

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or
Five Shillings per Quarter

[illegible]

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

(Continued from our eighth page.)

which the fact proved. During the course of the Lordship's observations on the part which the respondents had taken in these transactions, it was pointed out to them, by Mr. O'Connor, and in reference to the character of the speeches of that gentleman, his Lordship thought that the fact inferred to be drawn from the evidence which had been adduced, was that the respondents had been guilty of the Charter very strongly, and thought it was the only remedy for the distress of the country, yet, at the same time, he had accompanied it with a recommendation to peace and the preservation of property, as the only means by which the object sought to be attained could be successfully carried out. With reference to the relative position of masters and men, his Lordship said, that although he highly approved of the code which allowed workmen to combine for the purpose of saving what might be lost by the suspension of their labour, he equally approved of the penal code which the Legislature had left for the protection of the working man's industry. If there was one species of labour which ought to be protected more than another, and the violation of which deserved the most exemplary punishment, it was the labour of the poor man for it was the only source of existence on which he had to rely. He thought that any attempt on the part of one class to control the labour of another, whether they would or not, for the accomplishment of some object which to them might be a matter of perfect indifference, was an outrage of the grossest kind, and one which, as he had said before, deserved the strongest reprobation and punishment which the law could inflict.

His Lordship concluded his summing up at about half-past four o'clock, and the plan was adopted of handing to the jury the names of the defendants in batches, the learned Judge asking them for a distinct verdict on each of the defendants, and the first batch of five, and were about nearly an hour. On returning into court, his Lordship was about to direct their attention to the evidence as applied to another batch when the Foreman stated that himself and others of his colleagues had taken the liberty of the evidence, and felt themselves competent to deal with the whole of the defendants at one deliberation. They again retired at a quarter before seven, and, after an absence of little more than ten minutes, they returned into court, and pronounced the verdicts as follows:—

Thus terminated, at seven o'clock, this protracted trial—the largest on record for some years past. So densely crowded was the Court, that some minutes elapsed before the verdicts could be obtained. Mr. O'Connor proceeded to the King's Arms, Market-street, at which place he was stopping, in company with his attorney, W. P. Roberts, Esq., of Bath.

On his progress to the inn, he was enthusiastically cheered by a large number of persons who had assembled outside the Court to watch his coming out.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON.—A Concert and ball will take place on Monday evening at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the London Chartist Association. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to defraying the expenses incurred by sending delegates to the Birmingham Conference.

CHARISTERS ATTEND.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor will address his London friends, on Tuesday evening next, at the New Hall, Finsbury, in aid of the London Chartist Association. The proceeds will be presented to the General Political Union Fund.

A MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on Monday evening at the Political and Scientific Institution, Turnham-green, Skinner-street, to elect directors.

A CONCERT AND BALL will take place on Tuesday evening, at the Hall of Science, late Rotunda, Blackfriars-road, in aid of the funds, for defraying expenses incurred at the Conference.

Mr. MAYNARD will lecture, on Sunday evening, at the Political and Scientific Institution, Turnham-green, Skinner-street.

Mr. WHEELER will lecture, on Monday evening, at Tillman's Coffee House, 59, Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. JOHN WATKINS will lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, Cross-street, Marylebone, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

Goldsmith's Lane, Old St. Pancras-road.

Mr. RUSSELL will lecture on Sunday evening.

THE FEMALE CHARTISTS of the Tower Hamlets are requested to meet on Tuesday evening, at No. 12, White street, Bethnal Green, on business of importance.

FLORA TAVERN, BARNES PARK.—A meeting of this Local Association will be held on Monday evening, when every member is requested to attend.

WORKING MEN'S HALL, 231, Mile-end-road.—The members of the different Chartist Localities in the Tower Hamlets, are requested to meet at the above place, on Tuesday evening, on business of the greatest importance.

THE SHROUDING OF THE SHROUD.—Localities are requested to attend at the Gloucester Coffee House, Church-street, Shoreditch, next Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, to appoint class leaders, and to assist in taking a large building, to have a public meeting and lecture from a gentleman of high repute in the Chartist cause.

A PUBLIC BALL and concert will take place at the Social and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday, March 20, 1843, towards defraying the expenses incurred through sending delegates to the late Birmingham Conference for the Bazaar.

ST. PANCRAS.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Monday next, at Mr. Tillman's Coffee House, 59, Tottenham-court-road. Mr. McGee will lecture on Monday 27th at the same place.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Harney will deliver an address, on Sunday evening, in the room, Fitts-street, at seven o'clock.

MR. PARKES will deliver an address, on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

WEST-RIDING DELIBERATE MEETING.—On Sunday (tomorrow) a general meeting of the Chartist residing in the West-Riding, will be held in the Large Room, at the Co-operative Bazaar, Dewsbury, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on matters of the greatest importance.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.—Mr. John Crowder, of Lower-moor, Oldham, will lecture here, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. No person will be allowed to lecture here, unless he has been given seven days' notice, and receive the sanction of the council, and he must produce his credentials, before he is allowed to lecture.

BIRMINGHAM.—The committee elected at the Hall of Science, Law-street, for Mr. White's defence, are requested to attend at the Chartist room, Ashton-street, on Sunday evening next, at four o'clock, when all parties holding books from that body, will be expected to produce them.

SUNDAY.—On Sunday evening, Mr. A. Hanson, of Elland, will lecture in the Association Room, Cider Hills, at six o'clock.

HALIFAX.—It is particularly requested that any lecturer, intending to visit Halifax, shall give five days' notice thereof, and also his address, otherwise his communication will not be attended to.

Mr. JAMES CLARKE, of Midgley, and Mr. Joseph Greenwood, of Warley, will lecture in the large room, Swan Copple, on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening.

SOWERBY.—Mr. B. Butterley, of Halifax, will lecture, on Sunday (tomorrow), at six o'clock in the evening.

LOWES WARELEY.—Mr. James Bowden, of Otterden, will lecture at this place, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

ON SUNDAY, March 26, Mr. Butterley will lecture at Luddenden; Mr. Bowden, at Upper Warley; Mr. Greenwood, at Otterden; and Mr. Clayton, at Mixenden; all to commence at six o'clock in the evening.

MANCHESTER CHARTIST YOUTH.—On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., a public meeting will be held in the Youth's Room, G-riding-street, when the following persons:—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Christopher Doyle, Mr. Thomas Baiter, Mr. James Pilling, and other Chartist "Conspirators" are invited to attend.

BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.—Mr. Lane will address the Chartist mechanics in the above room, on Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

CARPENTERS' HALL.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson will deliver two lectures in the above hall, on Sunday (tomorrow), at half-past two in the afternoon, and half-past six o'clock in the evening.

A LARGELY CLASSED will be held every Monday and Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, and a debating class every Sunday forenoon.

BRADFORD.—The members of the Co-operative Store will meet on Saturday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as a fresh committee, secretary, and other officers will have to be elected. The speakers will be Mr. W. V. Jackson, to reside in the house, Chapel-lane. The shop is well supplied with provisions of the best quality.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the large room, Butcher's Buildings, on the Palace of the Queen. "That the Chartist cause is a just one, and that the present circumstances, would benefit the working man or shopkeeper." Free admission. Discussion invited. To commence at six o'clock in the evening.

MR. HURLEY will lecture in the Chartist School Room, Park-street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. The members are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be laid before them.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Donovan will lecture in the association room, on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening.

ASHTON.—A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Association Room, on Sunday evening next, by Mr. John Crowder, at six o'clock.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (tomorrow), Mr. D. Donovan will lecture in the Chartist Room, Great-street, at six o'clock in the evening.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Lane, of Manchester, will address the Chartist of this place in the Association room, at six o'clock in the evening, on Thursday, and at six in the evening of Sunday (tomorrow).

HOLLINGWORTH.—Mr. Pontefract will lecture here on Sunday (tomorrow) at six o'clock in the evening.

NEWTON HEATH.—Mr. Glossop will lecture here on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

MR. R. G. GAMMAGE, of Northampton, will lecture at the following places:—Brighton, Monday; Tuesday, and Wednesday next; Lewes, Thursday; Tonbridge Wells, Friday; and Saturday; Tonbridge, Monday, 27th inst.

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. John Allison, lecturer, to a large and respectable audience. He gave a lengthened account of the Chartist triumph at Lancaster. At the conclusion, the thanks and confidence of the meeting was awarded him.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Mr. R. G. Gammage lectured on the cause of National Distress and the People's Charter as the remedy, on Thursday, the 9th inst., and on Monday the 13th; both lectures were numerously attended and the lecturer was listened to with profound attention.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

THE TRIAL—THE PRESS—AND THE LEAGUE.

EXCEPT the one party whom it was intended to put down, the result of the late trial has placed all parties in a "quarrel." They don't know what to make of it or do with it. The Tories are ashamed of it; the Government wish they had nothing to do with it; the Whigs are mad with rage, while "liberalism" compels them to "hold their tongue"; and the "League" feels themselves somewhat "OVERHEARD" as if they anticipated a somewhat different result for their own turn when it comes.

As every effort was made by the press to create prejudice, and to warp the course of justice previous to trial, so it has with due consistency carefully smothered the disappointment of its foiled patrons at the escape of the "robins" from "under the riddle." With few exceptions the press affects to treat the matter as one of small moment; and this same trial, which in its anticipation was made to ring through the whole country, is passed over almost silently. By some portions of it, the villainous trick has been resorted to of giving the whole substance of the case for the prosecution, and suppressing the whole case for the defence. Yet even these are "bothered" with the result. The verdict still stands there. It acquits half of the accused entirely; and convicts half of the remaining half of that which every man knows to be no moral crime, and which the highest authorities have declared to be no crime in law! This is a stomach-blow. It "knocks the wind out." They look at it on all sides, and the most part of them seem presently to conclude that "least said is soonest mended." There is one, however, who is especially uneasy. The depth of his chagrin exceeds the power of concealment. It must out. He cannot be quiet. His bile boils over; and most dirty puddle is it! Just read the following morsel from the London Correspondent, who is also, as we believe, the proprietor, of one of the most ultra of the ultra "liberal" Irish papers, the *Dublin Monitor*:

"The general impression prevailing with respect to the conviction of Feargus O'Connor and his associates is, that it is not a satisfactory one. It is regarded as an attempt to do that on a small scale, and with poor, paltry, and insignificant individuals, which, at the close of the last century was tried, and failed, when directed against the great and the clever. The case of Horne Tooke was the endeavour to establish the crime of constructive treason, whilst that of Feargus O'Connor is to make a precedent for constructive misdemeanour. Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, it is considered that the prosecution has broken down. My impression is, that when it was undertaken there was the expectation entertained that some of the leaders amongst the Chartist body would have become Crown witnesses, but the great probability is, that Sir Frederick Pollock, who is, in private life, a most amiable, excellent, and honest man, would not consent to 'turn' being made with any of them—be it said, however, that he is not to be trusted. He did not 'think it meet to compound with him by the year'; and hence the defect in the evidence which was looked for when those proceedings began."

Now, isn't that rich? Just see the fellow's cadaverous soul, as his brow knits, when he reads the verdict, and grumbles inwardly, "Curse on the stupid fools! What can be done now? Why this is actually a triumph!" Look at his pinkish eyes as they poke about from one corner to another of the paper, as if seeking for some outlet, through which to thrust the intrusive "triumph." See them reel in disappointment from the surface of the paper and bend inward to a raking of the dish of mud which he mistakes for his own brains, until they fix upon the lump of dirt out of which this idea has been manufactured. And then see how his piggy-dog lights twinkle as he drags it forth, and punning up his mouth, says, "There! I won't I do for you, spawpkins! I'll circumvent you this time; for I'll swear that you could have told upon yourselves and let out your secrets, only the Attorney-General would not hear them!" Now is not this a fine GRUFFIN and CARTLEDGE staring at him! What fools these fellows must think their readers to be!

The Anti-Bread Tax Circular congratulates the League upon "this legal acquittal of the charges brought against the Anti-Corn Law League." He makes italics dance with the announcement that throughout the whole trial—

"No single title of evidence has been adduced connecting the Anti-Corn Law League with any portion of the disturbances."

Gently, Goody; gently! Don't halloo till you are out of the wood. We wish you as safe a deliverance as true as one as that of the Chartist; but it is a little "too blue" to parade the forbearance of your victims as a victory over them. Wait till your turn comes; will you!

THE "SHABBY" BARONET AND THE "CONSPIRATORS" AGAINST THE POOR MAN'S RIGHT.

THE starvation mongers are "hard up." They find enough of exercise for all their impudence to "keep open house" at all. They can only hang by the damning system by mere "power of face" and Bandit Law—the law of power. This has been strikingly instanced in the House of Commons during the past week. Never did we notice a more glaring, base, cowardly and yet impudent throwing of the shield of power over their "conspicuous" lesser note" than was practised by the Tory Government and their Whig supporters in the case of a motion by Mr. FERRAND for the production of certain documents having reference to the doings of a portion of the Poor Law Guardians of Halifax, and one of the tramping-pauper scamps of Assistant-Commissioners, named CLEMENTS.

The harpies of starvation rule seem to have fixed on Halifax as a peculiarly congenial sphere of operation; Mr. FERRAND was desirous that the country should know something of their proceedings; and, therefore:—

"On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair preparatory to the House resolving itself into committee of ways and means, and that the House do resolve itself into a committee of ways and means, for a list of the Guardians of the Halifax Union who assembled at the Board on Wednesday, the 1st of March instant, specifying the ex-officio Guardians who were not present, specifying the ex-officio Guardians from the elected Guardians; also the name of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner who attended the Board; also a copy of their minutes and proceedings as well as of the resolutions adopted by the Board; also a copy of all notices given at any preceding meeting of the Board relating to any proceeding or resolution adopted by the Board on the 1st day of March."

The honourable gentleman proceeded to state his reasons for this motion. Let those reasons be read and coupled with the fact that this simple motion for information as to what the guardians had done, that he might know, and that the country might know, whether the information which had reached the Honourable Member was correct or not, was strenuously and pertinaciously refused; and that the refusal was supported alike by the members of the government and their predecessors and opponents:—

"He understood that there was reason to believe that that meeting, at which eighteen guardians attended, was not convened by a proper notice issued by the clerk to the whole body of guardians. At that meeting the Board of Guardians resolved that a strong athletic man should be appointed, at a weekly salary, to act in the capacity of taskmaster, for the purpose of applying a more severe test to the poor than was now being applied. He had stated that the Board of Guardians having, with the sanction of Mr. Clements, decided upon adopting a more severe test in respect of out-door labour, had also decided upon adopting a more severe test within the workhouse. The question was brought before the Board how that test could be more advantageously applied, and different plans having been proposed, that of a treadmill was discussed, and how many men it would employ. This treadmill the Board of Guardians directed to be erected, and a member of the Board was appointed to see it erected. He had stated some time ago, when he last addressed the House on this subject, The Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) stated that it was not so, and that, instead of a treadmill to be applied to a taskmaster, there was only to be erected a hand-mill for corn. He (Mr. Ferrand) next day received more information from another person. The Right Hon. Baronet, however again said that the mill was not to be erected, and that the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, The Board of Guardians of the Halifax Union had passed a resolution reflecting on words used by him in the discharge of his duty to his constituents and to the country—a resolution which was not only created a hand-mill from his own house by one of the ex-officio guardians, and this was passed by the Board of Guardians, Mr. Clements, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, assisting at the meeting. The same day an order was passed, with the sanction and approval of Mr. Clements, for excluding the reporters of the public press from the board-room during the meetings of the board. But what sort of a corn mill had been erected, did the House think? Why, none at all; but a treadmill, and it was erected, for the purpose of grinding grain obtained from the poor of the towns on the continent, and impregnated with all manner of contagion and filth, and he was told that the stench was so great, and the noise so loud, that the people of the town, who they had the greatest difficulty in parts of Yorkshire, where rags of this kind were found for the purpose of defrauding by the cloth manufacturers, to get persons to undertake the work. But, in order to make it more effectual, an infanter from the poor, the wheel was to be worked by capstans, which were to be turned by the poor like horses. These capstans were to be worked at not only by the feet, but by the hands and breasts. According to the statement of Mr. Clements, the mill was, in this way, and was likely to end in apoplexy. This was what was about to be erected in the Halifax Union Workhouse for the employment of the poor, either with or without the knowledge of the Poor Law Commissioners; if they knew of it, then they had deceived the House in the statement which they had authorised the Right Hon. Baronet to make in his place; if they did not know of it, then they had neglected their duty."

The Honourable Member also made some strong allusions to a like case of horrible barbarity at Lambeth Union, where a Corn Mill had been erected for the purpose of more severely testing the labour of the poor. At the corn mill, in the Lambeth Union Workhouse, sixty-four persons were to work at once; sixteen at in-door labour, and forty-eight at out-door. The mill was worked by one crank, which was so large that every time these poor wretches worked they must bend with their hands to the ground. The mill was under a shed. And the object of this contrivance was that, whenever a poor person came to the workhouse to ask for a loaf of bread, he was to be shown those poor wretches working at the crank under a shed! He referred also to a leading article in the *Times* newspaper of that day, in which it was stated, that within the last seven years 9,315 persons had been committed to prison in England and Wales for offences against the rules and regulations of Union Workhouses, and that in the year 1842, no fewer than 2,299 persons had been imprisoned in Her Majesty's gaols for breaches of those rules and regulations!

In reply to those statements of alleged atrocity and to this most reasonable motion for enquiry into one of them:—

"Sir J. Graham hoped the House would agree with him that on the present occasion it would not be expedient that he should follow the Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Ferrand) into any of the new matter that he had adduced. The Hon. Member had raised the question for the first time of the Lambeth Union Workhouse. He (Sir James Graham) did not intend to follow the Hon. Member into that subject. He had had no opportunity to enable him to test the accuracy of the Hon. Member's information. Much less did he intend to follow the Hon. Member to the leading article of the *Times* newspaper of that day, in which it was stated, that within the last seven years 9,315 persons had been committed to prison in England and Wales for offences against the rules and regulations of Union Workhouses, and that in the year 1842, no fewer than 2,299 persons had been imprisoned in Her Majesty's gaols for breaches of those rules and regulations!"

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to place too much confidence in what he said. Now, whatever he might think of the Right Honourable Baronet's conduct to him, a supporter of her Majesty's Government, as he had been, whenever he conscientiously could be, he had to tell the Right Hon. Baronet and himself which of their statements coincided with truth. If the Right Hon. Baronet could induce the House to agree to refuse these resolutions, still he (Mr. Ferrand), it must be remembered, was courting every inquiry. He desired nothing more than that the matter should be sifted fully, and that the Right Hon. Baronet and himself should be placed fairly before the country. If the Right Hon. Baronet succeeded in refusing the papers, the country would conclude that he was convinced that the production of the papers would show so much cruelty, and such ill-treatment of the poor that it would not be expedient to produce them."

"This FERRAND is a tough fellow—not easily 'driven,' and one might almost have expected this to be a poser. But a 'shabby' Baronet is often lucky in mischances; and so he discovered a perfect good-end of a sheet cover for his minion in the fact, that Mr. Ferrand had made some reference to a vote of censure which had been passed upon him by the Halifax Poor Law men. This vote of censure was a 'breach of privilege,' and it was a very ungracious thing in the Honourable Member for Knaresborough to wish to claim the 'privilege' of not having the lie given to him by a tramping Poor Law Commissioner!—

"He could not think that it would be advisable for the House to embark on the question of breach of privilege under the guidance of the Hon. Member for Knaresborough. It would not be prudent—it would not be discreet."

Here then was a god-send for getting rid of the whole matter. The degradation, the inhumanity, the murderous effect of the "Devil's deal" mill—whether worked by tread wheel or hand wheel—were entirely lost sight of, and this "privilege" question was the only thing to be seen and talked of. The Right Honourable Baronet could not think of vindicating the "privilege" of the Hon. Member for Knaresborough. The cuckoo song was echoed by his satellites, both Whig and Tory, and "privilege," "privilege," "privilege" was the only thing they could say of them in the whole matter.

Determined to leave them no "loop-hole," Mr. FERRAND "came up" again, and knocked down the privilege prop. He said:—

"His only object was to let the House and the country know what had taken place. He found that there was a treadmill ordered for the Halifax Union, which was to hold from four to forty persons. He did not know what had since occurred, and he was told that the stench was so great, and the noise so loud, that the people of the town, who they had the greatest difficulty in parts of Yorkshire, where rags of this kind were found for the purpose of defrauding by the cloth manufacturers, to get persons to undertake the work. But, in order to make it more effectual, an infanter from the poor, the wheel was to be worked by capstans, which were to be turned by the poor like horses. These capstans were to be worked at not only by the feet, but by the hands and breasts. According to the statement of Mr. Clements, the mill was, in this way, and was likely to end in apoplexy. This was what was about to be erected in the Halifax Union Workhouse for the employment of the poor, either with or without the knowledge of the Poor Law Commissioners; if they knew of it, then they had deceived the House in the statement which they had authorised the Right Hon. Baronet to make in his place; if they did not know of it, then they had neglected their duty."

The Honourable Member also made some strong allusions to a like case of horrible barbarity at Lambeth Union, where a Corn Mill had been erected for the purpose of more severely testing the labour of the poor. At the corn mill, in the Lambeth Union Workhouse, sixty-four persons were to work at once; sixteen at in-door labour, and forty-eight at out-door. The mill was worked by one crank, which was so large that every time these poor wretches worked they must bend with their hands to the ground. The mill was under a shed. And the object of this contrivance was that, whenever a poor person came to the workhouse to ask for a loaf of bread, he was to be shown those poor wretches working at the crank under a shed! He referred also to a leading article in the *Times* newspaper of that day, in which it was stated, that within the last seven years 9,315 persons had been committed to prison in England and Wales for offences against the rules and regulations of Union Workhouses, and that in the year 1842, no fewer than 2,299 persons had been imprisoned in Her Majesty's gaols for breaches of those rules and regulations!

In reply to those statements of alleged atrocity and to this most reasonable motion for enquiry into one of them:—

"Sir J. Graham hoped the House would agree with him that on the present occasion it would not be expedient that he should follow the Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Ferrand) into any of the new matter that he had adduced. The Hon. Member had raised the question for the first time of the Lambeth Union Workhouse. He (Sir James Graham) did not intend to follow the Hon. Member into that subject. He had had no opportunity to enable him to test the accuracy of the Hon. Member's information. Much less did he intend to follow the Hon. Member to the leading article of the *Times* newspaper of that day, in which it was stated, that within the last seven years 9,315 persons had been committed to prison in England and Wales for offences against the rules and regulations of Union Workhouses, and that in the year 1842, no fewer than 2,299 persons had been imprisoned in Her Majesty's gaols for breaches of those rules and regulations!"

Now, isn't that rich? Just see the fellow's cadaverous soul, as his brow knits, when he reads the verdict, and grumbles inwardly, "Curse on the stupid fools! What can be done now? Why this is actually a triumph!" Look at his pinkish eyes as they poke about from one corner to another of the paper, as if seeking for some outlet, through which to thrust the intrusive "triumph." See them reel in disappointment from the surface of the paper and bend inward to a raking of the dish of mud which he mistakes for his own brains, until they fix upon the lump of dirt out of which this idea has been manufactured. And then see how his piggy-dog lights twinkle as he drags it forth, and punning up his mouth, says, "There! I won't I do for you, spawpkins! I'll circumvent you this time; for I'll swear that you could have told upon yourselves and let out your secrets, only the Attorney-General would not hear them!" Now is not this a fine GRUFFIN and CARTLEDGE staring at him! What fools these fellows must think their readers to be!

The Anti-Bread Tax Circular congratulates the League upon "this legal acquittal of the charges brought against the Anti-Corn Law League." He makes italics dance with the announcement that throughout the whole trial—

"No single title of evidence has been adduced connecting the Anti-Corn Law League with any portion of the disturbances."

Gently, Goody; gently! Don't halloo till you are out of the wood. We wish you as safe a deliverance as true as one as that of the Chartist; but it is a little "too blue" to parade the forbearance of your victims as a victory over them. Wait till your turn comes; will you!

THE "SHABBY" BARONET AND THE "CONSPIRATORS" AGAINST THE POOR MAN'S RIGHT.

THE starvation mongers are "hard up." They find enough of exercise for all their impudence to "keep open house" at all. They can only hang by the damning system by mere "power of face" and Bandit Law—the law of power. This has been strikingly instanced in the House of Commons during the past week. Never did we notice a more glaring, base, cowardly and yet impudent throwing of the shield of power over their "conspicuous" lesser note" than was practised by the Tory Government and their Whig supporters in the case of a motion by Mr. FERRAND for the production of certain documents having reference to the doings of a portion of the Poor Law Guardians of Halifax, and one of the tramping-pauper scamps of Assistant-Commissioners, named CLEMENTS.

The harpies of starvation rule seem to have fixed on Halifax as a peculiarly congenial sphere of operation; Mr. FERRAND was desirous that the country should know something of their proceedings; and, therefore:—

"On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair preparatory to the House resolving itself into committee of ways and means, and that the House do resolve itself into a committee of ways and means, for a list of the Guardians of the Halifax Union who assembled at the Board on Wednesday, the 1st of March instant, specifying the ex-officio Guardians who were not present, specifying the ex-officio Guardians from the elected Guardians; also the name of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner who attended the Board; also a copy of their minutes and proceedings as well as of the resolutions adopted by the Board; also a copy of all notices given at any preceding meeting of the Board relating to any proceeding or resolution adopted by the Board on the 1st day of March."</

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the name of James Wilcox was mentioned on that occ

Subject: Sir J. GRAHAM would endeavour to answer the question of the Hon. Member as far as the circumstances which he had referred to come within his own knowledge. He had been informed just before he came down to the House that the Attorney-General intended to refer the question to him as to his correspondence with a person named Wilcox. He (Sir J. Graham) did not remember the name, but he had the name of that person until he was present in the Court House, at Lancaster, upon a subsequent occasion, when he was one of the defendants in the recent trial, when the Attorney-General informed him that his presence was no longer necessary, as the arrangement had been made that a person of the name of Wilcox should be called in his place. His Hon. and learned Friend (the Attorney-General) would state the circumstances which led to that arrangement. Un-

re not trust-worthy ; and, under the Conservative democracy in the sister island free themselves from aristocratical guidance, they will never know, still less will they be able to exercise, their legitimate power in the community."

(Continued from our last week's paper.)

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(Continued in our fifth page.

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(Saturday, March 18. 1843.)