; Belper, Friday, 23rd; and Milford, Saturday,

A delegate meeting will be held at Belper, on Sunday, 25th April, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the

LAMBETH.—A dissussion will take place "on the merits of the new plan of organisation," at 54, Wellerrow, Duke-street, Waterloo-road.

LEICESTER.—The 'Chartist discussion section' meets to-night (Saturday), in the room at All Saints' Open. Mr. Cooper preaches in the same rooms on Sunday evening. The general financial business of the society will be transacted on Monday evening. The Chartist teetotal section' meets on Tuesday evening; and the 'Chartist musical section' meets on Wednesday evening.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binns Will lecture at the Life-boat House; and, in the evening, Mr. Williams in the Co-operative Hall.

DURHAM.-Mr. Deegan will lecture here on Monday evening, at Mr. Bradford's.

SOWERBY.-Mr. John Arran, the West-Riding Lecturer. will deliver a lecture in the Council-room, Sowerby, on Sunday week, at ten o'clock in the morn-

STROUDWATER.—Public meetings are to be holden in the Chartist-room, lately the Ranter's Chapel, at half-past six in the evening of Saturday the 24th inst. to petition Parliament for the release of political prition. Mr. Vincent lectures on the 25th.

SILDSED, NEAR KEIGHLEY .- A public meeting is to be holden here on the 26th, to adopt the National

LONDON AND SURREY MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CON-

ENTION.						
	RE	CEIVEI	),	£.	8.	d.
Marylebone		•••	•••	0	16	8
City of London	1	•••	•••	0		0
Bermondsey		•••	•••	0	4	0
Walworth	•••	•••	•••	0	6	0
Lambeth	•••	••	•••	0	10	0
Globe Fields	•••	•••	•••	0	3	0
City of Westm	inst	er		0	5	0
Tower Hamlet	8	•••	***	0	10	0
St. Pancras	•••	•••	•••	0	11	0
Bloomsbury		•••	• • •	0	2	0
Kensington	•••	•••	•••	Ó	u	6
Wandsworth		***		Ó		Ö
Finsbury		•••	•••	Ö	6	0
Westminster	•••	•••	•••	0	8	0
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Rent of Room		•••	•••	3	3	0
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Advertisment	in	Star,	post			
order, &c.		•••		0	1	10
Six Boardmen	at S	2s. 6d.		0	15	0
Bill Sticker	•••	•••	•••	0	5	0
				5	12	4
Balance to ber bers	etur 	ned to r	nem-	2	9	4
				-8	1	8

#### THE WELSH VICTIMS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-I beg through the medium of the Star to inform the friends at Pontypool, Wales, that I have received their petition, signed by 3,186 persons, on behalf of Frost, Williams and Jones. It came too the Petition Convention as soon as they assemble, or

with their political as soon the Petition Convention as soon the Petition Convention as soon to the Petition Convention Conven London, April 12th, 1841.

UNMITIGATED WHIG APATHY AND CRUELTY.

Children of the sun! with whom revenge is virtue. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The following extract from a letter just received from Mr. Robert Peddie, will be read with painful interest. His letter was delayed a few days behind the usual time, from some "scraps of poetry" which it contained, in praise of "the people's cause," something similar to the Marselloise Hymn, not being

obliterated before it was allowed to pass. I remain, respectfully,

A WEEK'S DIARY ON THE TREADMILL

"On Monday, the 22nd of February, after dinner, 1 was examined by the surgeon, and reported fit for would, by middle class committees, be rigidly ex- sufferings were still more intense than before, which I weakness or other causes I know not. That same night, after labour, I was so exhausted, that after ridge untasted-bread I could eat none-passed a

sleepless and painful night. "Tuesday morning, so stiff and wearled, that it was with difficulty I got my clothes put on. At breakfast tried to est; but could not succeed in getting one ounce suffering upon the mill intense. Having eat nothing first attempt, and finding it far short of the accomall day, and being alarmed for fear of injury to my system from want of food, forced myself to swallow some porridge, and after repeated trials succeeded. The consequence was I sickened, and passed one of the most feverish and distressing nights that ever human

" Wednesday morning, could eat nothing. At dinner pose of electing churchwardens for the ensuing the same. At night, after some hour's rest, managed year; Mr. Alderman Weston was called to the to eat a small loaf of bread and some milk—passed a same altar, at which, from my childhood, I had wor- accompanied home to their anxious and inquiring chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. William very restless and painful night; but slept about two shipped my God. Yes, I was denounced, together parents.

eloquent manner. In the course of his speech, Mr. | "Thursday morning, very weak. My suffering on Martin showed up the villany of the Church estab- the mill increased in intensity. At breakfast eat a few If the desire to see God's creation happy, be tinged lishment; for which he was hissed by the Tories and | mouthsful of bread—at dinner the sight of food loathloudly cheered by the Chartists. The meeting was some-sick-at supper could eat nothing-slept that

"Saturday, the same. No return of appetite. Find

Sunday morning, very unwell. Eat no breakfast. gent of my own order. porridge. "On Monday morning felt rather better from the

Sunday's rest, &c. Employed, with about a dozen washing the prison, which, although confessedly hard fellow slaves, from which fact one of two things is cruelly evident, that either the treadmill is an instru-

cannot fail to produce in the public mind a re-action COVENTRY.—Mr. Martin will attend at Coventry on unfavourable to our persecutors. Indeed, I am of Monday next, the 19th of April, and visit other towns opinion, that already a considerable portion of public notice and sympathy is obtained for us and our sufferings, that, as time rolls on, will increase, and the Government itself has provided the means of all others the best adapted, of keeping the public mind once directed to our case to be agitated for years. Martin, a man of talent and personal bravery, with others, is now at liberty; and it is likely that he will exert himself to make the case of his fellow sufferers known-in a few months more Vincent (already) and others, all men of talent, will be freed from bondage—the agitation, in the common course of things, will roll on, and, I doubt not, will, like the snow-ball, increase as it goes and a multitude of more will be added to the list : and humble instrument will be added to the number. And thus has the Government provided for three years agitation, by the end of which I give them leave to House, Bride-lane, Mr. Mills in the chair. It was seckon the profit, and by which time, I doubt not, every highland glen, lowland valley, hamlet, town, city, and village, in our native land, will ring with the story of our woes and wrongs.

" ROBERT PEDDIE." "Beverley House of Correction,

20th of March, 1841."

TO THE WORKING MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN MY FRIENDS.—During a long protracted illness through the winter, it has afforded me peculiar pleasure to read in the columns of your own Journal—the Northern Star, the records of your victories over the Household Suffrageists at Leeds, and the Leaguers in London. I have also been highly gratified at the reports of the triumphal receptions which you have given to those champions of your cause who have suffered

n your service. With respect to Martin, there is little doubt that an action would lie against the Governor of the prison for putting him on the treadmill, and for every hour he was confined in the dark hole for refusing to comply with this unjust demand, as though a particular Act of Parliament gave power to the magistrates to put certain prisoners to hard labour, though not sentenced to the same; yet it is clear the intention of the Act contemplated only such hard labour as would be of a remunerating character, which it would be incumbent on the Governor to shew that the labour of the treadmili was.

I rejoice to learn that Carrier is at length off the treadmill. I trust, through your exertions, Peddie also will be soon delivered from this inhuman torture. It soners, and to elect a Delegate to the Petition Conven. will be to the lasting disgrace of the present Ministry, that the future biographer of the "poet, Peddie," will have to record that he suffered worse treatment at Beverley, under a Whig Government, than the "poet,

Montgomery," did at Sheffield, or the "poet, Leigh Hunt," in London, from a Tory Administration. It is most gratifying to find that O'Brien is not forgotten by you, and that a fund is raising to purchase and present him with a printing press and type. This is as it should be and is due to him by the people, in grateful remembrance of the editor of the Poor Man's Guardian.

And now, what is to be done for O'Connor? The position which he occupies, and his unwillingness to accept anything of a pecuniary character from the people, might render it difficult to mark your sense of his services in an especial manner. Might not, however, a fund be raised, to be called "The O'Connor Fund," with a view to boar his expenses in getting into Parliament? That is the place for him: for while he is one who would never shrink from meeting you in your popular assemblies, his presence in Parliament with intent to murder him. The prosecutor's head would quell the enemies of the people, and in five years bore marks of violent beating, although the assault would, I have little doubt, make the House too hot for was committed more than a week ago; and he apsome of the officials. Persevering in purpose, and ready peared altogether in a very weak state. He deposed in mental resources, he would know how to fight the that between one and two o'clock on the morning forms of the House against its votes; and, Fabius of Tuesday, the 6th instant, while on duty at like, would even win the victory cunctando, by delay- Hounslow, he found the prisoner in the act of robing all other business till the people's rights are con-

Such a fund would enable each of you to mark the high sense you have of his past services and sufferings, and would do honour to him, while it would really benefit yourselves.

Dear fellow-countrymen, Your faithful friend, WILLIAM VILLIERS SANKEY.

CHARTIST PERSECUTION IN IRELAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Liverpool, April 12th, 1841. SIR,-I send you for insertion a verbatim copy of a letter which I received last week in answer to a communication from me, from my friend and fellow labourer in the cause of democracy, and which I conduty. ceive to be my duty to make public, having his consent to that effect, as showing, in true and not overcharged colours, the amount of assistance which we, in our endeavours to procure the establishment of the principles of the People's Charter, may calculate upon from those who, by a system of legalised robbery, have contrived to attain a step higher in society than ourselves, and a junction with whom some parties whom I would

thrusting upon us for our adoption. I can scarcely trust myself to speak on the conduct of him, who in his capacity as a minister of Ged, and late for presentation, the House having adjourned. a pastor of that church to which I myself, in common With their permission I will place it in the hands of with my warm hearted and noble minded friend Mellon belong, has felt it to be his duty to hurl his denunciations publicly from a spot which is held to be God's sanctuary, and dedicated to the worship of the Most High, against one whose only crime was asserting that man stood equal with man in the presence of his Creator, as the common Father of the human

> Your readers can, I have no doubt, remember two etters which appeared in your paper last November, from Mr. Mellon, detailing the conduct pursued toward his aged mother by the shopocrats of Antrim, at whose instigation Lord Ferrard withdrew the paltry pittance of two shillings per week, which she was in the receipt of since the death of her husband in 1828, who was killed in Lord Ferrard's service in that year. And in the Star of March the 20th, a correspondent offers a suggestion to the managers of the Victim Fund with list of recipients from that fund -say the payment to her of the two shillings weekly, of which she was bereft, in consequence of her son's disinterested advocacy of democracy, a suggestion which was fully in accordance with the feelings of all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

> Belfast, April 4th, 1841. MY DEAR FRIEND,-Perhaps by the time you will have pronounced a verdict of ingratitude or neglect against me for not answering your letter before now:

the fault was not mine, as the following will show. Your letter went to Antrim as directed; after considerable delay, whether intentional I cannot say, but I received it unsealed, and very much soiled; and, from the Chartist labels being attached outside, I have Shoreditch church open, they walked in, and witno hesitation in saying, was read by every established nessed the ceremony of baptism, after which they tyrant from Dublin to Antrim.

plishment of their object, they set again to work. with my principles, as being base and disastrous to the welfare of the state, and subversive of civil order. with these qualities, then am I the offender. If the HUGH M'NEILE. Some operations have recently desire to see my beloved country rescued from the vul- been carried on at the house of the Rev. Hugh

liberty, in 1798, to the present moment, never was a tended the formation of the new sewer or drain, was, man more relentlessly and determinedly persecuted, with his son, examining the direction of the old than I have been by the bloodsuckers of Antrim, and sewer. They had a candle with them, and had just none, permit me to say, more respected by the intelli-

I've a sigh for those that love me, A smile for those who hate, Whatever sways above me, I've a heart for any fate.

I have at present no settled residence, having left my home two months ago-an exile, a wanderer, in the land of my birth, "my hopes and my home." But all the tyrants have done, and all they can do, shall not prevent me struggling for my liberty, and that of my fellow man. In embarking in our good ship the Charter, I said,

that amongst the crew I should, at least, do one man's duty, and that I shall do, alike regardless of lordly, lay, or clerical intolerance. My respects to all the members of the Association. whilst

Your Brother in the cause of the Oppressed against the Oppressor, FRANCIS MELLON. To Mr. Bernard M'Cartney,

16, St. James's street, Liverpool.

Your insertion of the above will much oblige one branch of usefulness." The evening was spent in such is the suffering state of my mind and body when who can with difficulty master his feelings whilst who can with difficulty master his feelings whilst in York, after a lingering and severe illness, borne perusing a simple narration of such cold blooded with great fortitude, Mr. John Bridgwater, shoeatrocity.

Yours, in the cause of Democracy,

BEBNARD M'CARTNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-You will oblige me by stating, as a proof that the desire to have a Petition Convention is general, that the appeal I recently made to the country districts in this part seems likely to be well answered. West Auckland has sent its share, £1; Bishop Auckland, 15s.; Sunderland has already raised its £2; Haswell has sent 4s. 3d. Stockton, Chester-le-Street, and other places are now collecting, and there is no doubt that, with the additional time now afforded, ample funds will be raised.

I hope that the other places named in my letter will successfully imitate their brethren of Auckland and

Sunderland.

I am, respectfully yours, J. WILLIAMS.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, April 14th. THE PETITION COMMITTEE held their weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Dispatch Coffee moved and and carried. "That Mr. Duncombe, M.P. be instructed to move in the House of Commons for the returns named in the Northern Star of Saturday last." The Secretary (Mr. Balls) read the following communication, handed in by Mr. Cleave, from Mr. Duncombe, in answer to the Memorial on behalf of Carrier, which the Committee had sent him for presontation to the Marquis of Normanby:-

" The Albany, April 7. " Dear Sir. - Immediately after the receipt of your Memorial I went to the Home Office, and said and did all I could in favour of William Carrier; but I am sorry to find my intercession has been unavailing, as the enclosed will prove.
"I remain, yours faithfully,

" Mr. John Cleave." " T. S. DUNCOMBE.

" Whitehall, 5th April. 1841. " Sir,-With reference to the Petition which you presented respecting the treatment of William Carrier, who is confined in the gaol at Salisbury, under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for sedition, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Marquis of Normanby has considered the petition, but does not think it advisable to give any directions as to the

" I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant, "S. M. PHILLIPS. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P."

treatment of the prisoner in that gaol.

Several petitions were received by the Committee provious to adjournment."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to a young man named Hezekiah Gage, twenty-five gears of age, in the employ of Messrs, Bicknell and Co., sperm oil manufacturers, Newington Butts. He was superintending a large cauldron of oil in a boiling state, when he fell into it. His screams attracted the attention of his fellow-workmen, and as soon as possible he was extricated; but in such a shocking state, that they were obliged to convey him to Guy's Hospital in a blanket. Upon being divested of his clothes, portions of his flesh came away with it, and his whole body presented a most dreadful spectacle. He lingered in the most exoruciating agony till midnight, when he became totally insensible to pain, and early this morning the friendly hand of death relieved him from further suffering.

VIOLENT ASSAULT .- At the Brentford Sessions. vesterday, a young man, named Thomas Silvester, was brought up for re-examination ou a charge of having assaulted a policeman, named Beechey, T 182. bing a garden; and on attempting to take him into custody, the prisoner assailed him with some heavy instrument, which rendered him insensible. When he came to his recollection, he found himself upon the ground against some palings, his head and side being much injured, and blood flowing profusely from a cut at the back of his head. Assistance shortly arrived, and he was removed to a doctor's; he had kept his bed ever since, and was still under the surgeon's care. The above evidence was corroborated by two other policemen, one of whom arrived just in time to capture the prisoner after the deadly assault had been committed, and the other found a neckerchief and horse's mane-comb in the garden whence the prisoner had emerged on being apprehended in the first instance. These the prisoner acknowledged to be his, though he said nothing in his defence, beyond the statement that he was intoxicated; and he was committed forthwith to Newgate, on the capital charge of assaulting, with intent to kill, a peace-officer in the execution of his

ANOTHER "LAME DUCK."-Mr. James Clark. one of the official assignees of the Bankruptcy Court, upon being called upon to go through his accounts. has "bolted." His defalcation, however, is very small; not more than £7,000. He is not at present known to have been engaged in speculations; and his defalcations have arisen from taking a little and still wish to believe honest, are in a pains taking way a little at a time, as any temporary emergency

pressed. , DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—An inquest was yesterday held before Mr. Wakley, at Marylebone workhouse, on the body of Elizabeth Reed, aged 50, a widow, who was in expectation of coming to a great deal of property. On Tuesday (yesterday se'nnight), she called on a poor Irishwoman, named Martin, at 4, Gray's Buildings, Duke-street, Man-chester-square, to whom she was known, but who had not seen her for six months previously, and asked her if she would let her stretch herself upon her bed, as she had pains in her head and stomach. The poor woman consented, and the deceased then added that she was half famished, that for two days she had only had one potato, and several other days had gone entirely without breaking her fast. Mrs. Martin gave her some tea, and bread and butter, and allowed her to stop with her all night. In the morning she also gave her some breakfast in bed, shortly after which the deceased said she felt very bad, and, immediately clasping her hands, raised them above her head, and screamed violently. regard to the propriety of placing Mrs. Mellon on the The poor woman, conceiving her to be in a fit, raised an alarm, when a surgeon was sent for, who, on his arrival, pronounced life to be extinct. The body was then removed to the workhouse. On searching the clothes of the deceased, only two halfpence were found. While the poor woman was making the tea, the deceased exclaimed, "I have not one friend upon earth." The jury, after some discussion, in the absence of further testimony. returned a verdict, "That the deceased died in a fit, which, whe her produced by natural causes or otherwise, there was not sufficient evidence to

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON LAST, four children were sent out for a walk, when, finding the doors of sat themselves quietly in a pew, thinking to hear My dear Friend, -Since I last wrote to you, I have the afternoon service, when they were surprised at been harassed and persecuted beyond description; the the shutting of the doors, for which they immedienemies of popular rights having employed all and ately made, but too late to make themselves heard. selves to the vestry room, where they found a fire. and inspected the clergyman's wardrobe. They They prevailed upon Lord Ferrard to eject my mother lulled the two youngest to sleep, giving them some from the house which she had occupied for twenty stick liquorice and some hely water, which they years, and they so arranged affairs, that she could not found in the sacred vessel that had recently been procure another in Antrim, only on condition that I used. Thus they passed the whole of their time, not should leave the town. As matters stood, I chose the any way uncomfortable by their night's adventure, alternative; and, O heaven, M'Cartney, can you be until they were liberated, about nine o'clock the lieve it, I was denounced from the altar, yea, that following morning, when they were immediately

EXPLOSION OF GAS AT THE HOUSE OF THE REV to the People's cause. And let it be their duty to give a short, pointed, and emphatic description of the nature of the evils which afflict our country, and which will presently bring us all to utter ruin, if not prevented very speeding.

Let them at the same time activation and emphatic or cause.

Temperance Temperance Temperance Temperance Temperance Temperance Temperance Temperance of the Rev. Hugh the season that the house of the Rev. Hugh who feed and fatten on the misery they create; with the view of the blood-sweat of her toil-worn sons, be tectotallers took tea at the Town-hall on Monday beneath it. For some days previous to Saturday principles; in my position as an Irishman determined to be free.

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My dear Friend Street Who feed and fatten on the misery they create; Who rio in the blood-sweat of her toil-worn sons, be tectotallers took tea at the Town-hall on Monday beneath it. For some days previous to Saturday beneath it. For some days previo opened a passage from one of the vaults into the sewer, when the pent-up gas, which had accumulated in the place, exploded. Both individuals were slightly injured. The explosion blew up several large flags in a small front yard where a pump had recently stood over a well of stagnant water, and broke three or four panes of glass in the scullery window.-Liverpool Paper.

# MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 12th inst., at the church of St. Michael's, Spurriergate, in York, by the R. Sutton. Mr. James Lee, of Leeds, butcher, to Anne, the second daughter of Mr. William Cobb, of Cleaven Grange, Londesbro', and widow of the late Mr.
Albany Matterson, of Knaresbrough.
On Saturday last, at the parish church, Otley, by
the Rev. J. Hart, vicar, the Rev. Timothy Brayshaw, of Keighley, to Miss Brown, of Westgate,

# DEATHS.

On Monday, the 12th inst., in St. John's Place. maker, aged 46 years. Samo day, at Heslewood, the Dowager Lady Stourton, aged 89 years.

DIFFIDENCE.—A man gets along faster with a sensible married woman in hours than with a young girl in whole days. It is next to impossible to make them talk, or to reach them. They are like a green walnut; there are half a dozen outer coats to be pulled off, one by one and slowly, before you reach the kernal of their character.

IDLENESS.—The worst vices springing from the worst principles—the excesses of the libertine, and the outrages of the plunderer-usually take their rise from early and unsubdued idleness .- Farr's Discourses on Education.

ODD ANSWEB.-The elder folks were talking of

tion would you have given me in your company? neutralised by the fraud and violence which pro-As I live by the word of my mouth, at any rate, I think I would have made a capital fifer ?" "No, no," said the clerical wit, "that would never have done, for the pay would not have been half enough have been redressed; the position of our trade important that would not have been half enough have been redressed; the position of our trade important. to have kept your whistle wet.".

ASTONISHING -A Western Editor went off in a fix of hysterics a new weeks since, at the sight of three men, who unceremoniously entered his office and requested the liberty of paying for a year's subscription to the paper.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER .- "We are born in a hurry," says an American, "we are educated at fuli speed. We make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and loose it in like manner, to re-make and prises us like an electric stroke."

POVERTY is an enormous evil. By poverty, I unproperty, in a country where wealth and luxury have already gained a secure establishment. He, then, that is to born to poverty, may be said, under another name, to be born a slave. - Godwin-

BISHOP OTTER'S " Pastoral Addresses," announced among the new clerical works, include, it is said, some affectionate advice to the clergy as to the best mode of securing the "leaves and fishes,"-good things which the whole clerical host are in search of, though but few of the number have the wit to sucseed in their attempts.

ON THE DAY that Sir Robert Peel dined at the Royal table, the minature carriage built for the Princess Royal became the subject of conversation; it was much extolled for its lightness and elegance by Lord Melbourne, who had seen it, and who, addressing himself to Sir Robert, said, "Peel, I'm sure will approve of it; let me recommend you to go and see our 'turn-out.'" "I shall be only too

happy," promptly rejoined Sir Robert. A DUTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE Were travelling: they sat down by the roadside exceedingly fatigued. The wife signed, "I wish I was in Heaven." The husband repries, "I wish I was at the tavern." "Oh, Hong-Kong is granted merely as a fief of the enlightened public, and in the instance of this

tion tall that it took two clergymen and a boy to protocols.

"I AM THE greatest woman in the world, Poll,

IT Is believed that the silver stolen from the plate portion of the current coin of the realm?

"I MEAN, POLLY, to take you to the German company," said the Queen to the learned parrot. "Pray do not," rejoined Poll, "I see quite enough of German company here."

THE COURT NEWSMAN, by a slight literal mistake, stated an Thursday, that "the bells rang a merry peel on her Majesty's arrival." Merry "Peels" in connection with her Majesty have been somewhat scarce. We recollect bus one "Peel," and that was any thing but a merry one.

FREE TRADE TO THE LAWYERS .- A man from the country applied to a respectable solicitor for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly

# Literary Extracts.

DESCRIPTION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.-Mr. G. Combe, the phrenologist, thus describes General Harrison, whom he saw last year at his residence at North Bend, about a quarter of a mile from the Ohio: -He is now 67, rather above the middle stature, slender, and stoops considerably. His temperament is nervous and bilious; his head is long, of full average height, but not remarkably broad. The anterior lobe is above an average, both in length, from front to back, and height; and both the observing and reflecting organs are well developed. The head is obviously flat in the region of acquisitiveness. The moral region seemed to present an average development. His eye is vivacious, and his countenance is highly expressive of thought; indeed, his whole appearance is much more that of a literary or scientific man than that of a military commander. His habitation presented unequivocal indications of humble fortune; indeed, it may be said, without off to Paris, to work upon the fortifications. the least feeling of disrespect, of poverty; yet his manner and appearance were those of a man of the world, who was familiar with the best society, and who, in the retirement of his farm at North Bend,

retained the polish and appearance of a gentleman. THE EAST MAN.-There is no human being walks through this life in a way more peculiar to himself than the easy man. The hopes and fears, joys and anguish, which worry and harrass the rest of mankind, are unknown to him; he came into this world he knows not how-he jogs through it just because he sees other people doing so-he eats and drinks, sleeps soundly, and dies easily—and when he is grave, sticks his spade in it for a moment- and takes; amounted to nearly one-third. snuff. The easy man is generally of middle stature,! It is stated, on the authority of a letter from St. little watery saliva at the corners of his mouth, and inned. in cold weather his proboscis has a drop hanging from it like a diamond in the nose of a Persian queen. He wears an everlasting drab great coat, green leather gloves, and a hat slightly turned up fiscated.

SMUGGLING.—The mate of a foreign snip was niped to the delection of the nose of a Persian 40s., at a London police office, on Saturday, for smuggling a box of cigars, which was also contact to all de vurid. Commissioner—Now I think there had been incurred. Lord Radstock was present on the delection of the nose of a Persian 40s., at a London police office, on Saturday, for a doubt of it, yer variships, not a doubt of it—I've got de papers vhat shall prove it to all de vurid. Commissioner—Now I think there had been incurred. Lord Radstock was present on the celebrated characters you have men.

Lord Radstock was present on the celebrated characters you have men.

£11 having been granted to a person named (as we adoubt of it—I've got de papers vhat shall prove it to all de vurid. Commissioner—Now I think there behind. His trowsers in summer—they are a very old pair—are usually too short for him, and display glaring white worsted stockings; his hair appears in a kind of cosy whisper, as if he was conversing with his wife under a coverlit—he has a look of out of danger yet. universal benignity, and breathes heavily through his no-e. He is fond of using the word "Sir," and —James Porter, a returned transport, was senticks it into his sentences oftener than other people. Sticks it into his sentences oftener than other people. The commissioner said it is an approximately a sentences oftener than other people. The commissioner said it is an approximately a sentences oftener than other people. The commissioner said it is an approximately a sentences oftener than other people. The commissioner said it is an approximately a sentences oftener than other people. The commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is an approximately a sentence of the commissioner said it is a sentence of the commissioner

How to LEAD MANKIND,-If masters fully understood the influence which even the slightest personal! attention produces on the minds of their workmen, simple act of justice which can cost them so little, and would profit them so much. Treat a man like a friend, and you soon make him one; treat him like! a rogue, and his honesty must be much greater than your wisdom, if he do not soon justify your suspicions! In no way are men so easily led-often. it! is true, so blindly led-as through the affections. Thanks to the benign arrangements of a merciful Father, the affections are the only part of our nature the cultivation of which man cannot neglect, however much he may often pervert them. Every man
ever much he may often pervert them. Every man
eomes into the world surrounded by objects of affection. The filial and parental tie is one which binds
rich and pooralike; and is often the stronger in the
moor, because it is almost the only domestic blessing

The borrowers, in most cases, no doubt, imagined victimise me for what I didn't do. Solomon—S'help
tried, and found guilty of murder. Sentence of
tried, and found guilty of murder. Sentence of
eath was passed upon her, but the Judges said they
you seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
because it is almost the only domestic blessing
the cultivation of which man cannot neglect, howact she was driven by her destitution, and the
victimise me for what I didn't do. Solomon—S'help
ma Cot, yer variships, it vash him what tore it.
Peter the Little—Here, Bobby, step formud, 'cause
you seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
because it is almost the only domestic blessing
the cultivation of which man cannot neglect, howrefusal of the Poor Law officers to relieve her, was
it is douched it at all, and that artful old dodger wants to
refusal of the Poor Law officers to relieve her, was
it is louched it at all, and that artful old dodger wants to
refusal of the Poor Law officers to relieve her, was
death was passed upon her, but the Judges said they
you seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
by our seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
by our seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
by our seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
by our seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
by our seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
by our seed Peter the Great with his eye out. "Bobby,"
by our seed Peter the Coroner—There was a large fire in the room.

By the Coroner—There was a large fire in the room. that men who are quite inaccessible to reason, are easily led by the affections; and no wise man will neglect to use, especially when it is for the mutual benefit of all, this powerful and universally prevailing nursed in the bosom, in enildhood, by the domestic the House of Correction, and afterwards transported followed by "Peter the Little" and his friend "Long who had attended as requested, quitted the Court,— Breside. - The Rev. Mr. Parkinson's Pamphiet for life.

Foreign and Comestic Entelligence.

THE SECOND "SETTLEMENT" OF THE CHINA QUESTION.

The Dogberries of Government are loud in their self-felicitations about the news by the overland mail. "There is no country in the world," says the Cheonicle, " in which a Minister is more frequently tried than in England by the unjust test of the results rather than the principles of his policy; and we think we may say with confidence, that there have been few Ministries that have stood the test more triumphantly than the present." It must certainly be a great subject of congratulation to Ministers to know that their foreign policy meets with approbation—when tried by an "unjust test."

The Chronicle has thus dexterously and judiciously sought to shelve "the principles" of the quarrel with China. There is so much of truth in the pithy axiom announced by that journal that Ministers are and said, "Did you ever see a racer, Bobby?" test" of their success, that were their success in "Yes," was the answer, "I have seen the candles China beyond dispute, there would be nothing run." the races, when one turned to a listening child and in this country most frequently tried by the "unjust A DRY RCB.—The late Rev. Mr. Walker of Dun- to enter a protest—an appeal from the people in the donald, who was as well known for his piety as his intoxication of success, to the people become sober ready talent for repartee, had, in his youth, been a again, and called upon to pay the bill, under the sergeant in the army. One day as he entered the influence of a headache the consequence of their Presbyterial court, he was addressed by a clerical debauch—and drop the controversy for the the prebrother, who was notorious for his ardent and con- sent. Honesty is the best policy; and a less stant attachment to his bottle, with,—"Come away, restricted intercourse with China, purchased by an captain—if you had still been a soldier, what situa- opium war, might have its advantages materially

> cured it. Chronicle tells us—"The wrongs of our merchants mitted them will have to account for it.—Weekly four jobs in perspective, at Gloucester and other mensely benefitted; increased facilities given for carrying it on in future; and our diplomatic intercourse freed from those offensive and humiliating forms, so long a source of serious embarrassment between the countries." And all this, we are assured, has been attained "in a single campaign— leath, in the year 1802. It was knocked down to a one of its leading doctrines that the authority of the at an incredibly small expenditure either of life or surgeon for 30s. [The presumption afterwards was church is superior to that of the sovereign or the

means." meagre abstract of events upon which it rests. "The wrongs of our merchants have been rere-loose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is dressed." By "wrongs of our merchants," we a locomotive, travelling at the rate of ten leagues an suppose the writer means the seizure and destruction hour; our thoughts are as a high-pressure engine; of the opium. How have they been redressed! "An our life resembles a shooting star, and death surindemsity to the British Government of indemsity to the British Government of invents." of dollars, payable in six yearly instalments," is gave the men a hat each, on condition that they religion in the observance of external forms. They stores at Windsor Castle—a reward of £100 will be derstand the state of man possessing no permanent sioners. This is not repayment to the merchant: it | would jump into the water to prove its efficacy in | are great sticklers for fasts, and attach greater imis a contribution towards the payment of the expense incurred by the British Government in fitting out the expedition. "The Planipotentiary has published officially his intention to urge the opium-indemnification claims upon the British Government, with the concurrence also of the Governor-General of India." It is uncertain yet whether the opium-merchants at Canton are to be indemnified for their losses; and it they are, it is to be at the expense, not of the

Chinese Government, but of the British people. "The position of our trade immensely benefittedincreased facilities given for carrying it on in future." The clauses "said to be stipulated" in "the preliminary treaty signed officially by the Plenipotentiaries" are—" cession of the island of Hong-Kong patronage. Of the importance of crushing crime in to the British Crown," and "the trade of Canton to the egg, no reflecting person can doubt; and were be opened ten days after the Chinese New Year." a right of property similar to that which the Por- hulks thinned, and the horrors of crime and punishtuguese have long had in the latter island : and that ment mitigated to a mest heart-rejoicing degree. the trade with Canton is to be re-opened, for any- Well, this most rational and humane plan is one thing that appears to the contrary, exactly on the that has never been adopted by our Government, same footing on which it was formerly conducted. has been scarcely sanctioned by the wealthy and Jou old rogue," says she, " you always want to get empire—as private property: and the terms upon

Before we admit this, we must know the exact value When will the scales drop from the eyes of society to the was picked up of divers valuables, will be duly recorded as the when I fried some pork, and we had that and some of what has been gained. Expenditure is large or When will it cease to be deluded and diverted from apparently lifeless, and a litter being procured no transfer of various superfluities from royal to turnip tops; then I lifted her into bed. I almost room at Windsor Castle was immediately run into of what has been gained. Expenditure is large or When will it cease to be deluded and diverted from apparently lifeless, and a litter being procured, no bars, to prevent its being identified. May-not this small in proportion to the return obtained for it. its true interests !- Weekly Dispatch. lead to the probability of its forming, by this time, a But we would say that, prime facie, the expenditure of life in the Chinese Walcheren of Chusan has not been small; and that the Chinese contribution of economist, who knows nothing of the internal ar- | tlemen, and on examination it was ascertained that | six millions of dollars (only £1,500,000 sterling, ranged-ents of the province, must be sadly puzzled his left leg was literally crushed to pieces, and the taking the dollar at as high a value as 5s.) towards to account for the extraordinary tenacity and vigour foot of his other leg also severely injured. It was to his existence in a most determined manner. It the expences of the expedicion, will fall far short of of the vital powers, the healthful influence of the deemed expedient to amountate the left limb, and appears that he first cut his throat with a small

to be-That the Directors of the East India Com- is, however, easily solved, when the contrivance of of the unfortunate man's surviving. pany, (who have a monopoly of the opium grown in the civic authorities to increase the numbers within their territories,) and some British merchants resi- their municipal jurisdiction is understood. Arefugee at Taunton, Richd. Roynon, was indicted for having dent in Canton, having for some time carried on a appears and prays to be carolled as a Mesnechanindent in Canton, having for some time carried on a appears and prays to be emoned as a desneonable attempted to violate and marguer emizabeth veal. It lucrative smuggling trade in opium, the Chinese that is, a citizen of the town. He is at first told, appeared that the prosecutrix, a young woman, Government seized their stock on hand at Whampoa; "That is not a matter of course, friend: you have mineteen yours of age, was on the turnpike road that in consequence of this, the British Govern- no passport, too; but wait awhile, and we will see ment fitted out a fleet and army, which took posses- what can be done for you." The refugee waits until sion of a town in Chusan, battered down two or, one of the civic community dies, and then he is sumas they occurred. "O ay, sir," rejoined the applican:, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; ness, and frightened the Chinese Government into
you can put the lies to it yourself."

The can: "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; ness, and frightened the Chinese Government into
ceding to cur Queen a barren island near the mouth
of the Canton river, promising to truth single the rest of the canton river. The evidence did not show clearly the prisoner's object in
magisterial office. Now the business proceeds thus:

"What is your name?"—"Ivan Gritshov."—
der. A surgeon, who met the girl staggering along
the road on the evening in question, deposed that he diplomatic agents with civility, and undertaking to to what I am going to say-Mitrophan Kalenko died examined her throat, and found a wound three pay by instalments, in the course of six years, a yesterday, aged 50; if you wish to be a citizen, you portion of the expences of the expedition; and that must take upon yourself his name and his age; then the Governor-General of India is to endeavour to we will allow you to be substituted for him, and will persuade the British Gevernment to indemnify the give you his certificate and other documents." Ivan to pay the East India Company, out of the taxes a respectable citizen of a very respectable age. The raised in Great Britain, and to defray the surplus | departed Mitrophan still lives under this metamorphoexpence incurred by the expedition, over and above sis on the civic register, and, probably, after two or of Misters. Misters was executed for having mon pig-driver !- The mother : She does not know the contribution of the Chinese Government. Lastly, three other renewals of his existence, dies at the cut the threat of his victim, who recovered; Royeven this settlement has not yet been ratified by either patriarchal age of 150. We need, therefore, no longer non is found quilty of an exactly similar offence Government.

thing to brag of, when they make such a hallowing paper. about this trumpery afair.—Spectator.

On Monday another house fell down in High-street, St. Giles's. No life was lost. A NUMBER of quarrymen, who had been employed

Mr. Abijah Pope, of Juniata, has been found guilty and fined 220 dollars for an assault and battery on Philemon H. Mann. This statement is headed "Pope's Essay on Man."

at Bullock, six miles from Dublin, have been taken

More Absurdity.—It is currently reported that urchins cry " Hot cross buns," on Good Friday, that he is determined to put a stop to it by legislative

WHILE THERE has been a slight increase in the quantity of malt used in the distilleries in England during the last year, and only a very slight buried, the sexton, as he stands in the half-filled decrease in Scotland, the falling off in Ireland has

Blout, with cheeks having a kind of roughness, like Petersburg, that the Russian army was about to be a fowl with the feathers off, rosy, however, and reduced by 40,000 or 50,000 men. The same paper streaked like a winter pear. There is usually a announces that the agitation in Servia still con-

Surggling. - The mate of a foreign ship was fined

Furious Driving .- A reporter, named Clyatt, has been held to bail, kimself in £500, and two surreties in £250, to appear to answer the charge of to obey no sort of arrangement, and he was never sureties in £250, to appear to answer the charge of seen with an umbrella in his life. He speaks always having run over a child, in Bridge-street, Blackfriar's Road, London. The child is not said to be

He takes off his hat in banks and attorney's offices, minal Court, on Saturday, for having committed a so easily through a piece of canvas. Solomon ex- two to the surety; the society was always ready and

looking man walked into a cookshop in London -Now, what have you to say about Peter the Great? for endeavouring to obtain the amount due to them. who rented the one-pair back room where witness Wall, London, a day or two back, and, after con- Peter the Little-Please yer vorship, I'd tuck a drop It further appeared that the Societys' Act possessed they would be more lavish than than they are of a suming plate after plate of meat and vegetables, too much the other night, and was goin' home along no controll over them whatever. Mr. Hardwick was a married woman, and her husband is a porter. very coolly told the eating-housekeeper that he had no money in his pockets, and asked would they give him credit for a month! He was taken before the magistrates, at the Mansion House, on Saturday, He says you tried to walk off with Oliver Cromwell's sums of money, and who were, of course, supposed observed smoke rising up the stairs: on looking more over them under was aware that he had no power over them under was aware that he had no power over them under was aware that he had no power over them under the Act which had been alluded to, but he thought it was only fair and right that those who borrowed it was only fair and right that those who borrowed sums of money, and who were, of course, supposed observed smoke rising up the stairs: on looking more

mising payment in a week. at the Criminal Court, London, Harriet Longley, missioner—Well, how about Peter the Great? Peter liable to be arrested upon their stamped notes, and when, by their combined exertions, the flames were who drowned her child in the New River, to which the Little—There was a great hole in it before I put to considerable expense by such proceeding. extinguished. They looked in the deceased's room

Childs, alias Giles, was indicted for returning from saw the pietur in the first instance, and one of the would, he apprehended, under such circumstances, ing under a paralytic stroke.

Transportation. It appeared that the prisoner was eyes was poked out. Jew (lifting up his hands)—

be very few applications for loans. The Chairman By a Juror—She was partly instrument. The next stage to the tie of parent and capitally convicted in this Court, in the year 1832, Lard have marshy upon us, what a lie. The Com- and solicitor remarked upon the fairness with which ehild, in the progress of society, is that of master and transportation for life. An officer apprehended to and servant; and it is for the interest of both to carry into their relations with each other as much a few days since in a public-house. Mr. Baron in the relations with each other as much a few days since in a public-house. Mr. Baron in the relations with each other as much a few days since in a public-house of "Peter the Great" and left the distinctly hear, from the magistrate and Lord Radas possible of the kindly feeling which has been Gurney sentenced him to be imprisoned six months in Court, swearing in Hebrew with great volubility, stock, the latter, and the two first named gentlemen, Bobby."

IRISH RAILROADS.—At length the subject of railstand at the head of the list .- Waterford Chronicle.

A LUBUS NATURE. - On Friday, the wife of a

ed last wek, leaving debts and liabilities, as estimated by some, to the amount of upwards of £100,000. ew of our manufacturers but have sustained heavy

month's confinement! We think the punishment indicted upon these men was an outstretch of the law. But even the success may be questioned. The and we hope the two merciful Justices who com-

SKELETON SOLD IN COVENT GARDEN. -- Amongst the numerous lots sold by Mr. Edmund Robins, in that Holloway, and Haggerty, who was executed state, and that consequently the legislature has no Let us contrast this magnificent verbiage with the with him, were innocent of the offence for which right to interfere in ecclesiastial matters. The they suffered .- London paner.

> LIFE PRESERVING HAT.—A day or two ago the bition of some fishermen swimming about in the harbour buoyed up by White's life-preserving hat.
>
> Mr. White, who is at present resident in Hove. Mr. White, who is at present resident in Dover, evangelical nature, and place the whole essence of saving life. The hats which kept their owners above water without the slightest exertion, are of the ordinary make; and the space above the head being filled with air, they make the person having hold of them float like a cork. They are not kept on the head, but held over the chest or under the chin. They also set up tradition as a book by the Bible. They also set up tradition as a state of with a cord or riband to the sure and infallible guide in all matters of religion, wearer, and so equipped he may go to sea without with a book by the Bible as subordinate in authority to it.
>
> Scriptures by it, instead of interpreting the frayer, book by the Bible. They also set up tradition as a person (not being the actual thief or receiver) who she wanted to put on the kettle, which she some sure and infallible guide in all matters of religion, and view the Bible as subordinate in authority to it.
>
> 1841."

JUVENILE VAGRANCY,-There exists a Society whose object it is to reform and provide for destitute children, juvcnile beggars, and infant pickpockets. It is very slenderly provided for; nay, its continued existence is doubtful, for the want of this system of suppressing vermin vigorously acted YANKERISM.—A man died in Kentucky so tarnanegociation—to furnish matter for Palmerstonian ture is providing laws against crime; the Executive is devising prisons at home and at the antipodes, protocols.

"Under the description of furnish matter for Palmerstonian ture is providing laws against crime; the Executive is devising prisons at home and at the antipodes, most frightful accident occurred on the Eastern Cook's house. The Jury returned a verdict of establishing armies of police, and legions of magisThe function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons at home and at the antipodes, most frightful accident occurred on the Eastern Cook's house. The Jury returned a verdict of establishing armies of police, and legions of magisThe function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons at home and at the antipodes, most frightful accident occurred on the Eastern Cook's house. The Jury returned a verdict of establishing armies of police, and legions of magisThe function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons at home and at the antipodes, most frightful accident occurred on the Eastern Cook's house. The Jury returned a verdict of establishing armies of police, and legions of magisThe function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons at home and at the antipodes, most frightful accident occurred on the Eastern Cook's house. The Jury returned a verdict of establishing armies of police, and legions of magisThe function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons at home and at the antipodes, most frightful accident occurred on the Eastern Cook's house. The Jury returned a verdict of establishing armies of police, and extinction.

The function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons. The function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons. The function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons. The function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons. The function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons. The function of money taken from Mr. is devising prisons. The function of money tak The Bishop of London is a plain-spoken individual. When he read the account of the Visitation proceedings at York, and the sentence passed on the Dean, he emphatically, but rather underically, remarked, that "the Dean was a d—d fool, inasmuch as he not only sinned simoniacally, but suffered himself to be found out afterwards." The last worst of follies.

"I am the greatest woman in the world, Poll,"

"I am the greatest woman in the world, Poll,"

"Uur diplomatic intercourse freed from those catablishing armies of police, and legions of magiestrates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by whole forms is passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, by which a passenger, named trates, justices, and juries. What a spectacle of blindness! Counties Railway, be trates pushed the Our diplomatic intercourse freed from those establishing armies of police, and legions of magis- Counties Railway, by which a passenger, means of corruption—and yet leave our mercantile at the same time to read of tens and hundreds of rails of the line. At this instant a policeman cailed interests in China exactly as they were. remarked her most gracious Majesty to the learned interests in China exactly as they were.

parrot. "How very deceptive the eye is sometimes!" rejoined the ironical bird.

the same to the same the same throughout the same thousands squandered upon patching up old churches out "All right," and the train started, and a violent thousands squandered upon patching up old churches out "All right," and the train started, and a violent and chapels, and other ruins, whose sole merit is, shrick was immediately afterwards heard; and it interests in China exactly as they were and chapels, and other ruins, whose sole merit is, shrick was immediately afterwards heard; and it interests in China exactly as they were and chapels, and other ruins, whose sole merit is, shrick was immediately afterwards heard; and it interests in China exactly as they were and chapels, and other ruins, whose sole merit is, shrick was immediately afterwards heard; and it is a distant time of barbarism. It was then found that the engine and carriages had distant time of barbarism.

LONGEVITY IN RUSSIA EXPLAINED .- A statistical In short, the result of the whole transaction seems duration of human life in Bessarabia. The problem the most skilful manner. No hopes were entertained picked up near the spot in which he was found), and Canton merchants, for the purpose of enabling them | Goitshov joyfully consents, and becomes all at once

Levy, an elderly member of the "peplish," was plaintiff: the sum in dispute being 7s. 6d. Solomon the plaintiff was a dealer in old curiosities from this that we think Roynon should be hung: Levy, the plaintiff, was a dealer in old curiosities. residing in the neighbourhood of the New Cut, and he cultivated a long grey beard, resembling a mop. 'I vash shust a shuttin up ma shop, yer vartships," Mr. Hawes was so shocked on hearing a parcel of said the Jew, "when I sheed dis man come up, de vush for vhat he took. 'Mind de vinders, ma tear,' be severe in proportion to the extent and intensity of the offender's cruel misdeeds, then like should be I shays to him; 'All right smouchy,' he shays, and den he valks into ma shop, and anoder von foliered administered to like, or we have injustice dealt out him, and begun pulling ma goots about, yer vartships, and atervards dey set to vurk a singing, and it amounts, as we have said above, to judicial disturbed all ma neighbours." Commissioner-1 belonged to the celebrated characters you have men- | Lord Radstock, a few days ago, relative to a loan of are a good many doubts on the subject; but I dare this occasion, and there were also in Court several say if a person wanted the entire cross, other highly influential persons connected with the you could furnish it to them at a cheap parish, who seemed to be much interested in the rate. What happened after their adventure with inquiry. The gentlemen of the society made a Cromwell's helmet and Napoleon's boots? Jew- statement to the effect, that the loan was granted in Yer vartships, de little von (the defendant) vash a June last, and that it was not until after there were and has a guise of inoffensiveness which nobody can robbery upon a young lady, near the Edgeware plained that it was not an oil painting, but merely a willing to be as lenient as possible, but if parties print coloured over and varnished. Its value he neglected to keep their payments good, they ought which presented a ghastly spectacle, AN UNPROPITABLE CUSTOMER.—A tall hungry- estimated at 7s. 6d. Commissioner (to the defendant) not to blame those who had advanced them money Anna French deposed, that she knew the deceased heimet; how came you to do that! Peter the Little- to be necessitous persons, should be made fully carefully, she saw that it proceeded from the deceased, The Pock Law made Murdener.—On Saturday outside to see how I looked in it, that's all. Combeing any defalcation in payments, they would be immediately called to another lodger, named Morris, missioner-Well, how about Peter the Great? Peter liable to be arrested upon their stamped notes, and when, by their combined exertions, the flames were RETURNING FROM TRANSPORTATION.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on Saturday, George do you know about this matter? Long Bobby—I without any magisterial interference whatever, there her out of bed for some time before, as she was labour.

MISTERS' EXECUTIONER.—An extraordinary senroads for Ireland is taken up in good earnest; a sation was excited in Bridgnorth, on Sunday last, Wednesday last, Sir Gregory Lewin, addressing the roads for Ireland is taken up in good earnest; a number of English capitalists have come forward with the necessary funds, and they are to be secured by the government in a certain per centage on their outlay. We understand that the Messrs. Baring the number of English capitalists have come forward by Constable Edwards apprehending a man drunk Jury on the improbability of the prosecutor identifying a quantity of hay, which had been stolen, and who was surrounded by a crowd that kept said that some men's consciences allowed them to shouting, "Jack Ketch! Jack Ketch!" The man go so far, that a witness in America once distinctly when she died from the effects of the sceident.

By the Coronar Harman and on his parson was was conveyed to the lock-up, and on his person was swore to a goose's leg after it had been made into found a letter from Mr. Dawson, the Governor of a giblet pie and cooked.—Doneaster Chronicle. Shrewsbury Gaol, in which were these words :weaver, named George, who resides in Rose-lane, "March 31. Sir,—You had better come over immediately: the execution takes place on Saturday. To spitalfields, was delivered of a male child, which has excited the greatest curiosity. The child is a more trunk, without arms or thighs, but is in expectation. There was another letter in his possession, and in which was the 35s, he received for hanging the died in the early part of last week, to be interred. ceedingly good health, and likely, in the opinion of the medical attendant, to do well, performing the distance in a fifth old a norm. Numbers sisted his catholic, as most of the depôt are, and during his inquiry to hear this man, as the offices of nature perfectly. The trunk appears as if tied up in a filthy old apron. Numbers visited him last moments received the consolations of the catholic nature never intended to give thighs or arms in this in the lock-up on Sunday from curiosity, and to priest. The corpse was consequently interred in the ature never intended to give thighs or arms in this istance.

In the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the lock-up on Sunday from currons, and successful the corpse was consequently meeting in the corpse was consequently meeting in the corpse was consequently meeting in the corps was consequ Arbroath, who commenced business some years since fine broad cloth, with velvet collar; his waistcoat of they reached the cemetery, where the procession was as a merchant and importer of green cloth, abscond-satin, richly flowered; his trousers of striped kermet by the Rev. T. Gillow, who preceded the body visible marks of blood on it, as had been stated. His entire suit was in accordance with that of a gen-

losses, and many in the neighbouring towns of Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Dundee, have also suffered by
this neferious transaction.—Montrose Review.

Justices' Justice.—It appears by the Nottingham
Review that the two labourers who were sent to Review that the two labourers who were sent to he deplored his indiscretion, wishing himself safely prison by two Mansfield Justices for the serious located again with his wife and family at his Stouroffence of loitering, i. e. standing upon a causeway, located again with the sums were offered him for looking out for a job of work, which we noticed at the time, have undergone their severe sentence of a he declined to bargain for any portion of the precious he declined to bargain for any portion of the precious wardrobe. On Monday, he was had up before the magistrates, and sentenced to be heavily fined in the sum of sixty pence. He is said to have a retainer for places .- Ten Towns' Messenger. PRINCIPLES OF PUSEYISM .- Though the public Covent Garden, on Tuesday, was the skeleton of their attention to "Puseyism," the principles which Holloway, the murderer of Mr. Steele, on Hounslow-constitute that creed are not generally known. It is

there can be no saving repentance for sins after persons portance to them than to the Sabbath-day. They deny the right of the common people to read the Scriptures, unless they have first read the Common Prayer-book, and are prepared to interpret the Scriptures by it, instead of inserpreting the Prayer-Puseyism regards the Virgin Mary as in one sense those of the Roman Catholics. They look on all "Puseyism."

time was lost in conveying him to the London Hos-pital, where the sufferer was attended by Mr. Luke, the house-surgeon, and several other medical genclimate, and the astonishing greatness of the average that operation was immediately carried into effect in

leading from West Harptree to Chepstoke, on the 12th October last, when the prisoner followed her the road on the evening in question, deposed that he inches long and half an inch deep. The young woman identified the prisoner shortly after the occurrence, at an inn near the spot, to which the surgeon took her. The Jury found the prisoner guilty on this and corroborative testimony, and judgment of death was recorded against him. [This poor creatures about the streets.—The alderman case forms a strange contrast in its result with that | What ! will she condescend to be the trull of a comcase forms a strange contrast in its result with that marvel at the frequent accounts of deaths in Russia What rule governs the decision of Judges? The law The Whig organs must be sadly at a loss for some- of persons exceeding 100 years of ago.—German at Ludlow and the law at Taunton are two difbut that if he was not hung for his offence, Misters' execution was a legal murder. If crime deserve punishment in proportion to its atrocity, or, in other words, if the example exhibited to the public should somewhere; and, in a case like that of Misters.

London Paner

HARD SWEABING.—At the Pontefract Sessions, on

THE "PARSONS" AGAIN. - On Friday considerable seymere; his shirt of fine Irish cloth, but with no to the grave, chaunting the funeral requiem. It is in contemplation by the catholics of Shields to bring the affair before the authorities .- Newcastle Chron.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - Last week, an accident unhappily attended with the loss of life of one individual, and the serious injury of two or three others, occurred on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, by the blowing out of a plug from the boiler of one of the bank engines, on the inclined plane near Bromsgrove station, by which Mr. William Creuze, the engineer of locomotives, was so dreadfully scalded that he died in about twenty-four hours after. Two or three other persons, who were on the engine and tender at the time, were also more or less injured, but they are all in a fair way of recovery.

TRUE LOVE IN SPAIN.-A letter from Madrid. March 25, says :- The daughter of one of our Spanish grandees having become enamoured of a PRINCIPLES OF PUSEYISM.—Though the public corporal of the Gastadores of the Reyal Guards, journals have, for some time past, devoted so much of her father, the Conde de —, anxious to please his daughter, applied to Gen. Espartero, requesting that he would promote the man to the rank of a commissioned officer, but upon the lucky grenadier being made acquainted with what was intended for state, and that consequently the legislature has no him, he replied, "That he felt greatly flattered, but Puseyites maintain that all children baptised by the church are converted at their baptism, and that was much attached to, he declined all and every honour intended him."

THE ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE. -- ONE HUN-DRED POUNDS REWARD. - The following has just been issued :- "Whereas divers valuable articles have been stolen at different times from her Majesty's to pay to get her looked after in his absence. paid by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, on conviction of the offender, to any person who will give such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said articles, or who feloniously received the same; and her Majesty's pardon will also be granted to any could not say what she wanted a large fire for, except

AT CHESTER ASSIZES, Bartholomew Murray, who divine, and consequently worthy of worship. The is only eighteen years of age, was charged with the Puseyites further maintain that departed saints are murder of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, at Over Peover, near to be prayed to, and that prayers are to be made for them. They believe, in other words, in a modified form of purgatory. Their opinions on the subject of gaged with a number of Irish labourers in haymaktransubstantiation are substantially the same as ing near the town; and while there he made various inquiries concerning Mr. Cook's wealth. The aged beyond the pale of the church with a harsh and un- couple were murdered in their beds, with an axe, That is to say—the British have now in Hongup to, society would be relieved from continual charitable eye, and though they do not go so far as
Kong, an island thirteen leagues to the east of Macao,
depredation; the gaols would be depopulated, the
to say that no Dissenter can be sayed, they assert
time over the servant-girl as she lay in bed, to the right of the church to compel conformity to her murder her also if she waked. Though terrified, she ritual. They do not disguise the fact, that if they succeeded in feigning sleep. Two bits of paper were were armed with the requisite civil power, they afterwards found in the house, which contained would exercise that power for the purpose of extin- names that ultimately led to Murray's detection: guishing dissent. Such are the leading principles of they were parts of a written character which he had exhibited before the murder. He was proved also society is left to struggle, and starve on its way to FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER ON THE to become suddenly possessed of a large sum of which trade is to be conducted are left for after- failure and extinction. All this time the Legisla- Eastern Countries Railway.—On Sunday evening, money, the actual spending of which was proved doors by hard work, why should I come in? He said,

> "ABSCONDMENT" ONLY "ABSENCE !"-A few days said "Yes." (Laughter.) The poor old fellow then ago, the disappearance of Mr. Abbott, one of the shed tears, saying, "If the poor old soul had been taken official assignees, being part and parcel of the new- care of, this would not have happened." fangled bankruptcy system, was noticed in the A Ju Bankruptcy Court as "abscondment," and inquiries gether. were made by the Commissioners touching Mr. Abbott's unceremonious departure : but, as if that mode of speech sounded semewhat too harshly upon city ears, softer phraseology is adopted in an advertisement issued yesterday, summoning the attendance of assignees, solicitors, and creditors "affected (!) by the absence of Mr. Abbott," &c. Absence of "Mr." Abbott! Really we are becoming a very refined people; and no doubt the next accounts from Windsor regarding the "absence" democratic hands, whereby the reciprocity system always lifted her in and out of bed myself. I have must be extended and strengthened.

DETERMINED ACT OF SUICIDE. On Sunday morning last, at Chudleigh, a man named Samuel Tuckett. of that place, about thirty years of age, put an end appears that he first cut his throat with a small clasp knife (an instrument of this description being then hung himself to a beam in a stable belonging to his mother. Whilst thus suspended, it is supposed he must have been kicked by one of the horses. marks of this description being found on his person His mother first discovered the body, but life was

No accounting for Taste. - Following a Pig DRIVER .- At Guildhall on Saturday, a pretty little girl was put to the bar charged by her mother, who appeared to be in deep affliction, with having pro-posed to run away with a Smithfield drover, named Bill Scroggins. The mother said that she had a large family of children, all of whom were exceedingly affectionate and obedient except Sarah, who was about sixteen years of age, and who degraded herself by associating with the drover.—The alderman: Does he intend to marry her?—The mother: She thinks so, but he has no notion of anything of the kind; he wants to make her like the unfortunate the misery that awaits her; and how wretched her non is found guilty of an exactly similar offence. father, who is sick, and I am on her account.-The alderman: What have you to say about this filthy favourite of yours, and about causing such distress to your poor parents? The pig-driver will never Some account of Oliver Cromwell's Helmer.—
At the London Borough Court of Requests on Saturation of the law has, we discourage crime. If hanging Misters might of the bodkin and shears, standing some four feet size in his high-lows, appeared before the Commissioners as defendant in a case in which Solomon levy an alderly marked that the sentence of Roy-lows and alderly marked to swear that he would not marry the finest woman in the kingdom. (Laughter.)—The alderman: What! this drover, covered all over with mud and dirt?—A person in the growd. mind to marry any on 'em, as he can get 'em without going to that trouble. (Laughter.)—The alderman (to the girl): It is quite evident his object is to destroy and laugh at you. I hope you will consider the deplorable condition of your poor parents, and shun the fellow. I shall order his number to be taken, and deal with him in such a manner as will make him remember what he has been about.—The mother: She says that she will run away with him, whatever we may do. The drover is twenty-eight years of age, and does not care about our sorrow.-The voice in the crowd: 'Pend upon it, Bill will have his way if he can. He is not to be 'timidated. suppose they were tired, and wanted to rest themselves. Jew—Not a bit of it, yer vartships, not a
bit of it; dey vanted to deshtroy ma goots; de little
von put on Oliver Cromwell's helmet, and de oder
Napoleon's jack-boots, and vash a marching off vid
Napoleon's jack-boots, and vash a marching off vid
hut ma shon Ishaac, who's a goot lad to his
hut ma shon Ishaac, who's a goot lad to his

Napoleon's jack-boots, and vash a marching off vid
Mr. Hardwick, at his (the magistrate's) request, in
hut ma shon Ishaac, who's a goot lad to his
meetings in Great Portland-street, attended before
Mr. Hardwick, at his (the magistrate's) request, in
hut ma shon Ishaac, who's a goot lad to his
meetings in Great Portland-street, attended before
Mr. Hardwick, at his (the magistrate's) request, in
hut masses they were tired, and wanted to rest themselves. Jew—Not a bit of it, yer vartships, not a
At Marylebone Police Office, on Saturday last, Mr.

(Laughter.)—The alderman: I shall certainly look
(Laughter.)—The alderman: I shall certainly look
after him. In the meantime, the obstinate and
mean-spirited girl shall be locked up by herself in
the Compter.—The girl looked ashamed, but expressed her belief that Bill meant nothing but what He says, a womans a woman, high or low, gentle or otherwise she would never keep company with him again.—The alderman: When you'd think of any-body for a husband, look a little higher than a pigdriver at any rate.

> THE UNCHRISTIAN NEW POOR LAW BILL. PROSPECTS OF THE RATE-PAYERS IN SICKNESS AND POVERTY.

On Thursday evening, an inquest was held by Mr. Higgs, at St. George's Hospital, touching the death of

Hannah Robinson, aged 56. The Jury having viewed the body of the deceased.

By a Juror-She was partly dressed. Her husband plain for us to understand how the accident happened.

Thomas Tarrant, house surgeon, depoted that the deceased was brought in on the 22d March, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Her right arm, side, and right side of the head were severely burnt, and were affected by paralysis. She lingered till the 2d instant, By the Coroner—Her speech was so indistinct, that I

could not make out how it happened. Baldwin, one of the beadles of St. George's parish. here informed the Coroner that the husband was pre-sent, and wished to speak a word to him on the subject. The Husband-I applied, sir, to the parish to get her into the infirmary, but the overseer said he could do

The Coroner (to the Jury) -I think it is part of your inquiry to hear this man, as the woman's death may have been partly occasioned by not being looked after The Jury-Certainly.

The husband (who was a fine hearty old man) was then sworn, and stated that his name was William Robinson, his age 64, and that he lived with his wife at No. 39, Gilbert-street. He called himself a porter. It was at the work-house, in Mount-street, Grosvenor. square, that he made his application, when he saw Mr. Rowed, the assistant-overseer. By a Juror-He offered me some bread, when I told him that was a poor consolation for a poor sick woman

that wanted advice. The Coroner—There is such a system now going on in these werkhouses, that illness is thought nothing of. There was a case in St. Margaret's workhouse, where they gave a man five shillings to get rid of him and his

family, and would not then without his carrying an infant in a dying state about the street, for four or five hours together. Their plea was, that if they let him out with his family, they would see no more of him afterwards. The Foreman-Did you tell the overseer how helples

Volle wife was ? Husband-Yes, and he said there was the workhous for her and me, but there was no infirmary.

The Foreman-But I say there is an infirmary. The Coroner-Is this man treating the poor this way at his own discretion? Coole (one of the beadles) - I should say, sir, that he

acts under his regulations. A Juror-I think this is a case that ought to come to the knowledge of all the rate-payers, so that they may see, if they come to poverty, what they may expect! The Coroner-If the woman had met with that care her state required, this case would not have happened A Juror-Some representation must be made to the proper authorities of this case, as the poor woman was

By the Coroner-I left her in bed, when I went out between one and two o'clock, as I did not know when I was like to come home, and the poor soul had nothing at all till I did come home.

not fit to be left alone, and the husband could not afford

By a Juror-As well as I could understand her, she said she was putting some cinders upon the fire. I she wanted to put on the kettle, which she sometimes

The Foreman-Did she know that you applied about the ingrmary? Husband-Yes; and she said she would like to go there to be taken care of, and she often said. "O Lord

what can I do here." By a Juror-She was seized with palsy about two months ago in the night time, and lost the use of one side, and never recovered. I applied four times to the

overseer, and the same answer was given. Baldwin, the beadle-I suppose, gentlemen, this was a doubtful case, and the overseer refused it under some of the rules.

Several of the Jury-It is most shameful. Husband-The first time I applied was about a month ago, when she got worse, and I never saw her up and dressed after, except her niece was coming. I am willing to work, and can get a living myself, for I paid 3s. 9d. a week for our lodging. I told Mr. Rowed the same, and said as I could get my own living out of "I don't care. I will not take her except you come in, doors, will you separate us when we come in?" and he A Juror-It was a trick to keep them out alto-

The Foremon-We wish, Mr. Coroner, to express our oninion in the strongest manner possible, for it appears their own beadle, Mr. Coole, visited this case, and stil the woman was neglected.

The Coroner-Did the beadle come to your place? Husband-Yes; Mr. Coole came, and saw how help less she was, and I told him sometimes I was out for eighteen hours together, and there was no one to sive the poor creature anything till I came home.

By a Juror-I left her between one and two e'clock paid rates and taxes myself in a respectable way for twenty-five years in the parish. I formerly lived in Thomas-street, Oxford-street, and have lived about the neighbourhood for forty years. A Juror-I am afraid there will be no attention paid

by the overseer, except we have him before us. The Coroner-We can admonish him in our verdict The Foreman (to the Coroner)-You ought to write to them as well.

The Coroner-I suppose I had better write to the vestry generally on the subject. A Juror-No; to the Board of Guardians.

The Coroner—Are there many of the Guardians? Baldwin (the beadle)-There is a certain quantity called the "poor board," which, with the churchwardens and overseers, amounts to about twenty-two. The vestry altogether consists of 100 persons. A Juror said he thought it unfair to condemn the verseer without hearing his defence.

seer exactly, but with the shameful system he is carrying out. ("Hear, hear," from the Jury.) The Coroner (to the beadle)-Shall I call them the poor board," or the "quardians of the poor!" (Laughter.) A Juryman-Not the latter, certainly.

The Foreman-It is not finding fault with this over-

The Jury now consulted together, when a verdict of Accidental death" was returned; to which a Juryman submitted the following appendage :- " That this Jury cannot separate without expressing, in the strongest manner, their abhorrence of such a system of oppression to the poor, and hope that no similar case will be refused attention by the overseer or relieving officer in

The Jury appended this to their verdict, and sepa rated on the understanding that the Coroner was to write "a sharp letter," in addition to enclosing the verdict, to the Poor Law Board of St. George's.

# Spirit of the Press.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue accounts have been published for the year and quarter ending the 5th April, 1841. They do not present very satisfactory results: there is an aggregate decrease on the year of £309,280: on the quarter, it is £70,154. One principal decrease is in the Postoffice; and in that department alone it amounts to £833,000 on the year, and £27,000 on the quarter. The Ministerial journals explain away this rather startling falling off in the last quarter: the receipts for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, they say, were swelled by arrears of postage at the fourpenny rate, which were not paid in till that time, and by exacting more prompt delivery of monies then due from the deputy-postmasters: now, it is necessary to leave large balances with the deputy-postmasters, to enable them to meet the demand on account of moneyorders, the business in that branch of the Post-office having largely increased since the reduction of the commission. There is the reverse of a falling-off, it is said, in the number of letters passing through the Post-office; and that is the true test of the change. An attempt is made by the Government organs to

gloss over the declining revenue, by sinking all allusion to the additional taxes imposed last year by Mr. Baring. The facts of the case are as follows:--

Decrease on the year ending 5th of April, 1841, ... ... £369,280 Decrease on the Post-office... 833,000 Apparent increase on the year 🛣 £523,720

But the Chancellor of the Exchequer imposed new taxes, or increased old ones, whose conjoint amount he thus estimated:-

Addition to Assessed Taxes ... £276,000
New survey on ditto... 150,000 Customs and Excise ... 1,426,000 Spirits... ... 485,000 2,337,000

Real decrease on the year ... £1,813,280 The whole amount of these additions did not, however, come into operation equally throughout the year: to get an accurate view of our financial prospects we must

confine our attention to the quarters-Decrease on the quarter..... £70,000 Decrease in the Post-office...... 27,000 Apparent decrease on the quarter £43,000 But there must be added to this, one fourth of the addition made to our taxation, amounting to ... 580,000 Real decrease on the quarter..... £623,000

So much for Mr. Baring's per centages and additional duties, which were to make up for Postage-cheapening, was out at the time. She could not speak sufficiently and supply the income wanted to meet the increased expenditure. In despite of the temporary assistance he I presume that she had got up to put the kettle on, or to will gain by laying hands upon the Savings Banks deposits, it is to be thought the Chancellor will have The witness, Morris, said that she discovered several difficulty in raising the wind to meet past deficiencies cinders in the deceased's apron. The whole of her clothes were burnt off the right side of her body.

and future expenses. We look forward to the Budget with some curiosity.—Specialor. TO MR. O'MALLEY, OF THE DUBLIN CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

MY DEAR O'MALLEY,-In my two preceding letters, I have shown that so far from the Repeal and sati-Tithe Agitation being strengthened, it has propessively lost ground, year after year, from 1833 to the present moment; and now, before I come to a considention of the respective prospects of the two countries, from their respective modes of advocating the case of freedom, let me, for a moment, direct your attention to the new figure placed on the wall of the old shop-" Compensation for Tenants."

Now, O'Malley, mark, "Compensation for Tenants:" and, observe, that is one of the boons to be gained by a Repeal of the Union, and one which Mr. O'Connell mys he always had in his eye, but which he never showed to the people till the old painting wanted refreshing from the dirty acres.

The cuckoo cry of "Oh, glory be to God," compled with the persecution of the trades and reckless voting. away of money to support a useless set of lumber, has opened the eyes of the trades, the artisans, and the town's folk generally, and poor Paddy from Cork: must have value in his own staple for his own money. He knows nothing about Trades Unions, supplies, and Irish manufacture; but he does understand rent; and the question of rent and compensation being at all mentioned, and compensation being a word which not one tenant in one hundred will understand, the whole machinery will be worked upon the single pivot. H Tent"

Now, I understand the Irish country people much better than Mr. O'Connell does, and the manner in which lish farmers will be taught to understand this new project is this: that they are all to have the landfor nothing, if they only back Dan. That will be their understanding of the question.

But now, let us consider it as a means to an end. First, observé, it is to be one of the results from Repeal but has been prematurely used as a means of producing the Repeal. Here then, again, we come to the moral power, and the parties upon whom it is to be red\_the House of Commons; and I ask you, could the mind of man have devised any question more likely to affright a House of Landlords out of their very wits. than the very one which this "practical" gentleman has proposed as a means to enlist their support? Surely he is not a fool! but having asked for petitions to the House of Commons in favour of Repeal, and having denounced physical force, he must be a rogue or a mad man, to create alarm upon the most tender point in the hreasts of those very persons to whom he appeals.

Now, O'Malley, I will distinctly show you two facts. First, an English House of Landlords never would accede to the maked proposition of being compelled to give compensation; and, secondly, they never will vote for the establishment of a rival House in Ireland, one of whose first acts promises to be a precedent for interissues with their durling privilege of "doing what they The with their own." An English House, then, will be frightened by the proposition, while an Irlsh House of Commons, returned by Universal Suffrage, would, I contend for it, render the scheme wholly unnecessary; and, observe, my friend, by Universal Suffrage alone, will Ireland ever get a Repeal of the Union; and, as the most realous, consistent, and sincere Repealer in Ireland, mongh for the united beggars to support. Believe me, We have already had a sample, from 1782 to 1800, of the expanity of Irish patriots in emptying an ex-

I tell you, O'Malley, that Billy Pitt complained to persons, that the devil himself wouldn't satisfy an Iriah Home of Commons wit money and patronage.

Compensation, then, is a means of impeding Repeal; and Repeal, with Universal Suffrage, would render the humbug unnecessary. Therefore, O'Malley, doing Mr. tion of persuading Ireland that the great strength which he expects from this new source will justify delay until it shall have been "practically" marshalled. In fact, that it is another stab in the side of Repeal.

O'Malley, "take this with you," as we say in Ireand, and think over it. Repeal of the Union, without-Triversai Suffrage, would be a curse to both countries; and I assure you that if Mr. O'Connell had the casting Tote, he would, to-morrow, vote against an Irish House of Commons returned by the people; and for this simple reason—that although Paddy can be hood winked now by "Sergeant Jackson and Mr. Litton," "Lord Strnley and old Blue Beard," and "our beautiful little, dest little craythur of a Queen," while he hasn't his eye tpon the shop; yet, if he was in daily communication With his representative, that gentleman would have to give a better account of himself and his progress, than and two orange barristers.

OMalley, "many a true word is said in jest;" and, "by my own sowl," my friend Dan was never more; right in his life than when he said that " the Kildare boys would be up and about the house of a fine mornmg, with their short sticks, teaching the members how to vote !" and why not, O'Malley? Our "lovely young Queen" would send her red coats, her "bloody backs," u Tankee doodle calls them, down to Kildare in a twinkling, to teach the Kildare boys how to pay tithes, wrent, or poor rates, or county rates, or any other hies; and why not the Kildare boys use their moral adgels to teach their members how to vote for those alle questions, and soldier questions? besides, the Scotchman says that "nothing convinces like a lick in be lng;" and, in good faith, it has been the only heans ever used by the rich for convincing the poor. Now, O Malley, take my word for it that you will

and the necessity of bringing this new force into the held pleaded as an excuse for postponing any discussion pon the Repeal question this session. O'Malley, I now come to a consideration of the Irish

hole of redressing grievances, with its expences, and he English mode, with its expences. Ireland, since 1832, has subscribed hundreds of thou-

ands of pounds to redress her grievances: she has had insciation after Association, slaughter after slaughter; riness Rathcormac, Wallstown, Carrickshock, and forwards of cases of single murders; she has had her the martyrs, her Repeal martyrs, her election martyrs; he has had her clearances, her oustings, her distrain-En, her transportations, her weeping, her wailing, her During of teeth; she has had the largest number of hedged "patriots" ever sent to any legislative assembly, nd they have had better back than any men have ever More had. They have had their every demand comply honoured, whether for money or signatures to meetings or displays—for excitement or for tem-Size for Withholding of tithes or paying Their men have been returned—their have been dignified with titles, and rereded with places; their men have con-And the other liberal Irish papers upbraid Ministhe censure falls upon those who compose the sole bength of the Ministers. O'Malley, I ever contended, & I ever shall contend, that but for O'Connell and his hechanting tail, who rendered all respect for public Thion unnecessary, the Whigs would have done ten brand times more for the country than he would for them. Point out one assoult which they have mitted upon liberty, and I will undertake to prove he led the way ;-

Expression of Trades' Unions—O'Connell; babingation of Canada-O'Connell; fale of the Factory Children—O'Connell; barrender of the Appropriation Clause—O'Connell; hish Police O'Connell;

British Prosecution by Attorney-General-O'Con-

his Arms Bill-O'Connell; Mitigated Coercion Bill—O'Connell; byond the Tories in Royal Wages - O'Connell; the side (for the Whigs)-O'Connell.

have got places, titles, and pensions; can you ninety-nine years.

paid? Not one. Can you point out a real working nan who has been benefitted, or at all consulted? Then, ask you whether yours has been even handed, or onesided " patriotism ?"

How much nearer is Ireland now to the attainment of her promised end, than she was in 1832? Immeasurably removed from the winning post, while the whole period has been spent in rough-riding and bullying the brave and manly Irish; in making them listen to the denunciation of men who risked life and liberty in a struggle for their liberty; in the inculcation of the damnable doctrine that suffering in this world will lead to happines in the next; in the establishment of the strongest basis of devil-craft. king-craft, priest-craft, and witch-craft, namely, that passive obedience, even to unjust authority, becomes a part of a Christian's duty. In short, the last ten years, and the next five years, of Ireland's history may be briefly written in the following words:-

"During this period Irish opinion was sold at the Corn Exchange, in Dublin, by samples, just as any other commodity, while the nation was literally tickled into admiration of its own subserviency. Ireland, however, as if by magic, appeared stung to the heart by her supineness and degradation, and with one gigantic effort achieved that freedom which no power can long withhold when a whole people wills its accomplishment. This spirit of independence was infused into drowsy Ireland, by the manly and patrietic exertions of our forefathers, who, about that time, assumed the name of Chartists, and to whose indomitable courage and perseverance both countries owe the present proud and commanding position which they occupy in the estimation of all nations, and to whose justice we are indebted for the mild yet powerful constitution, which renders us great at home and commanding abroad.

"We read, in 'O'Connor's history of the Convention and its consequences, of the fact of 431 of those brave men being consigned to felons' prisons at the same time, or periods varying from twelve months to four years, and many of them compelled to submit to a species of labour most degrading, but now unknown. Some, we learn, died in prison, while few recovered the effects of the barbarous treatment to which they were subjected; the Marquis of Normanby, who was then principal Secretary of State for the Home Department,—(but who was subsequently transported for life, -having issued may repose confidence, and the betrayal of whose word instructions for the treatment of Chartist prisoners at | may lead thousands into trouble, disappointment, and variance with the gaol rules then in existence for the error? worst description of felons. We read these facts in O'Connor's history of the Convention, written during an imprisonment of eighteen months, which he suffered in solitary confinement, in a felon's cell, in York attached the never failing thing, called "means under Castle,' the same in which the Marquis of Normanby, Lord John Russell, and a person of the name of Fox Maule, an under-strapper to the Marquis, were imprisoned in three years after, prior to being removed to

difficulties with which the Chartists had to contend, shape of a court; we have had the Lords, the Commons, owing to the treachery of some of their own leaders, the Judges, the jurors, the law officers, the middle which, however, was always successfully overcome by classes, the army, the navy, the secret service fund, the the people themselves, and in every such instance, the magistrates, the spies, the informers, the traitors, the blow the Russian horn; however, I now ask the real I my God forbid she ever should. One aristocracy, and traitors' best exertions failed in again procuring for real enemies and sham friends, and the imperial press; them the least confidence from the people; and to this all, all against us, with the one solitary exception striking fact O'Connor ascribes the very few desertions of the Northern Star. that an Irish Parliament chosen by a middle class confrom the Chartist ranks; his words are—' In fact, sistency would have its mimic Court, its Deputy King, when desertion was found to be profitless, like all other into sectional squadrons, advocating the most enticing again. its repair ministure set in diamonds and precious stones. trades, it was speedily abandoned.' The first experiquestions, in the hope of catching all the people upon ments were made under the impression that the some one or other of their many hooks; and to each people, like sheep in a fold, would follow the leader and all of which the people would have subscribed who made a successful breach; but the enemy, finding had they been convinced that the object of the several that they bought a shepherd without a flock, a dog demagogues was attainable without the great organic career. I cannot but think he has been imposed upon m uncle of mine, Lord Longueville, and to many other without a tail, (as, in no single instance did a deserter take even a companion with bim,) thought they had look. paid too dear for their whistle, and, therefore, aban-

doned the pursuit as hopeless." I give you the foregoing, my countryman, as a breath from that soul which I hope to leave as a record to rest O'Connell the justice to suppose that he knows what he in the archives of my father-land, when my spirit shall is about, I have no hesitation in saying that he has have fled to that great God who has imposed upon me prematurely raised this question with the single inten- the earthly duty of doing unto others as I think, under similar circumstances, others should do unto me.

O'Malley, I look for two lives; that which I now enjoy to be devoted to the poor, in order to insure for legislation. me a rich inheritance hereafter.

My friend, the deeds of great men have a wonderful his soul was so often poured out on behalf of his removed. suffering and oppressed countrymen, his spirit com-East he was driven from his position by a Scotch fanatic the House of Peers. had equal pleasure in man, has been taught how to cut out. Having no prin-

> had for many years. My admiration of Dr. Doyle is thrown over your old twenty-shilling suit; while of "the and his love of justice is established by his desire to landscape. appeal from Philip Drunk to Philip Sober. If he had sttached other conditions than self-possession, self-exhis renewed strength for his own benefit, and walk

of my good countrymen.

from the Landlord of Steel, and, before we part, at Special Commission. None of our men have been un- He addressed the meeting as his brothers of the slave this point, just think, O'Malley, how foolish, how defended. I, this day, paid for Counsel for Foden, the class, because they were not within the pale of the to persuade the tenantry of an agricultural country. Who, although he means to plead guilty in the hope of where competition for land raises it much beyond its mercy, I am resolved shall not be without counsel, real value, that any such power can be acquired from leaving the impression that, although a stray sheep, men who, unfortunately, certainly, can "de what they he has been deserted in the hour of need. He has like with their own." Now, how foolish, to think had his choice, solicitor and counsel; I offered him that a landlord who can let his land, or let it alone, two, or as many as he liked, to be paid by the Irish Fined the whole, the sole, the only majority of the work of the whole, the sole, the only majority of the work of Insters for the last seven years; therefore, when the expended during the occupation of his tenant. Let us hear. In that consistent and unchanging journal test its "practicability,"-that's the slang word

> make landlords more exact and tyrannical; and, secondly, let us see where upon a landlord it might whimsically used. I know of no treason, but treason giving an advantage to the convicted felon of operate unjustly. Suppose a poor honest man to have against the happiness of the people. I know of no unfortunate paper. (Loud cries of "shame" and a little property of his own, and suppose a rich man to patriotism, but love of man and love of justice. If a partial cheering.) This was the work of the Poor Law take a fancy to it, and that the poor man is reconciled never ceasing wish, an anxious desire to see our own to part with it for a short period for a tempting offer, Parliament sitting in our own capital, in our own and, that during his lease, he, the rich tenant, kingdom, legislating for our own people, be treason, expends so much as to preclude the possibility of the then am I a traitor. If fond affection for the land gradually but surely starve off all who were unable poor man ever re-possessing himself, from his inability of my birth, preference for that society in which I grew to pay the required compensation for baths, or pleasure from childhood to manhood, and a longing desire that bad enactments would be repealed till the legislature

it by a lease for ever, at a corn rent, which leaves the love of the human species would induce me to resist agitate till the glorious principles of the People's Mr. Hood sat down smid long-continued and enthutenant compensation in his every day's labour. If my country in an attempt to forge fetters for herself (Thatter were engraved on the pillars of the constitution. stastic plaudits. there is any one thing in the world more farcical than or others, and to oppose decrees made only for fractions another, O-Malley, it is that of contracting to pay an of her people, then am I a philanthropist, which, in persecution than was ever endured by any people; the land Jones, was carried with general acclamation. Conversion of 20s. Tithe into 25s. Rent—O'Connell; nine years, or even twenty-one years, without reference O'Malley, a patriot can seldom be judged during equal amount of rent each and every year for ninety- my mind, is the highest order of patriotism. nine years, or even twenty-one years, without reference O'Malley, a patriot can seldom be judged during duals had been consigned to the dungeon by the Juries been proposed, seconded, and agreed to that the to the price of corn or other produce. In fact, a life. He must die for his reward. I believe the signs selected from the middle classes; but the watchword number be three, the following candidates were put in Redy to Vote on all Money Questions, and on the Leeds clothier may just as well sell a piece of cloth, of patriotism to be a consistent, frugal, honourable of the Chartists still continued to be "freedom!" and say, you shall pay whatever a similar article fetches life, devoted to your country's cause; no legacy duty, they would persevere until they had abolished the Now, O'Malley, I can point out hundreds of "patriots" when I or my executors shall call for the cash, within and a poor funeral. Of all these, I am pretty sure.

the national struggle? Not one single one. Can you should, at all events, have protected the existing I would not, so help me God, see a village meeting of their demands was at length recognised by their brother the candidates themselves spoke briefly in explanation point out the one single instance in which the farmers, tenants and their successors against the tyranny of Chartists defeated by the enemy for £1,000. I would working men in that country. (Hear, hear.) Four or labouring classes of Ireland have been benefitted? landlords, by making the current corn price the stan- not impede their cause for untold gold. I would not Charter Associations were now in existence in Ireland. Not one single one, I defy you. Can you point out a dard rent price of land; but they have not offered the sell it for my life. single martyr who has had his attorney's bill of costs poor tenants any accompanying measure as security against the rapacity of broken-down over-mortgaged landlords, who would hold them to the old bargain, as I said before, as long as a goose remained.

O'Malley, the expence at which humbug agitation has been kept up in Ireland, requires no comment; and now I come to a consideration of English agitation, and

Every power that is arrayed in favour of Irish agitation is marshalled in deadly hostility against English | so, you are strangely mistaken: I only use the term agitation; and the very fact of those powers being composed of the mighty, of the wealthy and the privileged because the represented of all classes, against the right of the poor and unprivileged because the un- particle of claim to that honourable appellation. represented of all classes, would, at once, and without a word in explanation, test the value of the respective ends sought by the respective parties. In Ireland you have with you royal toleration, ministerial neutrality, nonentities in the political world, and it is as necesaristocratic support, middle-class influence, newspaper sary to keep a vigilant eye upon our professed friends pliancy, and the use of a whole population, whenever as upon our avowed enemies, and the public exposure called upon, no matter if to-day for Repeal as the only thing, and to-morrow for "Down with Jackson you have the columns of the imperial press for and novelty-mongers in the guise of Chartists, as the best against you, the latter being your best friends from their stupid desire to please advertisers; but no matter; you get, even from the enemy, just what you wantpublicity, while we cannot purchase it at any price. Why is this? Because Irish agitation is a blind to secure power in the hands of the aristocracy and middle classes, and which is not therefore dreaded by their organs as likely to poison the public mind; while to destroy, if possible, the growing spirit of freedom English agitation is based upon a principle which must ultimately throw the balance of power into the hands of those who are whimsically called "the legitimate source of all power," and yet have not even the power of complaining without the danger of ceercion; and it is therefore only seen in the columns of the press in connection with some violence, outbreak, disgraceful proceeding, and so forth, all of which is charged on the Chartists, but should be charged on the enemy.

Now, my friend, what is most valuable in a public man? In Ireland, have we not an old saying, "What is any man but his word?" Well, then, if, in the private transactions of life, the observance of a promise is a virtue, of how much more value does it become, (if we can measure virtue by a graduated scale of excellence) when applied to the public man in whom thousands

In Ireland, since 1835, you have had scores of Associations, scores of principles, scores of details, scores of plans, schemes, and tricks, and to each and all was the title,"-" rent" and collection.

In England, the people have had since that time one principle from which they have never budged, through persecution and prosecution, a single hair's breadth In England, we have had arrayed against us all the second-"From this interesting work we also learn the gigantic | ary influence of "our beloved and beautiful Queen," in the

Again, we have had the subdivision of those classes change in the representative system for which they

The people object to slavery in every shape; but, in order to prevent a spurious agitation upon the subject. damaging the means of its complete and entire abolition, they are compelled to bear the name of lovers of slavery; so with the Corn Laws, which they mortally hate; so with knewledge, which they fondly love and greedily search for. Emigration they oppose, because it is force, unjust force, of a people from their fatherland, through degradation brought about by class

You see four hundred and thirty one of the seasoned and trusted leaders of the people thrown at once into the above tavern, to elect Delegates for the approaching cheering.) effect upon me; nor do I require that they skould shine dungeons, and every device of which art is master sitting of the "Political Prisoners' Release, and People's through the rust of many dark ages to recommend used to supply their place with less honest and less Charter Convention." In consequence of a mistake in them. I can admire a living Mathew, and the scarcely zealous men, resisted by substitutes whom necessity the advertisement calling the meeting, (the place of cold Doyle. Yes, my friend, when I sat in his chair, has created and supplied, as if by magic, and not hour (twelve o'clock) before the assembly was sufthe host of the Rev. Mr. Rafferty, in the room in which a whit less efficient than those who have been ficiently numerous to commence proceedings; though,

Such, then, is our agitation; a principle, a plain. manded me, and for the moment I lost all self-possession (clear, defined principle, at which no apprenticeship I recollected the imperishable words which he engraved | need be served to teach the trade. A. falls off to-day upon every Irish heart, and I swore to obey them. B. supplies his place to morrow; while, in Ireland, so "My haired tithes shall be as lasting as my mysterious is your trade that, take away the master love of justice," said the immortal hero, before to-day, and to-morrow not a single one, not even a forevisiting that which had been the abode of the im- ciple, you should all set up toy-shops on your own mortal Doyle, as I should have in visiting the retreat account. Our work consists of a single dress for naof Petrarch at Vaucluse, so endeared by antiquity, and ture's children, cut out according to nature's unerring about to sit in London for a fortnight, to see what can so famed for the devotion he so long cherished and so rules and principles, and which every Chartist worksweetly recorded for his Laura. Petrarch's light was man can put together. Yours is a kind of fancy-work. distinguished as a solitary lamp that burns in a dark cut out by the great Master of Arts, in zig zag fashion; having attended other assemblies for the purpose chamber. Doyle's was as a torch, brilliant even in the the pieces only given out according to one man's will, of putting down, by clamour, all discussion on and not to preach tectotalism—that principle had spread hoon-day sun. Petrarch loved solitude, because it gave and none to be put together till all are distributed; and, questions not connected with the Charter; in reply, HIM liberty. Doyle loved liberty, because it would as he alters his fashion according to order, if he died make his country free. If Doyle had lived in the 14th to-morrow, what you have got of your work would but Charter, they should have a fair hearing, and free discentury, he would have been a patriot; if Petrarch confound you in your progress. In fact, of your Repeal cussion. (Cheers.) They were determined to make an had lived in the nineteenth he would have been a dress, after nine years, you have got but the buttons to impression on the legislature of the country; and span of the arch of heaven; in every town there was an had stated that in some parts of the Union, the people your coat-there is neither back, front, nor sleeves: O'Malley, I look upon Dr. Doyle and the Rev. Mr. | you have got no trousers to your straps. But your Mathew as two of the greatest patriots Ireland has tithe suit is complete; you have got a five shilling cape founded upon his pure love of liberty; my admiration rippling stream, the green valleys, the verdant hills. of Mathew is founded upon his pure love of justice. and cloud-capped mountains," you have got but the

Irish agitation, then, has had every thing, and almost every body, in its favour-and has done worse than altation, self-esteem, and power of self-defence to nothing. English agitation has had everybody, and every-Teetotalism, I should have looked upon him as a new thing, but the very honest opposed to it,—and it has quack; but, having healed the sick that he may use stood the brunt of battle; its front unmoved, its flank unturned, its centre undaunted, its reserve undisturbed : alone without crutches, I honour him as a great State in fact, "the Star and the people, against the world in arms;" and while Irish expense for doing mischief has O'Malley, as an Irishman, you will pardon all this been scores of thousands within the year; our cause, sons being represented, and as such can never be the propagation and establishment. (Loud cheering.) This, digression. I am very fond of speaking and thinking for the last fifteen months, after defending over three hundred prisoners, supporting their families, and when Well, now, I have disposed of the question of our next Convention shall have been paid, will be short Compensation, which the Tenant of Straw is to extract of £1,000; that is all the expences since the Monmouth reguish, how rascally, how mischievous to endeavour last of the Chartists, who is to be tried to-morrow, and

your poorest min to the last. Give what you can to all and take from none. Let principle be your idol, and in the Bridgewater Union the paupers received only

Firstly, then, the very agitation of the question will man your honourably used means for working it. grounds, or large arming establishment, or so forth my bones may rest with them in our common father-were made responsible to the people—(loud cheers)— But, O, say the "patriots," it shall be defined. I define land, be patriotism, then am I a patriot. But if my and they were determined peacefully and calmly to

However, come what will, no man, who has ever lived englaved millions. (Enthusiastic cheering.) It was hint out any one single poor man who has been com- If Universal Suffrage was too great a mouthful for the gratifying to find that even in Ireland their principles porters of the candidates severally addressed the Gregory, Thomas Bray, Thomas Bray, Thomas Booth, and Wm. If Universal Suffrage was too great a mouthful for before me, has ever felt a more sincere desire in the gratifying to find that even in treated ont of the national fund for losses sustained in the Corn Law Repealers to swallow all at once, they accomplishment of his principles than I have done were beginning to be understood, and that the justice of meeting in behalf of their nominees; and afterwards Longosst.

THE CHARTIST TRICKSTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I am, O'Malley, Your faithful friend and countryman, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

SIR,—From the above heading, you and your numerous readers, may be led to suppose that I am going to run a muck and tilt" at the whole Chartist host. If Ireland, and Scotland would be what they ought to be, 'Chartist," in connection with those on whose proceedings I intend briefly to animadvert, because the Tricksters have the effrontery to apply it to themselves, or rather retain it, when they have forfeited every In ancient times it was truly said, "They are not all

Israel that are called Israel," and, with equal truth we can now say, they are not all Chartists who are called Chartists. Hypocrisy, deceit, and treachery are not of the acts of false friends is, in my opinion, as much calculated to subserve our cause as keeping up an incessant fire on the citadel of corruption. In short, I view and Litton," as a still greater thing. Added to this those canting, turning, twisting, scheming, tramping, allies of despotism, and I unhesitatingly pronounce them (though not without much watchfulness and consideration) to be spies from the enemy's camp. It is dangerous to mince the matter; we are now in a peculiar position, and, therefore, regardless of the censure of self-dubbed patriots and too-confiding Chartists, pronounce the new project propounded by Lovett and others, as the infernal machine, invented by O Connell, Hume, Roebuck and others, of that treacherous elique But what will be the result? Why, the machine will burst—Chartism will remain unscathed and the journey. read and write. (Cheers.) He would tell them how men assessins will meet with their deserts-an ignominious political death.

> I have long thought, Sir, that the Chartist tree required a little pruning. Many excrescences have grown thereon, and perhaps the infernal machine will very speedily be seen to possess one good property-it may, nay, I verily believe it will, prove a pruning knife, and will lop eff these excrescences, after which the tree will more abundantly flourish to the joy of every sterling patriot, and the chagrin of every idle, spouting pseudo-Chartist.

The document which has called forth these remarks, is a tissue of falsehood, cant, contradiction, arrogance, and wildness; and it unquestionably smacks very much of jobbing, in addition to its burking character. These are so conspicuously engraven on its front as to need even to think of it, and until the working classes were no comment whatever, and every working man, with represented as effectually as the other classes, they half an eye, will see through the whole affair. It is too clumsy, in all its ramifications, to meet with the least countenance from the well-trained portion of our army, and this, I suppose, will soon be shown by the associaations, generally, entering their protest against both it. its concoctors, and its promoters. Allow me. Sir. before I conclude to tell your readers

or rather remind them, that in the spring of 1839, I ttentively watched the movement in all its parts, and aristocratic sprige receiving it all; let all the people had the impudence to insult the People's Partiament, by have a fair chance, and then that class from which had telling that body, to their faces, that there was "not more than eight honest men-men of principle" in that would show the aristocracy, in spite of all their tinassembly. At that time, and up to the present, I have selled show, that been pressed to name the men of principle. I refused, because I foresaw that events would give the solution, and more credence would be given to circumstances, than to my words. Some of the M.C.'s are politically dead, the breath went out of them when the pound per day and the three pound ten shillings per week departed: others have laboured to retain soft hands and keep the apron off; and some have found it profitable to Chartists to examine the accounts, and see how the hear)—they are the men of the ledger and the counter; business stands, and don't forget to note the M.C.'s the possessors of the dead walls, and bricks, and who may append their names to the "bran new" plan. After the addition and subtraction, see how many remains. If more than eight-if eight, I won't guess

Before I lay aside the pen, I must confess my astonishment and sorrow on seeing the name of John Cleave appended to the "New Scheme." I know him to be upright, and one who has hitherto acted with discretion, at least, so far as I have seen his political by some wily knave, and ere long, I expect to see him retrace his steps, and pursue the course he has been wont to do. If not, I shall be greatly and painfully

Yours truly, WILLIAM RIDER. Leeds, April 13th, 1841.

METROPOLITAN MEETING AT WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE, TO ELECT DELE GATES FOR THE NEW CONVENTION. (Reported by our London Correspondent.)

meeting being omitted), it was long after the appointed between one and two o'clock, great numbers arrived, and a very full and earnest assembly testified thatdespite of the inconvenient hour, the holiday season. and the winterly weather, (snow and hail having fallen ready to renew their efforts in favour of their perse- of men "petitioning" for their rights, must be carried people became united, there would be an end to the at short intervals throughout the morning), -they were cuted brethren, and for the obtaining of the Charter. Mr. PARKER (a working man) having been appointed singular, but that petition after petition would to the chair, opened the business of the day, by stating be poured in, till there was a positive deluge and while he would guard them against any unsuccessthat they had assembled to declare their unalterable attachment to the principles of the People's Charter, and to appoint Delegates to a Convention which was be done to alleviate the miseries of the men now incarcerated for advocating the cause of the working been introduced into England-("Question, question") classes. They (the meeting) had been charged with any persons present opposed to the principles of the principles of the Charter like they had carried out the therefore were about to elect persons in whom they open space—in every village there was a field; and are very ignorant; "but then," he adds, "the ignorance could place confidence, to represent their wants to the legislature, and to devise such means as should registature, and to devise such means as should frost, Williams, and Jones. (Cheers.) Why were making a "cuckoo" cry of the Charter. (This expresnecelerate the passing of the Charter into law. cheers.) He would conclude by reminding them, that they kidnapped away? (Hear.) Simply because they sion was used by Dr. Wade, when very few, if any, they could not expect working men to do the people's work without being properly paid;—(hear, hear,)—and selected as victims by a detestable, an atrocious, and in reference to the announcement that the delegates abominable Ministry—(loud cheers)—a Ministry who, from the country would attend this meeting, he must if another Rienzi or another Cromwell were to arise, inform them that since the bills had been issued, it had been found expedient to change the time, in order that all parts of the country might act with unison and energy. Mr. Parker resumed the chair amid much

Mr. Balls came forward to move the first resolu-

"That the security, peace, and happiness of the people entirely depend upon the interests of all percase until the law admits every person within the pale of the Constitution, we call upon the Legislature to enact the People's Charter, which provides for the representation of every adult male, and therefore necessarily provides for every interest being protected."

constitution. having no vote in the choice of those He would be seech of them to remember, that clapping who make the laws, and who accumulate thereby untold riches to themselves, whilst those who have wanted Frost, Williams, and Jones in England, not at produced these riches are cast off, and compelled to go the Antipodes—(hear, hear)—though the Whigs would into those slaughter-houses, called Union Workhouses. like them all to be sent there; they wanted all good (Hear, hear.) There was more humanity exercised in men at home, and if the Charter were not already, as they had reposed confidence in him, for which he the putting to death of an old worn-out horse, than in one of the speakers had said, "engraved on the pillars thanked them) by no means to let it be known by the putting to death of an aged or worn-out son of of the Constitution," they would take care it should be, whom the petition had been forwarded; and on no labour; for it had been proved, that even in the or they would pull down those pillars, and scatter criminal gaols, the convicted felons received more food them to the winds. (Loud cheering.) He would con- was a state of things? However, he hoped they would hear.) In that consistent and unchanging journal, The Times,—(loud laughter)—it had been shown that 145 ounces of food per week, while in the Millbank O'Malley, the terms "traitor" and "patriot" are most Penitentiary the convicts received 292 ounces, thus 147 ounces of food per week over the honest, but sum of £50,215 6s. 3d. The Bill which gave these men power was nothing else than a Bill to cause unfortunate mothers to destroy their own offspring, and to to labour. (Hear, hear.) But the working classes saw very clearly that neither the Poor Law nor any other (Prolonged cheering.) The advocates of these principles middle classes had combined with the government to put them down. Four hundred and forty-five indivi-

(Tremendous and long-continued cheering.) Yes though the "Liberator," and his Man-Friday, Tom Steele, had used their best efforts to crush Chartism over the water, truth, justice, and right, would still triumph over tyranny, trickery, and duplicity. (Cheers.) In cenclusion, he would urge them to make one united effort to obtain the release of those who have boldly stood up to demand the rights which nature and nature's God have himself in the hands of the meeting. given to all; and the day could not be far distant when they must triumph over all opposition; when the brand of slavery should be removed, and England, ' great, prosperous, and free." (Loud and long conti-

Mr. WALL rose to second the resolution. They were

called upon, he said, to pledge themselves to persevere in that cause in which they had been so long embarked. Universal Suffrage belonged to the people, according even to the constitution of the country; for every man enjoyed the franchise till the reign of that pusillani. mous monarch, Henry the Fifth; and until the 25th of Edward the Third, a Parliament was holden every year. As regarded the property qualification there was no such thing till the reign of Queen Anne, nor was there a Septennial Act till the time of the Georges. (Loud cheers.) The aristocracy, and those who support them, were acting illegally, then, in keeping the franchise from the people; they will not give them their right to vote, because they wish to keep them as bondslaves. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wall then referred to the allegation of ignorance made against the working classes as an excuse for withholding their political rights; he had always found, he said, that those who brought this charge are very far less educated than those who say nothing about it. Who were they that judged of a man's education? What was the standard to be with the propagators of this education mania? Was the mathematician to be denied his right to vote because he was not also a linguist? That would be not a bit more unjust than the denial of a competent workman the privileges of his calling, because he could not to get educated: -do away with the black-books, and use that money which is now thrown away upon fellows who preach a service of two hours a week, in order that they may enjoy their cigars and champagne, and who yet smile and sneer at the people because they are ignorant. He would like to have some of these gentry before them, and see what their educational qualification was: probably they could read and write, and that was all. Now he, (Mr. W.) would undertake to enable any man to read and write too in six weeks and if that was to be the standard, they would not know where to commence or where to end. Some would be fer an examination as to the Alexandrian measure of a verse, and others would talk of the Homeric standard; but it was all preposterous absurdity would hear of nothing else than thirty thousand for national education, and seventy thousand for reyal dog-kennels. (Cheers.) There was another source. however, if the Parliament were desirous of educating the people; there were charites in this country to the tune of six millions annually-(hear, hear, -all of which were directed wrongly. Let the people have their share of that, instead of two or three hundred emanated a galaxy of self-educated talent and genius.

"A man's a man for a' that."

Every man was amenable to all the pains and penalties of the law, and the advocates of the Charter sought no more than their right to its protection, and to vote for those who make it. (Cheers.) Their opponents do not deny the abstract right of every man to the franchise, but contend that the people are not prepared for it yet the men who thus argue are in general possessed mortar; and as dull as the senseless stuff which He would conclude by asking them, in the name of all it. (Prolonged cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was Mr. NAGLE briefly proposed the adoption of a petition to the Commons; which was read from the Northern Star by Mr. Wall, with very great effect; the contrast of sentences passed on political offenders and on criminals calling forth loud and deep expressions of execration.

Mr. BENNETT seconded the adoption of the petition. A Gentleman (Mr. H. D GRIFFITHS we think) from the body of the meeting proposed that the words nearly equal he could not determine which two of "free pardon" as applied to Frost, Williams, and them were elected. A second show, therefore, took Jones, be omitted; and that their "immediate liberation" be asked for instead. They had done nothing to On Monday last (Easter Monday, the 12th of April), be "pardoned" for: and the use of that term implied public meeting of the Chartists of the metropolis was held, pursuant to advertisement, in the large theatre of guilt. (This proposition was received with great

The mover and seconder of the adoption of the petition acceded to the alteration, and on being put from

the chair, Mr. Hood begged permission to offer a few observa tions. Had no amendment been proposed, he would still have sought an opportunity to address them, believing as he did that they might as well preach to the wind, or stand on the sea-shore and discourse to the waves, as petition the Parliament as at present constituted. (Hear, hear.) No one loved the principles Mr. C. made a long and eloquent speech in support of out, he trusted that it would not be done in the not long since that the principle of teetotalism had cheers.) -he was merely using the fact in argument, for though a teetotaller, his business there was political, why, then, he would ask, did they not carry out the principle of teetotalism? If they could not meet under had stood in the front ranks of liberty, they had been would consign them to death or transportation. They a thousand opprobrious epithets were heaped upon them; but occasions like these furnished fine opporthen, was the real Magna Charta-not that for which fools fought at Runnymede. (Long-continued cheering.) This Charter was to ennoble the whole peopleto make a nobleman of every man who walks the streets -to make a lady (though not a titled one) of every man, which was carried with acclamation. female who sits beside the hearth, brightening its blaze; and to make a free-born soul of every child on its mother's lap. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) of hands alone would not obtain their object; they

" Snatch from the ashes of your sire The embers of their former fires; And he who in the strife expires, Will add to theirs a name of fear, That tyranny shall quake to hear, And leave his sons a hope, a fame, They too will rather die than shame: For freedom's battle once begun. Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son. Though baffled oft, is ever won. Bear witness, Greece, thy living page, Attest it many a deathless age ! While Kings in dusty darkness hid. Have left a nameless pyramid, Thy heroes, though the general doom Have swept the column from their tomb. A mightier monument command. The mountains of their native land !"

The petition, as amended, praying for "immediate The CHAIRMAN announced that they would now

proceed to the election of delegates; and it having been proposed, seconded, and agreed to, that the nomination:-

Mr. Wall. Mr. Spurr, Mr. Neesom. Mr. Boggis.

of their views and principles. What follows is a sum-

mary of the proceedings. must say, egotistical address, took occasion to deprecate the conduct of "certain parties," which afterwards turned out to be in allusion to the address of Messrs.

Lovett, Collins, &c., in last week's Star. Mr. Boggis very modestly and properly contraste the style of his address with that of the preceding speaker, and in half a dozen sentences at most, left

Mr. Spure, in some degree, imitated Mr. Boggis, but took occasion to regret the introduction of censure on other persons, (in reference to Mr. Wall's deprecation of the circular already referred to.) A loud and general cry of "Wall was right!" shewed Mr. Spurr that, in this respect, he had not the feeling of his audience with him; so, after a few well-placed and sensible observations, he sat down, and was followed by

Mr. NEESON, who, (there having been a question raised as to his eligibility on account of not belonging to the National Charter Association, which point was decided in the affirmative by the Chairman, this being a public meeting,) expressed his readiness to take a card of membership, if that was deemed the test of a true Chartist. He belonged, he said, to the Tectotal Charter Association, and would tell them that until the working classes found some better employment than the pot and the pipe, they would never obtain the Charter.

Mr. FUSSELL, of Birmingham, who was received with considerable cheering, stated that he had a friend of his bosom in prison, with a very large family, whose cause had never been broached, and he was anxious to know if the persons proposed were of the right stamp. The first candidate had made certain allusions which he did not understand; but which drew forth an expression of regret from Mr. Spurr that absent parties had been alluded to. Now, if Mr. Spurr meant the Lovetts and Collinson, he told Mr. Spurr they were not the men for him. [The speaker was interrupted, at this point, by a simultaneous burst of cheering, as well as by the Chairman, who, called him to order; the call to order seemed only to excite the feelings of the audience still further, and Mr. Fussell proceeded to denounce, in terms which we need not literally repeat, the parties to the circular in last week's Star . "thieves." "liars," and "humbugs" were commonplaces, although Mr. Fussell offered to prove his

The CHAIRMAN again called him to order, on the ground that they were not met there to discuss the merits or demerits of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Co.'s plan: but if the speaker had anything to say against any one of the proposed delegates, he (Mr. Parker) would attentively listen to him.

Mr. FUSSELL said he did not wish to create disunion. and withdrew.

Mr SPURR, amid great confusion, explained. A GENTLEMAN (whose name we could not learn) maintained that Mr. Spurr's explanation had made his case still worse; he had asked what had Lovett and Collins's address to do with this business? He (the speaker) replied "everything;" he asserted that that address was an eternal disgrace to the cause of Chartism. (the Chairman here called the speaker to order; the meeting, almost unanimously, insisting upon hearing him: Mr. Peat stood forward to set the speaker right, but a volley of hisses made even Mr. P., who is, as will he seen below, very highly esteemed by the Radical body, retreat; the Chairman put it to the meeting whether the speaker should proceed, and they decided unanimously in the affirmative.) He then "leathered away." in earnest, at the "breach of honour circular," and its supporters; declaring, in conclusion, that the Chartists had one grand plan laid down; and those who, instead of giving it, or pointing out any defect,

tuous cheering.) Immediately on the conclusion of this gentleman's address, the nominator of Mr. Spurr withdrew his nomination, but another person having proposed Mr. S. he still remained a candidate.

that it might be remedied, sought to establish a rival

plan, and thus divided the Radical body, were not

Chartists. (This sentiment was received with tumul-

Mr. Boggis, in explanation, said he thought so of the meeting were blind, and that others had no disconfers on them the right of voting. (Loud cheers.) cernment; and Mr. NEESOM said, after the denunciations he had heard, and the determination of the that is beautiful and free, to act as men; to show by meeting to listen to them, he thought their vote was their unity and determination that they are not to be not worth soliciting; and that, unless the expression but down; that they will never be content till the of the meeting was unanimous, he would decline a Charter be given them; that they will have those rights post, in which, though there was some honour, there which their fathers exercised; that they will have the was more danger. If elected, however, by the unaniinheritance of which thieves have robbed them; and, mous voice of the assembly, he should feel himself once again, reselve to obtain the Charter, they must get | bound to do his duty as he had done throughout the last Convention

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to take a show of hands for the respective candidates, seriatim: to our view, we thought the numbers for Messrs. Wall, Boggis, and Neesom, were as nearly equal as could possibly be ascertained: the number for Mr. Spurr being not more than one half that for the others. The Chairman, however, decided that Mr. Neesom had the largest majority; and that so far as the other three candidates were concerned, the numbers were so place for the three remaining candidates, when the minority who voted for Mr. Spurr was manifest to all. Messrs. Wall and Boggis were therefore declared to be duly elected, as well as Mr. Neesom, to sit on the forthcoming Convention. The election was certainly a boisterous affair; but then, the very fact itself shows earnesiness on the part of those engaged.

This part of the business over, Mr. CAMERON Was called upon to move the following resolution :-"That this meeting sympathising with illegally exiled patriots, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and with our incarcerated brethren, call upon all friends to liberty to assist in obtaining their freedom."

of the Charter more than himself, and if this paradox the resolution; and concluded by saying that when the nefarious traffic of the government. Let the people pursue their rights with avidity and determination: of petitions. (Great cheering.) They must tell ful attempt, because such an attempt might be attended the law makers, that if they will not attend to the with calamitous circumstances, -he would urge upon business of the people, the people are determined that them to keep their rights steadily in view, and when they shall not attend to their own. (Cheers.) It was they got within reach, seize on them by force. (Loud

Mr. PEAT-who was now as loudly and enthusiasti-

cally applauded as he had before been goosed—(there's a word! but what other word would express such an incessant storm of hisses?)—came forward to second the resolution. He did so, he said, because Frost, Williams, and Jones had done nothing morally wrong. After some admirable remarks, and one or two biting sarcasms on the "education-mongers." Mr. P. observed. the fretted roof, they might assemble under the broad that a recent writer (Mr.Combe, we believe) on America. in such meetings the pure air would brace them up, of a democracy is superior to the intelligence of an eriswhile uniting to obtain the Charter, and the return of tocracy." He next referred to the charge of the Chartists Chartists were present at the Corn Law meeting, mind!) A " cuckoo" cry was it? He hoped it would be someabominable Ministry—(loud cheers)—a Ministry who, thing more; for "cuckoos" cry only in one season; if another Rienzi or another Cromwell were to arise, "the Charter" must be cried in every season; nsy, in season and out of season, "the Charter" must be the (the meeting) must not deceive themselves: there test of their practical education. Mr. Peat next referred existed a degree of feeling against the Chartists even very ably to some of the practical proofs of education among the working classes themselves. (Hear.) Some already to be seen among the working classes; they called them infidels—some called them Socialists, and had found out that sugar at 31d. a pound, which it might be sold for but for the monopoly tax, would be only just half the price that it is when sold for 7d.: tunities of telling their fellow-working men what Char- there was practical education! Mr. P. concluded by tism really is, and no man, when he really under- entreating his audience to give "a long pull, a strong stands the principles, will longer refuse his aid in their pull, and a pull altogether," for their rights, liberty, and Chartism-so as to "up with democracy and down with aristocracy." (Loud cheering.) The resolution, on being put from the chair, was

carried unanimously. Mr. CAMERON moved a vote of thanks to the Chair-

Mr. PARKER, in returning thanks for the compliment, trusted they would keep straightforward in the Chartist road. The petition committee had this week received (addressed to him) a petition from Pont-ypool, signed by 3,186 persons, in favour of the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones; but such was the tyranny practised in that quarter, that the poor fellows who forwarded the petition had begged of him (and account to let one of their names be known. There be enabled to get the greater number of those now in prison out ere long. He briefly referred to the case of poor Jones, transported on account of the Birmingham riots, in which he had no concern; and concluded by proposing three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones, which were vociferously responded to; as also were calls for similar honours to Feargus O'Connor, and the incarcerated victims; the Charter; the Northern Star; and the new Convention.

The proceedings concluded with a recitation (very distinctly and duly emphasised; by an intelligent little girl, apparently not more than eight or nine years old, the burden of each stanza of which was-

"Men! your rights no longer barter! Strike! for freedom, and the Charter!" This was received with universal cheering, and the meeting separated.

Convicts.—On Wednesday morning, the following convicts were removed from York Castle, in pursuance of their respective sentences of transportation. To be transported for fifteen years.—Richard Cousins, George Dawtry, William Ibbetson, Henry Greenwood, Wm. Gaukrodger, James Nicholson, John Thackray, Joseph Wood, Alfred Green, John Straker, Edward Townend, Joseph Handley, and John Shaw. To be transported fourteen years.— Henry Bradshaw. To be transported ten years.— Charles Hirst, James Bartle, Benjamin Livesey, Thomas Appleyard, William Greenwood, and Geo.

AT BRADFORD. For a few days past the Committee appointed to get cheered by the assembly.

up a festival, at Bradford, in honour of the "King of The band here struck up a tune; after which the Factory Children," or the "Good Old King," (as Mr. CRABTREE, from London, next addressed the Mr. Oastler is humorously but affectionately styled by company. He had known Mr. Oastler from the comthose who appreciate his humans and untiring exer- mencement of the agitation respecting the factory systions,) have been very active and zealous in their endeatem. He had been in London lately, and had seen Mr. Your to make the affair succeed so as to demonstrate Oastler on Thursday last, when he said he wished to be the extent of their esteem and respect. On Tuesday remembered to his Bradford friends—subjects he might afternoon last, the day announced for the festival, the call them—and he (Mr. O.) said, if he should die in Temperance Hall was crowded by groups of young and London, he sincerely trusted his bones might be old, varying from the youthful admirer to the grey- brought down to Yorkshire to be buried. (Loudcheers) headed old man, interspersed amongst whom were not headed old man, interspersed amongst whom were not he (Mr. Crabtree) had witnessed the effects of the factory of the "sweet blooming young ones;" and all tory system in America, and he had seen the tears of the were very respectably attired, especially the females, fathers and mothers who wished they had men like Who were conspicuous for the neatness and elegance of Oastler, Bull, and Wood, of Bradford, such as were their dress. An air of cheerfulness and hilarity in England, to advocate the cause of the factory chil-beamed in the features of all, who evidently partici-dren there. (Loud applause.) Mr. Oastler had never place between the gentlemen in favour of the measure pated in the pleasures of the festival with great stated in private what he would not do in public, and delight. The heart of the "Old King" could not have he would never state that which he did not think was been lighted up with more pleasing homage had he the truth. A gentleman had said to him that day, that been a "real King," and they his own subjects, than it he could not countenance a man who told a lie, meaning would have been had he been present to witness the that Mr. Oastler had uttered one; buthe (Mr. Crabtree) loyalty of his voluntary lieges on the present occasion. had told him that Mr. Oastler would not tell a lie. In The band of the Reyal Foresters was in attendance, regard to the factory question, they all knew what and added to the effect of the festival, by playing various Mr. Oastler had done, but they did not know what he

Temperance Hall is a rather plain and spacious, though Poor Law Commissioners do? They sent a number of somewhat elegant building, and was well suited for the the agricultural labourers from the rural districts, and purposes of the party. The whole of the arrangements, thus swamped the manufacturing districts with a which, we were informed, were made by working men, number of unemployed hands, which made the condition reflected great credit on the parties. An ample profu- of the working classes still worse than it was before. sion of "the good things" was provided, as far as we He knew of families in the neighbourhood of Ripponden could see, for all. Mr. Oastler's portrait was exhibited that were living in barns, and had not blankets to in various places, and many wore medals, bearing his cover them with at night, and were lying on nothing mofile on one side, and a sketch of his residence on the but straw. (Shame, shame.) Oastler had told the Mr. Charles Barr, Commercial-street, banker, reverse. Before tea commenced, Mr. Auty gave out tyrants of Somerset House and the country of this. a verse of a hymn, which was very well sung by the Let them look at the consequences of these people company standing. So numerous was the party, that! working at lower wages, and competing with other after one portion had taken tea, they were obliged to hands. Whilst Oastler opposed that system, they give way for another. There were between \$00 and 700 could not get hold of him—he told the truth about persons present. When all had been attended to, and them—so they sent word to Thornhill to dismiss him the "crockery ware" was removed,

mary for some one to preside on the present occasion, He (Mr. Crabtree) said it did not now stand in he had great pleasure in moving that a stanch old a good position. (Hear, hear, hear.) They were friend of the good "Old King's," Mr. Thoms Brooke, told it would work in the manufacturing districts. If should take the chair. (Loud cheers.)

ried unanimously. Water Do. (Loud applance) The Poor Law had met bit. He then went to the workhouse, and, after having in him a determined opponent. That law was a cruel been there three months, came out again with his wife law, an un-English law, and an unconstitutional law. and family, who were There had been manifested in the recent debates on the question a desire to modify that law. To whom were they to attribute that? To Richard Oastler. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that if it passed, it would pass in a different form to what it had i therto appeared in. He thought they would do away with the Commissioners. With these few remarks, the chairman concluded.

Mr. ACKROYD said, if Mr. Oastler had been present, and seen the assembly before him, no doubt it would. have gladdened his heart. No one esteemed him more

The CHAIRMAN then announced that a hymn would

Here the hymn was sung with much enthusiasm by the audience standing, accompanied by the band. Mr. AUTY then read the address to Mr. Oastler, which expressed deep sympathy with him in his present imprisonment, and a high culogium upon his past endeavours, and "noble and energetic exertions in opposing the Poor Law, both in days gone by, and at the present time in the valuable Fieet Papers." It concludes heartfeit with that God might enable him to persevere in the inneable and benevolent work, and overcome all his enemies. The address was cheered throughout, at

the end of various sentences. The Band then played "Rule Britannia"

Mr. AUTY next addressed the assembly for some time, and stated that he had seen such straightforwardness of conduct, such honesty of purpose, such a determination to resist oppression in Mr. Oastler, that he question, but what was black slavery compared with the conclusion. bleed. There was a tale of a poor factory child, who ledged in a brief, but appropriate speech. died saying "Its time\_its time," alluding to the fac. Three cheers were given for the thirteen majority part of the world. After a few more remarks, Mr. attending the festival. Auty read a letter from the Rev. G. S. Bull, of! The assembly then dispersed, a little after ten Birmingham, in reply to an invitation forwarded to o'clock, all apparently highly gratified by the evening's him to artend the festival, which spoke in high terms proceedings. of Mr. Oastler's conduct, and concluded thus:-"Oastler's lessons will outlive him. When in the course of nature his mother earth shall long have covered what is mortal of him, his recorded anticipations will be realised by survivors, and the senators of Britain will stand amszed at their own folly in rejecting MEETING OF THE MAGISTRATES OF THE his sound practical and Scriptural counsel. Until legislators will obey the Word of Ged, and begin at the right end by protecting the wages of the labourer, and guarding them from the grasp of the speculating or the avaricious capitalist, nothing can go on well-no class can prosper-and no nation can continue great, wealthy, or happy, where the profits of industry are unscrupatously and unblushingly filched from the pocket of the producer to fill the Jew's bex." (Lond and longcontinued cheering followed this passage.) Mr. Auty next proceeded to animadvert upon the New Poor Law, and upon the public feeling with regard to that measure had returned Guardians opposed to the law. He was Fleet prison. He would read a letter he had received don; Philip Davies Cooke, Esq.; Rev. J. T. Horton; from him that morning. Mr. Auty read as follows:— John Plumbe Tempest, Esq.; C. Beckett, Esq.; W. The Fleet, April 18th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,-Accept my sincere thanks for your kind favour, which I received this morning. I do assure you that the many tokens of friendship which I am constantly receiving from all ranks, parties, and sects, and from so many different places, contribute to make this cell a Bethel to its prisoner occupant. It was intended to destroy my influence and crush my principles, but God has overruled the malice of my Banks, Esq.; George Pollard, Esq.; Rev. H. B. Cooke the stepping to usefulness which I never could have accomplished had I been left at large.

be the means of delivering the poor, oppressed factory children, and their parents, from that state of misery and degradation into which the ignorance and the avarice of their employers have plunged them. I hope also to be useful in releasing the two orders, which have been made the immediate instruments of my persecution, the clergy and aristocracy from the mists and bonds by which they are enveloped, and in which secution, the clergy and aristocracy from the mists and bonds by which they are enveloped, and in which they are enveloped, and in which they are enveloped, and in which they are bound. Nay, my friend, this confined cell seems they are bound. Nay, my friend, this confined cell seems they are bound. Nay, my friend, this confined cell seems they are bound. Nay, my friend, this confined cell seems that it is entered to enter into his own recognition. Towards the close of the meeting, Mr. J. Esq.; John R. Ralph, think of you all, and I begin to think that the day is Brook, Esq.; H. B. Benyon, Esq.; w. M. Briggs, Esq.; the League, to discuss the question of the Corn Laws.

dawning when the labourer shall take his excitated L. W. Hird, Esq.; W. N. Nicholson, Esq.; J. W. place at Nature's board, and be the first partaker of the fruits. God grant it. Amen.

Tell all my friends that they are very dear to me.

Remind the children, especially the factory children, that "their king" loves them. I pray for you all, constantly. Pray for me!

that the "good old king" was as determined as ever he Victoria, cap. 88, and what rates of payment should be disgusted. was. He would just mention that he had received a made to such constables. note from Wakefield, and he was sure it would warm "Availing themselves of the inquiries which were their hearts when he told them that there was a majo- made, and the information which was obtained by the rity of thirteen against the introduction of the Rural Police former Committee, appointed on the 9th of December into Yorkshire. (The announcement was received last, the Committee have come to the conclusion that with hearty cheers.) He then read an extract in order to provide an adequate number of constables from the Fleet Papers, in which Mr. Oastler action the whole Riding, an addition of 75 should be knowledged the receipt of £7 5x sent up to him made to the number of 400, which, in the opinion of from the people of Bradford. He (Mr. A.) hoped that that Committee, would have sufficed for the district what would be sent up that evening would prove coloured red in the second map circulated by them.

equally agreeable and gratifying te him. Mr. SPENCER then seconded the address, and made | ber for which application be made to the Secretary of

number of observations upon the exertions of Mr. State.

FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF MR. OASTLER, Castler and the Rev. Mr. Bull for the factory children, topics, in the course of which he was several times

enlivening pieces before and during tea time. The had done in the Poor Law question. What did the from his service and imprison him, for had it not been Mr. AUTY came forward to say that, as it was neces- for that, the Poor Law would have been repealed. they (the meeting) saw how it operated in these dis-Mr. SPENCER seconded the motion, which was car. tricts, they would be almost ready to tear out of their houses those who were in favour of it. He had been Mr. BROOKE then took the chair amidst loud sent down by Mr. Fielding—a gentleman who had plaudits. He expressed his pleasure at meeting them opposed that bill from its commencement, and who on the present occasion, and he was glad to perceive would continue to do so if well supported by the people that his friend Mr. Oastler was such a friend with the with numerous petitions. They had heard of the effects ladies, as they showed him to be by their presence that the Poor Law would have on men of good character evening. (Lond cheers.) He only wished he could he would tell them what it was. A man of good chahave been present to have seen it for himself. They racter, they said, never would go into the work ousewere met to promote the cause of benevolence, and in he would always manage to keep out. Now he had honour of one who often practised it. (Applause.) He been determined to try the effect of this. He had gone Was sure he need not mention the name of Mr. Oastler to a place in Bedfordshire, adjoining the estate of Lord as the person to whom he alluded. He had fought the John Russell, and had there found a man who had battle of a certain class for years, and though he had worked with one master for sixteen years, which they fought the battle zealously, and perhaps vehemently, knew was a character of itself. He had a certificate of if he the Chairman; admitted thus much, which his his good character. This man, when the old Poor Law enemies brought against him, it was only saying Mr. was in force, used to have some little assistance in the Oastler was not a perfect man. He thought the name shape of out-door relief. In consequence of this being of Oretler was as much connected with the Poor Law withheld, he was obliged to break up his small estaand the Factory question, as that of the "hero of a hun-blishment, and dispose of his little property. He comdred fights" was with the battles of Salamanca and menced eating his furniture, as he might call it, bit by

"Cast abandoned on the world's wide stage,

And doomed in scanty poverty to roam. However, a kind farmer took compassion upon him, the inconvenience which might arise from a proand allowed him to go into his barn. He and his tracted sessions, a Bill was brought into Parliament family remained in the stackgarth (as it was called in three or four years ago, by Mr. Stuart Wortley, then Yorkshire) for two nights, and their only covering was Member for Halifax, for empowering the Town an old coverlet. He went again into the workhouse, Councils of Boroughs to represent to the Recorder and remained there for two more months, and after if any sessions was likely to occupy more than three being there leaves once more, and takes an old cottage, days, which would authorise the Recorder to apbe sung, which had been composed for the occasion by without doors or windows, and any furniture, and point an Assistant Recorder to sit for two days. begs a little straw to make beds for himself and One object of this Bill, which subsequently became family to lie upon. They lie down on these more like law, was to save expense to the borough, but the dogs or beasts of any kind, than human beings. His saving, perhaps, would not be very considconstitution is now broken up, and he goes to a farmer after paying the allowances to the additional officers than Le the speaker) did, for his exertions on behalf to get work. He gets something to do, and the first required. But the main object of the Bill was to save of the working blasses, more especially on behalf of the or second night he applies for his 1s. 6d, for his day's the time of those who were obliged to attend the factory shildren of this land—(applause)—and for his work (for he was obliged to get it daily to supply the sessions as Jurymen and witnesses. This division of determined real in opposing that accursed and tyran-1 wants of his family) when the farmer tells him he nical Bill, the New Poor Law. What he (the speaker) can't do his work. On the third night he goes, and the sanction of the Town Council, for unless they had to do was to make a poetical speech, and then they the farmer says "I don't want you any more: I won't represented to the Recorder that the business was be bothered with you." After this he goes to the work- likely to occupy more than three days, there house and dies. (Cries of "Shame, shame," and was no power to appoint an Assistant Recorder. expressions of deep indignation.) What he (Mr. He mentioned this matter because it had been sup-Crabtree; would ask was that short of murder? His posed that the Bill provided for a permanent officer, wife came out afterwards: poor creature! she could whereas it could only be applied for one sessions not bear to stay where her husband had died. His at a time, and then only with the consent of the two daughters leave also; they are separated from Town Council. Referring again to the cases in the the mother, and she does not know what has become calendar, the Recorder said that it would be found of them or where they are. Such was the effect upon that several of the offences were committed whilst with a plage that the addressers will use every exertine man of good character: yet Lord John Russell the parties were in a state of intoxication; and had said there was no distinction between the deserving with regard to such cases, the law was, that if inand the undeserving under the old law, whilst this had toxication proceeded so far that a man became happened under the new. He (Mr. C.) sincerely hoped ignorant of what he was about, and that he did not they would never permit the law to be introduced know his own property or his own pocket from into Bradford. (The speaker then sat down amidst the property or the pocket of his neighbour, if an loud cheers, and cries of "We won't.")

unanimously adopted, with the most hearty and un- for there could be no crime without malice, said equivocal tokens of approbation. admired him now more than ever he had done. Hear, sung as before, by the company standing, and partly was on'y so far intoxicated as to excite his spirits,

the white slavery of which such horrible particulars! Three hearty and enthusiastic cheers were also given were given in the Fleet Papers every week? There for the "good old king."
was an account of the treatment of the children in Mr. HOSLER proposed and Mr. BUCKLER seconded Marshali's mill, which would make any man's heart a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which he acknow-

tory, and then gave up the ghost (Shame, shame) against the Rural Police; three more for the Rev. These papers showed that the treatment of white G. S. Bull, of Birmingham; and three, in conclusion, slaves was worse than that of the black slaves in any for the ladies who had honoured Mr. Oastler by

# RURAL POLICE.

WEST-RIDING. WAKEFIELD COURT HOUSE, TVESDAY, APRIL 13

This being the day appointed for receiving the Report of the Committee on the question relating to the Establishment of the Rural Police in this Riding, the town was thronged from an early hour. The meeting commenced at twelve o'clock, Lord WHARNCLIFFE in the chair. The following Magistrates were present :-

The Right Hon Lord Wharncliffe; Matthew Wilson,

Esq.; Rev. Stuart Corbett, D.D.; Sir William Amcotts in Bradford, in which town and neighbourhood they Ingliby, Bart.; J. seph Scott, Esq.; Rev. George Chandler; Ellis Cunliffe Lister, Esq., M.P.; Sir F. determined to oppose that law as long as it was on the L. Wood, Bart ; Rev. William Parker ; Richard statute book. If the "Old King" had never taken up Fountayne Wilson, Esq.; Rev. A. Marsden; Rev. J. arms against that law, he would never have been in the A. Rhodes; Rev. William Alderson; Rev. James Lan-L. F. Scott, Esq.; J. N. Coulthurst, Esq.; Rev. D. R. Currer; Rev. E. H. Brooksbank; W. B. Wrightson, Esq., M.P.; Rev. George Lewthwaite; W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq., M.P.; Hornby Roughsedge, Esq.; Philip Saltmarshe, Esq.; Matthew Wilson, Jun., Esq. The Hon. John Stuart Wortley; John Waterhouse, Esq.; Charles Wood, Esq., M.P.; James Hamerton Esq.; Andrew Lawson, Esq.; E. B. Denison, Esq.; Oilver Farrer, Esq.: James Wm. Farrar, Esq.; Geo. Rev. Thomas Cator; T. B. Bosvile, E.q.; George Greaves, Esq.: Godfrey Wentworth, Esq.; John I pray to God that all my writings, which now are lor, Esq.; Chas. John Brandling, Esq.; J. C. Athorpe, read by the most influential men in England, may be Esq.; Wm. Hatfield, Esq.; J. Tweedy, Esq.; J. W. D. Thos. Wheatley, Esq.; John Childers, Esq., M.P.; Thos. Wheatley, Esq.; John Green Paley, Eaq.; Joseph Holdsworth, Esq.; H. W. Hird, Esq.; Francis Billam, Esq.; John Thornley, Esq.; Joseph Armitage, Esq.; B. N. R. Batty, Esq.; W. J. Coltman, Esq.; W. B. Martin, Esq.; William Hey, Esq.; the Hon. Edwin Lascelles; Charles Winn, Esq.; William Ellis, Esq.; J. T. Wharton, Esq.; You ask me if I have any suggestion? None, save this:—Let nothing be done or said which may grieve or anney my persecutors. The war is theirs, not mine.

Like this find grant it. Amen.

beck, Esq.; George Goodman, Esq.; J. P. Clapham, lord said it was his room, and there should not be a word said in it contrary to their side of the question, and two or three of the party were going to fight for the mine. E.q.; J. E. G. Elmsall, Esq.; Matthias Whitehead, Esq.; John Rand, Esq.; Charles Hardy, Esq.; Sir ject, a meeting was called by the Chartists, which took

"They further recommend that the salary of the and also upon the effects of machinery and several other chief constable be £500 a year, exclusive of necessary travelling expences. "That the salary of each assistant chief constable be

£200 a year. "That of each superintendent £100 a year: inspectors, 4s. per day; sergeants, 3s. ditto: 1st class constables, 18s. per week; 2nd ditto, 17s.; 3rd ditto. 16s.: clerks, £75 per annum." This report was moved by C. Wood, Esq., and was seconded by WM. LISTER FENTON SCOTT, Esq., that

it should be adopted. Petitions were then presented from Wetherby, Otley, Burley, Temple Newsome, Hepstonstall, Wadsworth, Erringden, Horton, near Bradford, Monk Fryston, Kirkby Wharf, Addle cum Eccup, Cawood, Rider, Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton, Garforth, Micklefield, and Saxton, against the establishing the police in this Riding; after which a great deal of discussion took and those against it. On the motion being put to the meeting that the report be adopted, the numbers were -For the motion, 38; against it, 51.

A motion was then made that the Court do now adjourn, when the numbers appeared as follow-For the adjournment, 45; against it, 40. Thus the question stands as in the first instance not to be acted upon at present.

#### LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

The Easter General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. for this borough, commenced on Monday morning last, before Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq., Recorder. The following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY. Foreman. Mr. Thos. Bell. Boar-lane, oil-morchant. Mr. Wm. Bland, Springfield-place, gentleman. Mr. John Booker, Call-lane, spirit-merchant.

Mr. Wm. Brayshaw, Camp-read, dyer.

Mr. Jonathan Dickenson, Hunslet-lane, worsted spinner. Mr. Thomas Holt, East Parade, wool-merchant. Mr. Henry Hood, Blenheim-terrace, iron-founder. Mr. John West Hugali, Park-square, wine-merchant Mr. Thos. Lupton, Queen-street, wool-merchant. Mr. John Maude, Rockingham-street, stuff-mer-

chaut. Mr. Wm. Pape, Meadow-lane, corn-merchant. Mr. Thos. Sanderson, York-place, corn-factor. Ir. Benj. Stocks, Brunswick-terrace, woolstapler. Mr. John Tempest, Holbeck, oil-merchant. Ir. James Thompson, West-bar, stuff-merchant. r. John Wade, Call-lane, woolstapler.

Mr. Wm. Woodson, Basinghall-street, merchant. The CLERK of the PEACE having read the usual proclamation against vice and immorality, The RECORDER addressed the Grand Jury. He said there was very little in the calendar that called for observation, and he was the less disposed to detain them by any lengthened remarks, because the demands on their time would be unusually great in consequence of the large number of prisoners for trial at the present Sessions. He was willing, however, to hope that this was rather to be attributable to increasing activity of the officers of police, than to any increase of crime among the inhabitants of this great city. The demand upon their time would be very severe, but it would be still more so upon the petty jury and witnesses. He was sure they would give their time cheerfully to the discharge of the public business; but in connection with the subject, he might mention that, in order to obviate

appropriation of property took place when intoxica-The CHAIRMAN then put the address, and it was tion proceeded so far, then it certainly was no crime, there could be no malice if a man did not know what Mr. Acknoyd gave out snother hymn which was he was doing, nor where he was. But if a man hear.) He admired his exertions in the black slavery accompanied by the band. Three cheers were given at and to make him careless whether he committed a crime or not, that did not excuse or mitigate the offence, but it was an outrage against the law. The Learned Recorder, after some few further remarks, dismissed the Grand Jury to their room, with a request that they would return a bill as soon as they

had found one. RIOT AND ASSAULT AT HEADINGLEY. John Thompson, otherwise Lincoln Jack, a navigator, was charged with a misdemeanour. He was indicted at the last Leeds Borough Sessions (when a true bill was found against him) along with some others, for a riot, at Headingley, in which a very aggravated assault was committed upon a young man named Cooke. The particulars of the affray appeared in the Star at the time, and the question turned upon the identity of the prisoner, who absconded at the time, and has only been recently apprehended. The jury, after hearing fully the evidence adduced, found a verdict of Guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned for five calendar mouths.

JUVENILE OFFENDER. A very diminutive girl, named Isabella Wise, alias Isabella Southern Wise, aged only ten years, was indicted for having stolen two glass bottles, the property of Mr. Thomas Toller Luccock. The girl pleaded at first guilty, but it appearing that a child under the age of ten years cannot be understood as being capable of knowing what they are about, the plea was withdrawn, and the case was sent to a jury. It appeared that the robbery was committed at the beginning of January, at which time the little girl went into the yard of the prosecutor, and found her way to the bottle rack, from whence she stole two bottles. She was seen by a man servant, who caused her to be taken into custody. She had been once before charged with felony, and this led to her committal for this offence. The girl said she had been sent by a boy, who offered to give her a penny for what bottles she could get. The jury found her THE CONSUL OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN been informed that the prisoners had expressed Guilty, and the Recorder sentenced her to be imprisoned six weeks in the borough gaol.

# THE "LEAGUE" MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I here send you a short account of the doings of the Corn Law repealers in Lancaster. On Monday night, April 5th, their grand demonstra-

tion took place—that is, a deputation from Manchester, consisting of Mr. Smith, President, Mr. Cobden, and others, met the electors of Lancaster. The meeting was called by pink circulars, which was a ticket of admission as well. The tickets were given mostly to the

Rhodes, Esq.; G. S. Lister, Esq.; Joseph Dent, Esq.; The lecturer said he made it a rule to discuss with T. H. Ingham, Esq.; H. Stansfeld, Esq; Thomas Birk. none but the advocates of the Corn Laws. The land-

Esq.; John Rand, Esq.; Charles Hardy, Esq.; Sir George Armytage, Bart.; R. Paley, Esq., M.D.; J. R. Tennant, Esq.; H. S. Thompson, Esq.; R. T. Lee, Esq.; a meeting was called by the Chartists, which took place in the open air on Good Friday, at two o'clock and T. G. Parker, Esq.

Tennant, Esq.; H. S. Thompson, Esq.; R. T. Lee, Esq.; in the afternoon, when I fully exposed the falsehoods and to-day, by the defalcation and absconding of and meanness of the anti-Corn Law League, and pro-

Yours, &c., J. T. LUND. Lancaster, April 12th, 1841.

Gentleman, and in all probability, a very large when some persons, from commercial embarrass- on the British Government, with the concurrence of concourse of people will assemble on the occasion. ment or other causes were compelled to make a the Governor General of India.

letters complaining of the mis-spelling of names men" were at liberty to make safe and profitable and addresses published in our last. People should investments, by which their clients' means would places clearly and distinctly, or otherwise such mistakes are sure to occur. The corrections will doubtless be made by the General Secretary, as the whole list of elected Councillors must be published. For Stockport, the name of Joseph Carter, John-touse of Wright and Co., to a pretty type, this is the more recent. street, was omitted; and for Manchester (Tib-street) the names of Peter Murray, M'Douall, and James side: and if the contemplation of the very serious Leech were omitted. We have received also the losses (and probable suicides!—what a pity!) did following nominations which certainly ought to have not render these failures matter of serious reflection. been sent earlier. For CARDIFF, the names are:-

David Jones, cordwainer, Redland-lane. Benjamin Jones, brass founder, Marianne-street. George Martyn, ship-wright, Back Wharton-street. Edmund Parnell, tin-plate-worker, Working-street. Edward Robins, collier, Sloop-court. William Jones, paper-maker, David-street. David Hopkins, shipwright, Tabernacle-court, su

Treasurer. Edward T. Waddington, carver, Frederick-street, sub Secretary. BRADFORD.

Matthew Sheppard, weaver. Alex. Hackett, woolcomber, Great Horton. Joseph Hirst, do., Daisy Hill. James Oddy, do., Dudley Hill. Wm. Warren, do., Bowling Back Lane. Oswald Edmondson, do., Bradford-moor. George Bishop, stonemason, Threadneedle-street. R. White, news agent, Fawcet's-row. Matthew Knowles, woolcomber, Wapping. Thomas Carrodus, do. New Leeds. Robert Ross, do. Little Horton Green. Jonathan Heaton, Wm. Riley, do., White Abbey. Howarth Haigh, do. de. Henry Hartley, do. George's street. Wm. Holroyd, weaver, Hedget Green. Sibson Townend, painter, Providence-street. Wm. Burrows, weaver, sub Treasurer. W. Smith, cordwainer, Houses, Manchester-road sub-Secretary.

MOTTRAM. John Campbell, Hollingworth, calico printer. John M'Elvy, Mottram, do. James Thacker, do. do. Isaac Sanderson, Wetty Bridge, spinner. Job Hall, Hurst's Crescent, dyer. Joseph Hall, Mottram, do. Wm. Milnes, do., stonemason. Wm. Wildgoose, do., dyer, sub-Secretary. Wm. Harrison, do., calico-printer, sub-Treasurer.

HUDDERSFIELD. James Gleadhill, weaver, Lower Houses. Robert Jones, tailor, Thomas-street. Andrew Emmerson, blockprinter, Aspley. Robert Peel, do. do. do. Josh. Rushworth, Dyke End. John Leech, shopman, Shore Head. Wm. Sellers, tailor, Upperhead Row. Thomas Gallimere, spinner, Longroyd Bridge. Edward Clayton, tailor, Townend Row, sub-Se

Josh. Bray, grocer, Upperhead Row, sub-Treasurer.

BOLTON. John Sullivan, shoemaker, Great Moor-street. Wm. Lee, weaver, Moor Lane. James Voce, carter, Lottery-row. Peter Crook, engineer, Dean-street. John Garner, carder, Smith-street. John Murray, spinner, Hotel-street, sub-Secretary.

BRADFORD, (WILTS.) Isaac Garden, weaver. Rueben Nilbett, do. Jonathan Carrier, do. George Holbrook, dyerman Charles Barton, baker. Wm. Otrage, shoemaker. John Howell, carpenter. John Hasswell, shoemaker.

ST. PANCRAS, (LONDON.) To those already nominated for St. Pancras, add Robert Marley, 31, Charles-street, Hampstead Road, and alter the name of Mr. Ferb to Mr. Ferne.

Robert Ward, weaver. Thomas Wild, do. Joseph Morville, do. John Beswick, do. Edmund Fallows, do., sub-Secretary. Edmund Whitworth, warehouseman, sub-Treasurer. ROCHDALE.

Wm. Bake, news agent, Richmond-street. Ed. Hanson, Castle-street. Wm. Mills, Drake-street. John Buckley, batter, Church-lane. John Woolferden, weaver, Moss. Abraham Greenwood, woolsorter, Littlewood. Edmund Cropper, weaver, Blackwater, sub-Secre-

John Ashworth, tailor, Burkcroft, sub-Treasurer.

John Harris, Love-lane. Wm. Croft, James's place. Thomas Howitt, do, Robert Wentworth, Point Pleasant. Jonathan Fox. Frogmore. Thomas Dolling, High-street, sub-Secretary. John Brittle, Bell-lane, sub-Treasurer.

The list for Gloucester we shall not venture to publish. It is so written that it is impossible to read it. without liability to error.

All parties who can make it convenient to remit their debts to Mr. Abel Heywood, bookseller, Oldhamstreet, Manchester, would greatly oblige the Provisional Executive, and at the same time promote the chase, because it is of no use having an Executive at

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH Paris, Tuesday, April 6.

The Messager of this evening, the Ministerial Journal, contains the following important telegraphic despatch:-

Marseilles, April 4. Alexandria, March 25. THE CONSUL OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN

AFFAIRS.

Marseilles, April 4. Malta, March 30.

Emperor

1. Cedes the island of Honk-kong to England.

lars, payable in six years.

3. Establishes official relations between the two should think fit. Governments on the footing of perfect equality.

Dr. Brown, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Wilkins then only few customers, it was equal to the demand.

Severally expressed, on the part of their respective on the whole, it may be said the market was heavy. results. It is dated the 20th January. It has been clients, their contrition, and determination to withbrought by the Oriental.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING .- In addition to the

mission as well. The tickets were given mostly to the men employed by the Whig masters, and to those in the factories. I obtained a ticket, but was refused admittance for having opposed them on a previous occasion. Towards the close of the meeting, Mr. J. occasion. Towards the close of the meeting, Mr. J.

Earl rose to make a few remarks, but was interrupted by Gobden, and grossly insulted by Heworth, the Liverpool saint.

On the Tuesday night fellowing, a lecture was deli
During the same period 370 quarters of Wheat, and thrown out to day by only the small majorities, was prisonment and hard labour, and at the expiration of that time to enter into his own recognizances in the same period 370 quarters of Wheat, and of that time to enter into his own recognizances in the same period 370 quarters of Wheat, and of that time to enter into his own recognizances in the same period 370 quarters of Wheat, and of that time to enter into his own recognizances in the same period 370 quarters of Wheat, and of that time to enter into his own recognizances in the same period 370 quarters of Wheat, and the same period 370 quarters of Beans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Beans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Beans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released from the same period 370 quarters of Seans, have been released fro

#### FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, April 8, Half past Seven.

CITY NEWS .- MORE " LAME DUCKS."-The Stock Believe me, my friend,
I am, truly yours,
RICHARD OASTLER

\*\* Redhead. † Thornbill.

The reading of the letter was accompanied with tremendour applause. It showed, continued the speaker, the "good old king" was as determined as ever he "change in the factor of the anti-Corn Law League, and proposed that the petition published in the Northern Star be adopted by the meating. Mr. J. Harrison seconded it, and Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported be adopted by the meeting. Mr. J. Harrison seconded it, and Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported be adopted by the meeting. Mr. J. Harrison seconded it, and Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported agent from Preston, supported with only one dissentient woise.

The reading of the letter was accompanied with tremendour applause. It showed, continued the speaker, the "good old king" was as determined as ever he "1 have only to add that with the doings of the gentlemen having "bolted" becoming known, the British Gamentum of the principal brokers (father and son) on Chumpee and Tykokrow forts had been taken on the order on the posed that the petition published in the Northern Star be adopted by the meeting. Mr. J. Harrison seconded it, and Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported it, and Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported with only one dissentient woise.

The report being put in and read, was as follows:—

"Report of the Committee appointed on the 10th day of February, 1841, to consider and report how it, and Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported with only one dissentient woise.

The starter, Esq.

Change: one of them, the father, was also the gentlement seconded it, and Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported with only one dissentient woise.

I have only to add that with the doings of the gentlement having "block Exchange Committee assembled in the Northern Star be adopted by the meeting. Mr. J. Harrison seconded it. And Mr. George Halston, from Preston, supported with only one dissentient woise.

I have only to the Alternation of the pri and measures were adopted to try and discover their | "2. An indemnity to the British Government of HUDDERSFIELD.—The Christian Philanhrophic Society of Huddersfield have the son amount of £45,000, and the son £28,000! besides tions on equal footing.

\*\*A. Trade of Canton to be opened in ten days after individuals, amongst whom are a great number of the Chinese new year." throphic Society of Huddersfield have made arrangemade to the number of 400, which, in the opinion of
hat Committee, would have sufficed for the district
coloured red in the second map circulated by them.

"They recommend that 475 constables be the num
"They recommend that 475 constables be the num
"They recommend that 475 constables be the num
"Classic of the Society of Huddersfield have made arrangement and a second map circulated by the Society of Huddersfield have made arrangement prevail have made arrangement to the Reverse of taking "an honest opgraph of the laudable purpose of taking "an hone

GENERAL COUNCIL.-We have received several sacrifice to meet a pressing exigency, these "gentlealways be careful to write the names of persons and gain a little, and themselves a good deal. Like, "investment" has been a safe game for only one equal to their dupes' cupidity, ease the dolts of their superfluous pewter, and evaporate to the land of "freedom and speculation" It is only when these kind of things come before the publicfor there are hundreds of weekly occurrence, in the minor transactions of the money juggle—that people can see the preposterous absurdity of those who think ALL who dabble in the funds may get rich, when it can only be at the corresponding loss of others. When one "great gun" goes off, the smaller artillery usually accompany it—the fall of a pillar will bring some of the pinnacles along with it—

> Bow STREET.—This day, William Walker, a poor cripple, bereft of all power up one side of his body, by a paralytic stroke, was brought up, charged with begging last night in the Strand. He was described in the police sheet as an "incorrigible beggar," and the policemen proved that he had been several times convicted of this offence (begging!) at various metropolitan police courts. Mr. Jardine said it was disgraceful for him to go about in such A manner, and committed him to the House of Correction for six weeks. Poor fellow! gladly would he have rescued himself from this disgraceful situation; only, Providence had affleted him with paralysis; the inhumanity of his fellow-men denied him food, lodging, or clothing; and for the sake of alleviating his miseries (and those of no light character), the wretched being is consigned to the horrible, and worse than flendish, torture of six weeks on the silent system,—aye, and labour too!—in the torture-trap of Tothill-fields. Such is the poor oripple's reward: the rich cripples and w-

more must go, and, as in the case of this "eminent

house" of Wakefield and Son, John Bull will ex-

claim, at each crack, "Bless me! who'd a

thought it ?"

The London Sessions commenced this morning, of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and but could not form a Court for want of another Alderman; and, as the Criminal Court was sitting, the Common Sergeant referred prosecutors to that Court for the purpose of preferring their bills.

At the Old Bailey, this morning, a youth named William Hammond, aged 17, an apprentice to Mr. Clarke, the keeper of a post-office receiving-house in Jermyn-street, pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing money from a letter entrusted to him for transmission through the post. His brother, about two years younger, was tried for receiving part of the money, knowing it to have been stolen, and the changing of a £5. note, under very suspicious circumstances, was traced to him; but eventually the Jury acquitted him; a result to be attributed, no doubt, to his excellent character.—The youth who pleaded guilty was then sentenced to one year's hard labour in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

STOP THE PRESS!-IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WIND son.—The Globe of this evening, has the following astounding news:—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, attended by the royal suite, arrived at the Castle at a quarter-past five this afternoon, escorted by a party of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Lieut. Sir Charles Kent. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was held up to the window of the carriage, much to the gratification of the assembled multitude. The infant Princess looked the picture of health;" albeit, her Royal Highness cried most lustily half way through the to Mr. George Ross, Prince's street, Glasgow. town, and laughed heartily the remainder of the way to wards the nursery. The bells rang out a merry Porting sending to nay Portage and Carriage peal on her Majesty's arrival.

FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

[FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.] NORTHERN CIRCUIT, LIVERPOOL. CROWN COURT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7. (Before Mr. Justice Maule.)

Joseph Holland, aged 29, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Garland, at Ashton-under- arrivals of grain to this day's market are larger than Lyne, on the 31st of October last. Mr. BRANDT and Mr. Hulton prosecuted; Mr.

WILKINS and Mr. OVEREND defended. This case arose out of the same circumstances as the cases of Williams and Hulme, reported yesterday-the determination of the sawvers at Ashtonunder-Lyne not to work unless their masters gave as high wages as the sawyers received at Manchester. It appeared that the deceased was one of several men who had been obtained from a distance by the master sawyers at Ashton-under-Lyne to supply the places of the sawyers who had struck. The sawyers belonging to the Union were very much incensed at these men being brought, and frequently vowed that the "knobsticks" should be shifted. On the night in question it was arranged that the new workmen should be attacked as they returned from work. The deceased and some others were returning from work when they were met by 15 men, turning from work when they were met by 15 men, who immediately commenced an attack upon them with iron bars, bludgeons, and other weapons. They and of both the quality good. Prices did not vary were violently beaten and injured, and the prisoner was observed to take an iron bar from under his coat 7d to 71d per lb; inferior, 6d to 7d. The best and strike the deceased with it on his head. The wether mutton sold for 73d to 83d; ewes and clipped deceased cried out "Murder!" and then fell covered with blood. He was afterwards carried to the infirall, unless you place them in a position to advocate mary, when it was found that his scalp was very much injured, and the fore finger of his right hand was broken. The surgeon recommended that the finger should be amputated, but the deceased would not consent, and lock jaw finally ensued, which produced deeth.

Mr. WILKINS addressed the jury for the prisoner but the offence was clearly brought home to the prisoner, and the jury found him Guilty. His Lordship then passed sentence of death, hold-

ing out no hope of mercy being extended to him. CONSPIRACY.

Henry Hardwick, 35, Samuel Hardwick, 40, John Williams, 30, Thomas Hussall, 29, Peter Thomson, William Shaw, Robert Kenworth, Joseph Marshall, William Jarvis, John Buckey, Hugh Boyd, Patrick Tobin, and Robert Sutton, all sawyors at Ashton-under-Lyne, and members of the Sawyers' Union, Intelligence from Bombay announces that, after pleaded guilty to an indictment for a conspiracy to some hostilities, a preliminary arrangement was raise the wages at Ashton-under-Lyne, and for concluded at Macao on the 29th of January, be-tween Captain Elliott and the Chinese plenipoten-Kehoe and William Irving; John Paxton, James tiaries, and that commercial relations have been re-established.

Rowbottom, Joseph Norcross, Thomas Wild, and John Loman were indicted for the conspiracy only, and pleaded guilty.

Mr. Sergeant AtcherLey (with whom was Mr. Brandt) said, that, in consequence of his having great contrition and sorrow for the part they had The affairs of China are nearly concluded. An laken in this transaction, and a determination not arrangement has been concluded, by which the to be again guilty of the like offence, he should not press for judgment against them, but be content that they should enter into sureties to come up for day se'nnight was not supported. All other articles 2. Accords an indemnity of six millions of dolleave Williams to be dealt with as his Lordship | experienced a dull sale, without variation in prices.

Skipton Cattle Market, April 12th.—Our

Dr. Brown, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. WILKINS then draw from the union.

Mr. Justice MAULE then sentenced John Williams, anything but flattering. foregoing important information, the French Minis- the man tried yesterday with John Hulme, for the foregoing important information, the French Minis-try received what may be called a severe check in try received what may be called a severe check in before the attack on Garland and his party, said that if the knobsticks would not yield to the solicit- abroad we have received 650 quarters of Oats, and

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA is fully confirmed. The following are later particulars, as furnished by subsequent expresses :-

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

AND WILL BE READY VERY SHORTLY, PRICE ONE SHILLING, HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP SUITABLE FOR

CHARTIST CONGREGATIONS. THIS is a desideratum which is seriously felt, and I it is hoped that the present effort will be thought efficient to supply it. In order that some idea may be had of how many should be printed, it is urgently not render these failures matter of serious reflection, one could almost bear to laugh at the upshot of the tricks by which those persons who have cunning to the Felica of the Character Hard Rock their Sub-Secretaries, to the Editor of the Chartist Hymn Book, 5, Market. street, Leeds; pre-paying their letters, of course.

#### TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, and may be Entered L on immediately, a well-established DRUG GIST'S SHOP, situate in one of the most populous Neighbourhoods of a large Town, the Business of which has been very successfully carried on for Eight or Nine Years, in connection with the Practice of its late Proprietor, a Surgeon, who is now dead. The Shop is now being attended to by his Widow, whom ill health obliges to give it up. For particulars apply, pre-paid, to the Printer.

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"This work will attract some attention, and excite no little interest in reflecting minds. The plan is at once bold, startling, yet perfectly legal."-Anti-Corn Law Circular.

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NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA. TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, and may be had of Mr. CLEAVE, Shoe-lane, London: Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, London, or to the Publisher, Loicester.

"The Illuminator we hesitate not to pronounce infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals written by and for educated men."-Northern Star. No. 10, (Published Saturday Morning, April 17th) contains "Lives of the Commonwealthsmen; John Pym." "Chartist Teetotalism not a necessary source of Disunion." "The wicked Law of Primogeniture." Letters of Colonel Thompson, Messrs. Sweet and Russell, of Nottingham, Mr. Burden, of Leicester, &c. Essay by Mr. Jenkinson, of Kettering, &c. &c.

Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, may be had on application.

NATIONAL PETITION.

THE COMMITTEE in GLASGOW, engaged in getting up the NATIONAL PÉTITION hereby intimate to the Chartists of Scotland, that they have contracted for a supply of paper for the National Petition, at the lowest possible rate, Towns and Districts in the country will be supplied with those sheets, each of which is ruled, and divided into columns, so as to contain 188 names, at Parties sending to pay Postage and Carriage.

The Committee would carnestly beg of the Chartists of Scotland to lose no time in calling Meeting, getting the National Petition adopted, and the Sheets signed. Glasgow will afford every possible facility by sending out Deputations to Address

By Order of Committee, JAMES JACK, Secretary.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 13.—The last week. Wheat has been in fair demand, at last week's prices. Fine Barley has been dull sale, all other descriptions 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans have been heavy sale and rather lower. THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

ENDING APRIL 13, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. 476 Qrs. 199 Qrs. Qrs. £ s. d. 3 3 11 1 13 3 1 1 4 1 1 2 2 0 2 1 2 1 17 6 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—Business, in all its departments, at Leeds, is as dull as dull can be. There has been very little business done at either of the Cloth Halls, and what has been done has been at very unremunerating prices. There is scarcely any

thing doing in the warehouses. materially for beef from last week, the best bringing sheep, 62d to 7d. A few cattle and sheep remained

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, APRIL 10. - We had again a liberal supply of Wheat at market this morning, which met an improved demand at fully last week's prices. The arrivals of Barley are moderate, but as many of our maltsters are stocked for the season, the sale is only dull. In Rye little passing. Beans and Peas are without enquiry. In Malt no alteration. The show of Oats from the country, this morning, was large, and they met a dull sale at the same rates. The arrivals of Flour are not so extensive this week, but the stocks here are still very considerable, and the sale is exceedingly dull.

YORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 10. - Our supplies of Wheat continue quite inadequate to the demand, and Millers are again free buyers at rather advancing rates. Oats and Beans support the prices of last week. Barley nominal. Red Wheat 62s to 66s; very fine 68s per qr. Oats 112d to 124d per stone. Beans 14s to 16s per load.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APBIL 10.—There was a little more disposition shown during the week to purchase Flour, which was freely met on the part of factors, and a moderate amount of business was transacted at prices somewhat below those of our last market day. For Oatmeal the demand was very limited. There was but a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and the transactions in Wheat were unimportant. Those in Flour and Oatmeal were confined to a retail demand from the trade, and, although prices are not altered, the currency of this Skipton Cattle Market, April 12th.-Our supply of fat stock was not large, but there being

and prices rather lower. High prices are still asked for lean stock, and the prospect of the graziers is LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 12. For the past week our arrivals of British Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, have been moderate; and from 5,300 barrels of Flour from the United States. tions were to a very moderate amount. Oats, too, were ld. per bushel lower, at which reduction two or three purchases were made for the country; 3s. 3d. The intelligence contained in our second edition runs 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2dd. per 45lbs. Oatmeal was also 3d. per load cheaper; and Flour was sold on rather The dates of the mail are from Whampoa, 28th vention of the holiday, little business has since occurred; prices without material variation. The transactions either in Barley or Beans have been limited. The sale for Peas has been quite in retail. In the bonded market nothing of moment has transpired.

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All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) J. HOBSON, No thern Star Office, Leeds.

Sainrday, April 17, 1841.