## Chartist Entelligence.

ANCHESTER -An important meeting was held Hall of Science, Campfield, on Monday evening bear a lecture to the Trades, by Mr. O'Connor. purious hall was crowded in every part, and the derived from it amounted to near twenty sely one penny each. After the cheering, with Mr. O'Connor was greeted, had subsided, Mr. leach was called to the chair, and briefly the meeting. Mr. O'Connor upon rising was red with the most rapturous cheering. He said

he would ask were bankers, exquires, merchants, the dishonesty of their purpose; and consequently of Birmingham had received the credit of meeting adjourned.

Reading—A me of the untruthfulness of their principles and their signatures to the National Petition. The men to the Lecturers after the person that they would not have justified in accomplishing the freedom of the good and true. of the millions, who delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do time; he moved the petition, which was seconded when Mr. W. Jones rose to propose an amendment, and mass just allowed to say "Mr. Chairman."

This was a signal for a row, and the hired ruffians of the millions, who delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do time; he moved the petition, which was seconded—when the Mr. W. Jones rose to propose an amendment, and mass just allowed to say "Mr. Chairman."

BERMONDSEY.—A very excellent dissussion on the delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do the moving class the miles of the millions, who delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do time; he moved the petition, which was seconded—when the moving class the moving class the moving class and was just allowed to say "Mr. Chairman."

BERMONDSEY.—A very excellent dissussion on the delivered on Tuesday evening; and the morthly declared the rollion.

Constitute the real power and worth of the state, and delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do time; he moved the petition, which is calculated to do the moving class the moving class and was just allowed to say "Mr. Chairman."

This was a signal for a row, and the hired ruffians of the moving class and was point in the state, and delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do much the moving class the millions, who delivered upon that occasion, which is calculated to do much good if widely orculated at this particular much good if widely orculated to do much good if widely orculated at this particular much second of having done his duty to the people, and would tell them they could not unite with any other for they were sworn to the Charter. Some were of opinion that this would injure the cause. in a pronder position than ever they were. is fovernment must be weak that was obliged to pup to such paliry prosecutions as the present. If and lad acted justly to the people they would have tom of the gallery, and was much hurt; many others ter as the only means of restoring freedom and haphe nothing to fear from conspirators. The cankerpro, machinery, was sending the recruiting sergeant margat all classes, aye, even monarchy itself was not i nempt, for if the people were deprived of the means d getting a comfortable living, the revenue was sure hill off Mr. Leach has gone far enough into the perion of the evils of improvement; but let us see Tye cannot make them dovetail tegether, and show hwall are affected by them. The four hundred memains that are out of work wore bad hats, "shocking hats. The tailors, bakers, shoamakers, and men, and every other trade, was injured by them

BRADPORD.—On Monday the Bradford Council

an immense majority in the House of Commons,

worthy lecturer had stated, but no one appearing, a

after being returned to office by the voice of the

vote of thanks to him was carried. The same mark of

people, and instead of making use of their power for

respect being paid to Mr. Christopher for his conduct in mies, and every other trade, was injured by them proceed by the labour and skill of the people conti- the following sums were paid in for the Defence the people's benefit, they had basely betrayed their the chair, and the meeting dispersed. mid and the shopkeepers would continue to get Fund:—Daisy Hill, 13s. 6d; J. Greenhough, ls.; trust. But their dishonesty had recoiled on themwas, aye, and so would the Government, until we John Borrows, 6d.; a few friends in Thompson's med see steam-looms and spinning jennies walking Houses, Is. Id.; Goodmansend, 3s.; Shear Bridge. in the sheps and purchasing hats, shoes, breeches, 2s.; Park Lane, 1s. 10d.; White Abbey, 2s. 2d. The min, and losves (Tremendous cheers) In fact, following resolutions were then passed:—"That the rolly itself had already felt its effects, for the Prime sum of £1 ls. be sent to the Defence Fund." " That Finter had been obliged to go and tell the Queen the books be audited on Sunday next at two o'clock." in the must give three per cent out of her "That Thomas Ibbetson, local lecturer, of Bradford, inme to pay herself and the army and navy, is duly recognized as a fit and proper person (he him long as machinery went on improving, he defied being of good character in Bradford), to lecture, and is power of man to keep the system going. Well, has received credentials from this Council for that Ernine innocent men were to be tried for the crimes purpose." "That a balance sheet be drawn up every in had been committed by other parties. So said the month and put up in the Council Room, to enable

with their business.

On Sunday the Chartists of Little Horton met in

On SATURDAY the Chartists of Daisy Hill met in

On SUNDAY MORNING the Chartists of Thompson's

THE CHARTISTS of Goodmansend met on Saturday

On Sunday Mr. Brown lectured in the council

day of his liberation.

Exact Lords and Commons. The House of Commons: every Councilman to take a copy of the same." The

m the highest assembly, in point of law; from it meeting adjourned to Monday next at seven o'clock

mine mignest assembly, in point of the in the evening. A Special Meeting of the Council and said that after the very clever and elaborate Such being the case, it was a higher autho- will be held on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the address which they had then heard, he should members of the League who were the cause of On Monday the Chartists of White Abbey met in number who had attended there on that occasion b hie strike. Lord Francis Egerton said it was their room and subscribed 2s. 2d. to the General De- to testify their approval of sterling Chartist princirelated to the Tories. Mr. Ferrand said it was fence Fund, they adjourned to Monday next at eight ples. He then proceeded to expose the tyranny of minery, and Mr. Walter said that it was the New o'clock in the evening. halaw. Now, these were the opinions of the Houses ilriament; and if the twelve men were to say that im the Chartists, what would the country think of En? Mr. O Connor then showed, by referring to lary, in how many cases juries had acted the part, adjourned to Sunday, at ten o'clock in the mornlispois, and also, how often they had stepped in is the oppressors and the oppressed. He then mend to the cruel attack made upon him per their Room, and appointed collectors for the Defence mily in the House of Commons by the Attorney. Fund. The sum of fifteen and sixpence was fired, and asked if it was not calculated subscribed. prindice the jury against him-(loud cries of shame). I would just follow the same course that I have ever scribed one shilling and a penny for the Defence to hug our chains in silence, but will struggle sent to Mrs. Parry, news-agent, Cheapside, will be ione. But it was not only the fifty-nine that were to be Fund. They adjourned to Sunday next at ten like men to obtain that greatest of all blessings, nied, but the Northern Star. The Attorney-General o'clock in the forenoon. The going to put down the Star-teris of "never, The Chartists of Shear Bridge, near Bradford, country, and despite of persecution, or the vinbu going down to Lancaster prepared with his defence, handed in two shillings and sixpence for the Defence ad both sides of the question should be heard. He Fund. m in the beginning of his eleventh year of English mixion; and he would prove to the Attorney-Genem the oaths of respectable men, that he had not evening at the house of William Goldsborough, hen minterested agitator; that he had never pocketed when three and sixpence was subscribed for the timbing of the people's money; that he came amongst Defence Fund. hen nich, but new he was poor. He would also tell On Thursday last Mr. D. Ross lectured in the Sen that he had begged out of the people's purse large room, Butterworth's buildings, on the People's motto: which he (the Attorney-General) had proketed Charter, the late strike, its originators, and effects a 1539 fer going down to Monmouth. Mr. O'Connor arising therefrom. he gave Abinger a genile castigation, and proved to On FRIDAY evening Mr. Ross lectured in the misfaction of the andience that had he not been council room, Butterworth's buildings, on Elecution to Commissions when there were many younger and well attended, and gave general satisfaction. healthy Judges that could have gone. He would hi the people if they had not done their duty? (Cries

he broken stones on the road than have undergone, the people. hour that he had gone through; and not him BRADFORD.—On Tuesday evening the members of He then referred to the prosecutions of 1839. Butterworth's-buildings, and resolved to commence med Peddie and Brook, stating that the Govern- amount of their shares. The meeting adjourned to ppeared to be acting on the plan that as one Saturday evening at eight o'clock. bir came out another must go in. He then told paid by the Recorder of Preston upon poor Tattersall, may, two years imprisonment to hard labour. Mr. Officer then referred to Trades' Unions, and showed te case of their fairing in accomplishing the object h which they were originally formed; that class traction was opposed to protection of labour; and Fixed out the land, in his usual argumentative and manner, as the only salvation for this country; the only remedy that could be applied to remove regional evils under which we at present are suffer-Hr. O Conner retired amid great applause -In Dule them moved the following resolution:-That the marked thanks of this meeting are due and lectured here on the People's Charter. It bridg given to T. S. Durcombe, Esq., for his that that an enquiry be instituted into the uninitiational and brutal conduct of Chief Baron linger at the Special Commissions held in Chester Ed liverpool in the month of October 1842, and likebeing as Mr. O'Connor and himself had a great close.

HULL—Sunday last, being the last Sabbath that

HULL—Sunday last, being the last Sabbath that he left the hill followed by the cheers of the people. the Rev. Mr. Hill was expected to spend for some time

resolutions were agreed to, "That each supported by Messra West and Arran, was unanimously I a Duncombe, Esq., for his indefatigable exer- liberty, and our respectful admiration of his ain the cause of the working classes."

hims revailed. The greatest harmony and good Monday evening and the Freemasons' Lodge, Myton Brivailed. The repast being concluded, and the instructive lecture in the Freemasons' Lodge, Myton an the last toasi. The Northern Star, may that throwing off all lethargy, and of all giving real proof of higher toasi. high last toasi, The Northern Star, may that throwing on an interior, the start imminary shing more and more resplendent, till their Charlism by not contenting themselves with at the charlism by not contenting themselves with a charlism by not content on the charlism by no they resting of ignorance, and more resplendent, till their chartes by not contenting, cheerings, and hold-tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold-tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold-tending lectures, public meetings, cheerings, and hold-be banished from our beloved country, and the ing-up of hands, but by becoming active and zealous Their people become enlightened, happy, and free." members of the National Charter Association; and that live Sweet, of Nottingham, responded in a powerful unless they would do this it was useless to expect the Neth Nottingham, responded in a powerful unless they would do this it was useless to expect the Neth Nottingham, responded in a powerful unless they would do this it was useless to expect the Neth Nottingham, responded in a powerful unless they would do this it was useless to expect the There which told well on the audience. Dancing then Charter. Mr. West, not having met with any opponent commence told well on the audience. Dancing then Charter. Mr. West, not having met with any opponent commenced, and was kept up till a late hour, when all on the subject of his lecture, then challenged to discus-

# lovenern Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VI. NO. 277.

LIVERPOOL -BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE LEAGUE.

in the front, goaded on by the educated ruffians on Government having rejected the political claims of

Pearson, who was at the top of the platform, the force of arms, and thereby have virtually ab-

(which is a sort of gallery, about ten or twelve seats | solved the people from all political and moral obliga-

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

BIRMINGHAM .- PUBLIC MEETING .- According

LIVERPOOL—Brutal Conduct of the League.

We have just had one of the most clear demonstrations of the real character of the men who profess to have so much sympathy for the working classes that was ever yet produced in this town. A large placard was posted upon the walls last week, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liver-pool to take into consideration the necessity of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden for his meeting.—Mr. Welsfard said he stood before them LONDON .- THE MEMBERS OF THE SURREY

titioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden for his services in the House of Commons. Our brave little but there would be a verdict found against that there could be were tried by a jury of their country; he is they were tried by a jury of their country; he is the tried by their peers? What was the but the league gentlemen seem to feel a consciousment of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the saming of being tried by their peers? What was the league gentlemen seem to feel a consciousment by having to visit a number of houses to require the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the conscious the the conscious the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the conscious the the conscious the the conscious the conscious the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the conscious the conscious the town, by having to visit a number of houses to require the conscious t

or not, in order to evade fair and open discussion. failed in accomplishing the freedom of the when they had to come before when the doors opened, we found that they had already admitted by a private entrance (of which the before before the organization. An already admitted by a private entrance (of which the consisting principally of dock labourers, lumpers, and longers, who are generally dependent upon the laneaster to be tried; when the doors opened, we found that they had people, he hoped they would unite to help already admitted by a private entrance (of which the people, he hoped they would unite to help already admitted by a private entrance (of which the consisting principally of dock labourers, lumpers, and longers, who are generally dependent upon the lution for their adoption:—"That this meeting views and longers, who are generally dependent upon the lution for their adoption:—"That this meeting views resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Duncombe for his READING -A meeting was held on Monday evening, He was going to confess that he was a (one of the masters of these men) was voted to the chair. of the judgment and interest of the millions, who of Mr. Duncombe, and an abstract of the ether speeches of 1840, is also invited.

question, "Would a repeal of the Corn Laws under be delivered on Tuesday evening; and the monthly as in the winter quarter the jail generally filled faster the present state of the representation be beneficial to meeting will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow.) the platform, made an attack upon the person of three and a half millions of the unenfranchised the people?" took place at the Black Engle, Parishwild not exchange places with the Attorney. Mr. Jones, struck him, and tore his clothes; and wealth producers of these realms, have proved their street, by the members and friends of the Crucifix-lane every one who strove to defend him from their determination to govern in defiance of public locality of Chartists. Several speeches were delivered. brutal assaults was treated in like manner. Mr. opinion, and to maintain their illegitimate power by by Messrs. Williams (from America), Brown, Roberts, Dunnage, Gatard, and Hart. Dr. Epps and Mr. Sidney Smith were invited but did not attend. After a vote deep.) was knocked down and kicked from the top tion to their laws and authority; every hope of of thanks to the worthy Chairman, and a collection for to the bottom, and sorely hurt. Mr. T. Linsay, while redress through their instrumentality being utterly the General Defence Fund, the question was adjourned

expressing his disapprobation of their conduct, and destroyed. This neeting, therefore resolves to adopt until Monday evening. requesting fairplay to be given to Mr. J., was also immediate measures to reorganise their energies to HAMPSTEAD.—On Monday evening Mr. J. H. knocked down and kicked from the top to the bot- effect the legislative enactment of the People's Char-Parry delivered an eloquent address to a numerous and respectable audience in the Temperance Hall, on Free were abused by them in a similar manner. After piness to their enslaved and suffering country." Mr. Trade and the Charter. Mr. Christopher was voted to the storm had a little subsided, the chairman put it Alexander Findlay briefly seconded the resolution. the chair. The Chairman opened the business in a day at Leigh; Thursday at Chowbent; Friday at to the meeting whether Mr. Jones should be heard Mr. John Mason arose to support the resolution, and brief manner, and congratulated the working men of Eccles. or not; but, in doing so, he took care first to prejudice the meeting against Mr. J., by commenting of a most comprehensive nature, for it contained a and introduced Mr. Parry who was well received. He comprehensive nature, for it contained a and introduced Mr. Parry who was well received. He will lecture in the Chartist room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday next (to-morrow) at half-past two and conduct in attempting to force himself upon that no longer any faith to be placed in the Govern- away the mask of prejudice from the minds of the meeting—and, as a matter of course, the vote was ment, as they had treated their applications with middle classes and gave great satisfaction to the whole against Mr. J., though some hundreds of hands unpardonable indifference; their conduct in this assembly. He concluded his address amidst shouts of were held up for him. The League then proceeded respect being only to be compared with the perfidy applause. The Chairman then invited any person to of the late Whig administration. The Whigs had come forward who had any objection to what the

> SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE, BLACKFRIAR'S evening, at eight o'clock. selves. They were thrown from office, and hir ROAD.—In consequence of the dissolution of the Robert Peel now held the reins of Government. Britannia Coffee House Locality, Waterloo-road, and Yet the Tories had not taken their present position the Star Coffee House, Union-street, the members of by the consent of the people; but through the power the late localities are requested to attend the meeting of intimidation and gold-(hear, hear); -and on the of the united bodies under the name of the South hustings, both Whig and Tory united to screen each London, on Monday evening, at the above place (late other's rascality. Mr. Mason then proceeded to Rotunda). Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Business expose the enormities transacted under the present of importance connected with the trials will be brought system, and exhorted all present to join the Chartist forward.

CHINA-WALK, LAMBETH. At the weekly meeting the parsons for their mock humanity, he resumed his of this locality two members were enrolled, and ten seat amidst loud cheers. The Chairman then put shillings was voted to the Victim Defence Fund. The the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. members are particularly requested to attend next Wm. Smith Lindon, moved the second resolution, Tuesday, on business of importance.

MR PARRY lectured at the Political and Scien-This a jury of twelve of men. Now, the fact was, afternoon, for the purpose of drawing up a lecturer's not trespass on their time; but he could not evening, for the benefit of the Defence Fund, and seven o'clock.

avoid expressing his pleasure at the large was loudly applauded. DERBY.-A delegate meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Willow Row, on Sunday, when the middle classes, and gave a description of the several delegates from the different localities were difference between black and white slavery, and their room, Park-lane, when one and tenpence was called on the meeting to stand up in the dignity of subscribed to the Defence Fund. The meeting manhood to assert their rights. He concluded by depressed by the extreme poverty of the people. Armoving the following resolution:-"That, as the principles contained in the People's Charter would rangements were made for defending Mr. West at the Chartist body.—Edward Clayton, Secretary. enable the whole people to rectify the abuses which the Assizes. The probable expences were calculated. have produced the woe and misery to which they have and found to be heavy; but it is hoped that, by inbeen subjected by the reckless and inhuman conduct creased exertion, we shall be able to meet the deof those who have usurped power for their own mands. It was resolved that the overplus, should there be any, be given to Mrs. West, if Mr. West aggrandisement, we solemnly pledge ourselves to give our cordial support and assistance to the Birming- be imprisoned; and should he be acquitted, the Ed (said Mr. O'Connor) if I was acquitted to-morrow, houses met in their room, when a few friends sub- ham Chartist Association, and are determined not overplus to go to the Defence Fund. All monies thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

NEWCASTLE.—A public meeting of the inhabi the happiness of our homes and liberty of our tants of South Shields was held in the Scarborough wer") Oh! yes, the Attorney-General can do any met on Sunday morning, and appointed collectors dictive vengeance of class made law, we shall Spa, King street, on Thursday evening last, soon and surjected the Star"). He met on Sunday morning, and appointed collectors dictive vengeance of class made law, we shall Spa, King street, on Thursday evening last, soon In let of "no; not put down the Star"). He who after visiting the few friends in the village, stand firmly by our motto,—the Charter, the after half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Gilfillan was Mr. unanimously called upon to preside, who briefly Mr. John M'Gee seconded the resolution. He said, opened the proceedings by reading the placard, although not prepared to address them, he felt calling the meeting, which also stated that a petition it to be his duty to come forward on that occasion would be submitted prior to any discussion taking to impress upon them the necessity of uniting with place, showing forth the opinion of the inhabitants their fellow men to protect themselves from the of South Shields, respecting the late outbreaks. Mr. misery that awaited them, unless they bestirred G. concluded by introducing Mr. Kidd, of Glasgow, themselves. He would give them a well-known who clearly proved to the satisfaction of all present (none daring to contradict him although the large room was crowded to suffocation) that nothing could be done to remove the present distress effectually. unless the People's Charter was carried into law, contrary. Mr. K. was cheered throughout his whole lecture. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Sinclair, of Newcastle, who proposed the adoption of the Government, and exposed the hypocrisy and of the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Currie, oming to the meeting, that he would rather six o'clock in the evening, on the present position of dishonesty of the middle classes; and, after some and carried unanimously. It was then agreed that allusion to the forthcoming Chartist trials, he retired the petition now adopted be signed by the Chairman

Mr. Kipp lectured in Blaydon on Sunday afternoon, and delivered his farewell lecture, in the evening, after which, a vote of thanks was unani-mously tendered to him for the industrious and able

THE CHARTISTS held their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Young in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read twopence-halfpenny collected for Mr. Peddie; three rageous conduct, and also for selecting special jury and confirmed, the Secretary reported the various and twopence of the whole amount was in the hands men from the highest ranks of society to try working sums which he had received for the defence fund, including four shillings which he received as a second donation from a village where they were so much tyranized over, that although they contributed to recorder asked the prosecutrix whether she would verything that was calculated to advance the cause of true democracy, they never durst give their names. The mark attached to all donations is L. L. H. G.S. It was then agreed that the Secretary be instructed to remit £1 15: to Mr. Cleave, for the Defence centric character, lived for many years at Enfield, Fund, requesting him to send back Circulars to that Middlesex, and on the 4th ult. she employed the amount, which they pledge themselves to use every prisoner to help her to remove to a new house, after contemplated alteration in the law, which is to go means in their power to sell, and remit the proceeds some local business, they adjourned.

> ing of the Newport Chartists, the following resolution was unanimously carried:-" That a vote of

> Esq. was carried. A spirited discussion took place afterwards, and three new members were enrolled. Manchester.—From the balance sheet of the

Mr. WHEELER will lecture on Sunday evening, at

Mr. WHERLER lectures on Monday evening at Mr. Davoc will lecture on Sunday evening, at the each; the other two were discharged.

Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or

HALIFAX -On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr. Butterley will lecture in the large room, Swan Coppice, at six o'clock. A MRETINA of the local lecturers of this district will be held in the above room, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, when it is requested that all will attend.

Hill, at six o'clock. TODMORDEN.-Mr. Cooper, from Manchester, will lecture on Tuesday evening next, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at eight o'clock.

SIDDALL.—On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, Mr.

Mirrow will preach in the Association Room, Cinder

HULL-It is intended to hold a tea-party and ball

SALFORD.—There will be a members' meeting in the Chartist Room, Great George-street, on Tuesday quarter than the present one, particularly as there were

brought before the members. COVENTRY .- A dancing party will be held in the Charter Association Room, Well-street, on Wednesday next, for the benefit of the Victim and Defence Fund. Dancing to commence at seven o'clock pre-

place during the next week :- Sunday at Preston; Monday at Wigan; Tuesday at Hindley; Wednes-

BRADFORD.-The Chartists of the Bradford Dis-

trict meeting in the Council Room, are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. Mr. E. HURLEY will lecture in the Chartist room. at White Abbey, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. THE CHARTISTS of Middleton Fields will meet in

morning. A LECTURE will be delivered to the Chartists of

Little Horton, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. in their Room, Park-lane. HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Three lectures will be delivered in the Democratic Chapel, Hebden Bridge ing and respiting appeals. Lane, on Sunday and Monday next, by Mr. J. R. Cooper. of Manchester; on Sunday at two o'clock the Peace stopping up a footpath 144 yards long on or in the afternoon, and at six in the evening; and on near Holbeck Meor, on property belonging to Messrs. Monday at eight o'clock at night.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening (to-morrow), Mr. Edwin Gill will lecture in the Fig-Tree-lane room, on the "System of Nature," at half-past

On Monday evening, a public discussion will be held in the above room.

A DELEGATE MEETING of the Chartists of the West Riding of Yorkshire, will be held at eleven present. Reports of the state of Chartism in each o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, the 19th of locality were given, from which it appeared that the March, in the large room of the Co-operative spirit of Chartism was still flourishing; but is greatly Stores, Dewsbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration, matters of the utmost importance to

> Holbeck.-Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, on Sunday next; afternoon at half-past two, and evening at half-past

Local and General Intelligence.

Walsden, was held in the Old Church, on Saturday last, for the purpose of nominating twenty men, out tempts, they did not succeed in nominating a single their motions, and ultimately twenty good and true democrats were elected.

CLAYTON.—On Tuesday last a vestry meeting was held at Clayton to nominate a number of persons qualified to fill the office of constable for the dered qualified according to rating, but some of them in other respects are unable to fill that important

STATE OF TRADE.—The trade at this place is in a very awkward state—a great many are entirely destitute of employment, and others are stinted to half their regular work, and some of the masters have reduced the wages of their workpeople twenty

per cent. HUDDERSFIELD.—On Sunday last, R. Owen, E-q. delivered two lectures in the Hall of

LONDON.-NEW COURT, WEDNESDAY.-Ex-TENSIVE ROBBERY .- A FEMALE COUNSEL .- John Saunders, a sweep, was indicted for stealing a tin have counsel. The old lady said she would be her were examined at very great length, from whose evidence it appeared that the prosecutrix a very ec-

TAVERN .- William Cannel, the pot boy was in- House of Correction; not many certainly; but their

of Messrs. Jackson and Royle, turned-out against a they were told by the masters that they would not transpired.—Manchester Guardian. agree to the terms, and the result was they again agree to the terms, and the result was number of turned out. On Monday last a number of men, women, and children, from the neighbourhood of Whitefield, engaged to work, though they had nesday night last, Mr. John Howarth had a pistol never been employed in that branch before. The

with having stolen some brass bushes from a turning time of the night when the pistol was fired, or lathe, in the shop of Mr. Hattersley, in Top Close. The prisoners were taken while disputing about the contents of the pistol. Report says, that the circumdivision of the money which the sale of the brass stance took place at seven o'clock in the evening, and had produced; it was sold at Wilkinson's shop, in a music book, which that gentleman (who is a

CHARGE OF STABBING -On Tuesday last, Michael Bulmer (who was remanded from Monday) was brought before the bench on a charge of having stabled a man named Joseph Simpson, The parties reside at Holbeck, and on Saturday night had a quarrel, owing to jealousy; blows were exchanged, and in a scuffle Simpson received a cut in the temples, an inch and three quarters long, and two stabs in the left side. There was no knife found, nor could any one be produced who had seen one used at all: and the assault having been a serious one, the prisoner was fined £5, or, in default of payment, to be committed to Wakefield for two months. The fine, wa understand, was paid.

March 6 1843

5 Market It Leeds

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

The Easter General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this borough were opened at the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon last, at two o'clock, before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, jun., the Recorder. The following gentlemen composed the grand jury :-

Mr. Charles Barr, banker, Commercial-street (fore. man); Wm. Bishop, merchant, Springfield-place; Joshua Burton, woolstapler, Bank-street; Richard H. Cowell, paper merchant, Trinity-court: Joseph Dufton, cloth merchant, Businghall-street; Wm. Firth, stuff merchant, Wellington-street; Wm. Roger Gatliffe, stuff merchant, Albion-street; James Green, gentleman, Park-row; Wm. Wilks Hill, woolstapler, Land's-lane; Henry Hood, iron founder, Pottery-field-lane; James Hutton, canvas manufacturer, Basinghall-street; Thos. Toller Luccock, stuff merchant, Park-square; Thomas Powell, curiosity dealer, Boar-lane; James Rothery, woolstapler, Bond-street; Robert Walker Simpson. woolstapler, Bond-street; John Sykes, merchant, Beech Grove; Joseph Town, paper maker, Trinity-street; Thomas Pym Williamson, merchant, Mount Preston. The Grand Jury having been sworn, and the usual formalities also gone through,

The Learned RECORDER addressed the Grand Jury, and referred to the early period at which the Sessions and longers, who are generally dependent upon the performance of the evening. That this meeting views passed thanking Mr. Duncombe for his for the evening. These men were packed around the government. (Trementally League and the Government. (Trementally League and the Government. (Trementally League and the was going to confess that he was a familiar to the platfarm. Mr. Sheil, a merchant, and in front of the platfarm. Mr. Sheil, a merchant, and an abstract of the other speechs of 1840, is also invited.

In the reason why they had been used thus were passed thanking Mr. Duncombe for his conduct in regard to this unjust Judge; and also to Mr. Duncombe and an abstract of the other speechs of 1840, is also invited. weeks at Liverpool, on which account, to suit the con-MANCHESTER.—SPEAR-STREET.—A dancing class venience of the Counsel, it was necessary to have the Sessions either earlier or later than the Assizes. To have had them after the Assizes would have made the quarter, from the 28th of December, too long, particularly than in the summer quarter, and therefore he thought the Midsummer Sessions could better stand a long evening next, when business of importance will be now a good number of appeals to be heard. He mentioned this, because some parties had been taken by surprise, and had not been able to be ready with business which ought to have come before the Court on this occasion. The Town Council, for instance, had some bye-laws regarding hackney coaches which ought to have been laid before the Court for its sanction, and Mr. Thomas Innormal will visit the following the early period at which the Sessions had been fixed there had not been time to give this notice; and he mentioned this to show that they were not to blame. He did not think there was any case in the calendar to which it was necessary to allude: but he might ohserve that there was one species of defence frequently adopted by persons tried for felony, of which they could take no notice. He had mentioned it to juries before, and he mentioned it now once for all-he alluded to the statement of parties that they had found the property in the street. If it appeared that property had been thrown away, and that the owner did not intend to have any more to do with it, this defence might have some weight; but if the property had been casually lost, even admitting the prisoners might have their Room, at the Three Pigeons, on Saturday use, and in doing so were guilty of a felony. He thought there was nothing else on which he had to re-() N SUNDAY NEXT, the Chartists of Great Horton mark. He was sorry to say the calendar was heavy's will meet in their Room, at ten o'clock in the and, even with the assistance of Mr. Hall in the other Court, he doubted whether they would be able to get through all the business by Saturday night; he would thank them, therefore, as soon as they had found one bill, to return with it into court. The Grand Jury then retired, and several motions, of

course by Counsel, were heard, principally as to enter-An award of two magistrates was read by the Clerk of Marshall.

On Wednesday morning last, a collision took place on the Manchester and Leeds Railway between two luggage trains, but it was fortunately unattended with loss of life. The engines were nearly smashed to pieces.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE. - The number of this amusing Magazine for the present month contains a more than usual variety of contributions, and, what is more to the purpose, most of them are the coutributions of people who know what they are about. "Windsor Castle," by the Editor, forms the most conspicuous feature in the miscellany. The story proceeds with its original vigour, and the incidents thicken as the plot advances; it is illustrated by Mr. G. Cruikshank in his usual clever manner. A paper called "Town Life of the Restoration," by Mr. R. Bell, will be read with interest. For those who delight in horrors there is a horrible account of an execution in China, by Mr. F. Leslie, the details of which sufficiently prove that the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire have more barbarism than hu-TODWORDEN .- A meeting of the freeholders manity in their composition and manners. There and ratepayers of the townships of Todmorden and are several poetical effusions; one, a translation from the German by Mr. J. Oxenford, entitled "The Leader's Death," is very excellent; and some lines of which the magistrates will appoint constables for by Miss Skeleton will be read with pleasure. A the ensuing year. The Repealers and the Tories short paper, "The Oath," by the Baroness Calamustered wonderfully, each party intending to put brella, is a valuable contribution to the number. In its own men in nomination; but after repeated at- a word, this number is, in all respects, a very excellent one, and will increase the reputation which the individual, the Chartists making amendments to publication has already acquired from previous portions. There is an almost endless diversity of subjects; something to suit all tastes, much to delight, and not a little to instruct .- The Times.

Infringement of the Chimney Sweepers' Act. -CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS .- On Friday last. and defied any man to come forward and argue the ensuing year. The meeting was attended by about John Gordon, (a sweep), and Mrs. Ellen Watson, of contrary. Mr. K. was cheered throughout his ten persons. They nominated forty whom they consist Downing-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, were summoned before D. Maude, and C. J. S. Walker, Esqrs., at the TownHall, at the instance of Henry Charlton, a sweep, for having knowingly allowed a young boy, an apprentice of Gordon's, to ascend a chimney of Mrs. Watson's on the 15th instant, for the purpose of sweeping it, contrary to the provisions of the act of Parliament. From the evidence of Charlton and another sweep it appeared. that, as they were passing Mrs. Watson's house, about six o'clock on the morning in question, they saw Gordon and his apprentice entering Mrs. Watson's house; and suspecting the boy was about Science, illustrative of his views, which were well received.

LONDON.—New Court. Wednesday.—Ex. son's, to whom they stated they wanted to see the sweep; and she, seeing that they were themselves sweeps, admitted them. On their proceeding to the box, containing a cheque for £250 10s. and five kitchen, they found only Gordon and Mrs. Watson sovereigns and a half, the property of Mr. Esther there, the boy having ascended the chimney, from Roberts. It having been intimated that Mr. which he shortly descended. Gordon did not appear Pendegrast was engaged for the prisoner, the to the summons; but Mrs. Watson was convicted in the penalty of £5 and costs, and a warrant was directed to be issued against Gordon, the magistrates own counsel-(roars of laughter). Several witnesses stating they should enforce the penalty in every instance in which an infringement of the act was PRISONS FOR DEBTORS.—We hear whispers of some

which she gave a house-warming to several of her the extent of altogether abolishing arrest for debt, for the benefit of the victims. Having disposed of friends, and before they separated, a tin box, con- which may be said indeed to be virtually abolished taining a cheque and money to the amount stated in now, except in cases where fraudulent conduct exists HUDDERSFIELD .- On Monday night last, the the indictment, was stolen, and suspicion falling on or is suspected. In connection with the subject, members of the Chartist Association met in their the prisoner, he was given into custody, but the however, we believe there can be no doubt that Sir Room, Upperhead-row. Many were present, and property was not found. Mr. Pendegrast made a James Graham, as Secretary of State for the Home James Graham, as Secretary of State for the Home were present, and pressing on the collectors in same many were present, and property was not found. Mr. Pendegrast made a James Graham, as Secretary of State for the Home were appointed to exert themselves in the good meagre audiences on the previous week, has proved the Jury, after consultation, returned a verdict of seconded the canse, occupied the attention of the meeting to its is in a healthy state in Birmingham.

NEWPORT — (In Theoder avening at the consultation, returned a verdict of is in a healthy state in Birmingham. THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT THE AUCTION MART for instance, debtors are now confined in the Preston MIDDLETON.—TURN-OUT.—On the 25th of with the proposed alteration, which will of course go January the silk small-ware weavers in the employ to the removal of debtors from every other place of confinement in the county to Lancaster Castle, we believe a meeting of magistrates was held at Lan-Friday the 24th of February, the masters agreed to caster on Monday last, when, owing to its being the give them the same prices as the manufacturers of first day of the assizes, there was a considerable Manchester, in consequence of which the hands, upwards of 200, resumed work, but on Saturday last An Alleged Attempt at Assassination.—After

fired at him, when going to the house of Mr. John whether Mr. Howarth received any injury from the

Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

Stealing Meat.—On Saturday last, a young man

Richmond Corn Market, Feb. 25.—We only

Turnagain-Lane.—Mr. Skelton will lecture here named J hn Callaghan, was sent to Wakefield had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day,

White supported the resolution, and was loudly cheered. He dwelt at great length on the injustice amidst the hearty plaudits of the meeting. The resolution was then put by the Chairman, and carried Duncombe, Esq., M. P., for presentation. but many in the Chartist ranks had done the the Co-operative Store met in the council room, unanimously. Mr. Edwin Murless proposed the third resolution, which was to the following effect: without the meeting of the near approach of the re- business without further delay. Several paid up the \_" That the hearty thanks of this meeting be given | Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., fer his eminent services to the people in bringing before the Mr. Peddie's Liberation Committee met on Tues- House of Commons the bigotted, unjust, and arbi- manner in which he hadadvanced the principles of a meting of the severe sentence that had been day evening, when it was resolved that Mr. Peddie trary proceedings of Lord Abinger at the late Chartism in this Locality. be invited to Bradford on Wednesday next to a Special Commission: and we also express our exsoiree. Mr. Wm. Oddy paid the sum of seven and treme disgust at the manner in which the Governtenpence-half-penny, being the balance of eleven and ment attempted to justify such indecent and outof Mr. Burnett. It was resolved that one and seven | men, thereby totally destroying the chief bulwark of pence halfpenny paid by Stanningley be added, and British liberty,—a fair and impartial jury,—ten shillings sent to Beverley, to Mr. Peddie, by the thus adding another proof of their determination to oppress the people, and sacrifice the friends of justice to their vengeance. He said that after the lengthy and eloquent addresses Friday, the 17th, Mr. C. Mannder, of Matlock, of Messrs. White and Mason, he would not detain them, but would cordially move the resolution. Mr. DUDLEY.-Mr. Samuel Cook has received from John Newhouse seconded the motion. Mr. Peter and patriotic conduct in bringing a motion Mr. Duffle 10s. in addition to the previous sum col- Henley supported the resolution in a clever and apher the notice of Parliament on the 21st irst, to the lected by him from friends at Tipton, for Mrs. Ellis. propriate speech, after which it was carried unani-BARNSLEY.—The Chartists of Barnsley held mously.—Notice was then given that the names of their weekly meeting in the Association Room, on all willing to join the Association would be taken Monday night, and after the usual routine of business by persons appointed for that purpose, and 116 he the glorious seventy-four who voted with him on and the receiving contributions to the Defence F und, names were enrolled in a few minutes, and 26s. sub-Experience seventy-four who voted with him on and the receiving contributions to the Defence P und, scribed towards the expences. This meeting, and in the propriety of making renewed exertions in a upscribed towards the expences. This meeting, and in the same Hall where Henry Vincent lectured to the provious week. The provious week has proved to exert the measure and in the good measure audiences on the previous week. The provious week has proved to exercise the provious week has proved to exercise the provious week.

ABERDEEN.—A public meeting of the inhabitants and one of the many reasons why such an irrespo usible was carried unanimously. The whole of the speakers' entered at considerable length into the abuses of the system, and held up to public reprobation the legislature, which were an impassable barrier to everything on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. J. Jobson, for a month, for having stolen a piece of meat particularly Wheat. - Wheat sold from 5s to 6s

whole Charter, and No Surrender."

Association of Birmingham; and after castigating

Himself must strike the blow." puttin he would not have been sent down to and Rules for Correct Reading. The lecture was He cordially seconded the resolution. Mr. George SCUTH PETHERTON, (SOMERSETSHIRE.)-On

Here the hill followed by the cheers of the people. The Rev. Mr. Hill was expected to spend for some time dicted in the Old Court, on Wednesday, for attempt confinement there at all is attended with considerable of Aberdeen was held in the Hall, a social cup of tes was taken together by the ling to murder Mrs. Elizabeth Magnus. at the inconvenience of the people. The Rev. Mr. Hill was expected to spend for some time dicted in the Old Court, on Wednesday, for attempt confinement there at all is attended with considerable very able manner in which he brought forward the ing to murder Mrs. Elizabeth Magnus. at the inconvenience of the people. The Rev. Mr. Hill was expected to spend for some time of Aberdeen was held in the Hall, 38, George-street, with the rectangly that their dicted in the Old Court, on Wednesday, for attempt confinement there at all is attended with considerable very able manner in which he brought forward the ling to murder Mrs. Elizabeth Magnus. at the inconvenience of the people. Right believed by the cheefing at some at Hull, a social cup of tes was taken together by the present of the New church, and a number of Mr. The conduct of Lord Abinger at the late Special Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Lord Abinger, in the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Lord Abinger, in the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Lord Abinger, in the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Last. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he ment for criminals. We believe the debtors there was sentenced to fifteen years transportation. Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution, and the conduct of the Bald Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewell to the conduct of the House of Commons, for his brutal conduct towards the Chartist friends, as a sort of kindly farewe members of the New church, and a number of Mr. Oh. the evening of Friday last, to take into considera-10TTINGHAM.—The usual weekly meeting took the evening. After the tea, Mr. Hill gave a farewell, James 1 tacpherson was called to the chair, who Pain the Democratic Chapel. Rice-place, composed address, which was listened to with the closest atten-The Democratic Chapel. Rice-place, composed address, which was listened to with the closest attended combe's mention for inquiry into the conduct of Lord combe's mention for inquiry into the Reduced. Mr. James Simmons in the chair. The moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Cheesman and have been beld sooner so as to have strengthened the hands of Mr. D uncombe, yet the result of it was such proceeds of O'Connor's lecture, it appears that the reduction of wages, abatements, fines, &c., &c. On have been held sooner, so as to have strengthened the nands of Mr. D uncomes, yet the result of it was such adopted:—"That this meeting view with admiration as he anticipated would teach that corrupt majority as he anticipated would teach that although they might screen the delinquent, and that although they might screen the delinquent, and for the Defence Fund. of £15. Mr. Davies, the Links steen's Hall in Nottingham." "That the Wm. Hill; and we beg to tender him our warmest that although they could never crush public opinion. for the Defence Fund, of £15. Mr. Davies, they stiffs inquiries, they could never crush public opinion. It is meeting are due, and are hereby given, thanks for his long and ardnous exertions for public opinion. Wr. A McDoneld mo ved the adoption of a patition to treasurer, also received £2 4s 9d. on Sunday. for individual and private virtues; together with the House of Common s, expressing sympathy for the the same fund. CARLINGTON (NEAR NOTILIGHAR).—A tes our deep condolence with him under his preplaining of the conduct of Lord Abinger, in his charges to the political victims who are now secution; and in the event of his incarceration we sement of the political victims who are now secution; and in the event of his incarceration we were well grounded, to add, ess the crown, recommendimprisonment in Southwell House of Correct pledge ourselves to aid and comfort, in his absence, his ing that he has been compared from the indicial bench, and mew hands were guarded by the rural police to and from their work. It appears the men were receiving about one-fourth less wages for the same kind of attend on Sunday next, on business of the utmost tion was carried unanimously. Mr. Sherran then the read the first toast, which was as follows:— lenged to discussion but no one ventured to meet him.

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The read the first toast of the house of Mr. John Holt, Stubbylee, near Bacup. A reward of £200 is offered by the government to any one who will give such attend on Sunday next, on business of the utmost information as will lead to the conviction of the one-length of the first toast new forms and the first toast new forms and the first toast new forms and the first toast new forms are at nim, when going to the house of Mr. John Holt, Stubbylee, near Bacup. A reward of £200 is offered by the government to any one who will give such attend on Sunday next, on business of the utmost information as will lead to the conviction of the one-length offered b imprisonment in Southwell House of Correct pledge ourselves to aid and comfort, in his absence, his ing that he be removed from the judicial bench, and the property of the ermine which he had disgraced. After being seconded by Mr. Legge, the adoption of the petithe House of Commons had refused to inquire into the CAMBERWELL.—Mr. Anderton will lecture at the block the only source of all legitimate power." Mr. Arran, who was in the chair, then made an im-The proper the only source of all legitimate power." Mr. Arran, who was in the chair, then made an imthe possess of the only source of all legitimate power." Mr. Arran, who was in the chair, then made an imthe possess of the only source of all legitimate power." Mr. Arran, who was in the chair, then made an imthe possess of the only source of all legitimate power." Mr. Arran, who was in the chair, then made an imthe possess of the only source of all legitimate power." Mr. Arran, who was in the chair, then made an imthe possess of the possess of the possess of the place of t late outbreaks, and expressing a conviction that such belonging to the about the control of the community, and the certain increase of occurences might again take place unless their causes attend.

The pressive appears to the about the condition of the community, and the certain increase of occurences might again take place unless their causes attend.

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The pressive appears to the about the condition of the co and one of the many reasons why such an irresponsible Bailey's Coffee Rooms, New Compton-street, Broad legislature ought not to govern a free and enlight med street, Seven Dials.

Bailey's Coffee Rooms, New Compton-street, Broad Broad tops Yard, Marsh-lane, by Little and Clark Broad tops Yard, Marsh-lane, by Little and Clark street, Seven Dials. people. Mr. A. Duncan seconded the above, which third, bighis gratified with the evening's entertainsion on any question of Repeal—but it was no go.

The subject of his lecture, then changed as the subject of his lecture, the subject of especially on the question of Repeal—but it was no go, the happiness of man.

"He that would be free.

GREENOCK -Since the return of our delegate from Brimingham nothing of sufficient interest to be Worth notice has taken place here; the retrest of the Singe party has completely put a damper upon the chameleon or weathercock crew in this place, and the tegether upwards of five pounds for Cariale alone; good and true Chartists are on the look-out for the Co.n-crakes or any other political Charlatans that may show their nose here, and should any such dare to face us they shall have another proof of our determination to stand by principle. So far as the working classes are in circumstances the trade and provision thermometer is at the lowest point, and those who are the foundation. or Social pillar, are getting long sermons and short allowance of sono, religious tracts and red herrings. The masses are now thoroughly convinced that the will be nearly ten pounds. People's Charter is the only compass which is calculated to guide us to the port of prosperity and peace. The SOCIETY -The members of this society, held their Victim Committee, seeing the appeal of our staunch and usual weekly meeting at their room, No. 6, Johntried friend, O'Connor, in behalf of the friends of free street, Caldewgate, on Sunday evening last, Mr. dom, determined to do what they could, and called a Joseph Wharton, in the chair. The minutes of the public meeting, to impress upon the people, the former meeting were read over, and confirmed; after duty they owe to themselves a d to the patriots in which, some discussion took place on the following giving them all the aid in our power. The meeting was question: "Have the egotism and denunciation of the heid in the Chartist Church; Mr. Thomson, the teacher, late William Cobbett and other distinguished public in the chair, who opened the business with a few re- men, had a beneficial or injurious tendency on society." marks on the impertant business which had brought On the motion of Mr. Gilbertson, the discussion was them together: after which, the andience was addressed again adjourned, until next Sunday evening, when it by Mr. Barrell, Mr. M'Lean, and Mr. Robertson. The will be resumed. Non-members admitted gratis. following resolutions were carried without a dissentient voice:—"That this meeting deeply regret the position into which some of the best friends of freedom in Eucland have been forced by class-made law, while doing all in their power to prevent the working classes being made the tools of the Corn Law League, who have been proved to be the authors of the late outbreaks in England, and to which body Lord Brougham and Mr Ferrand have referred in their places in Parliament, as being the originators of the riots." "That We are resolved to do all in our power to aid the liftynine individuals to be tried, and also all other faithful pioneers in the good cause by sending such sums as we can collect for their assistance. And we hereby agree to get up a subscription immediately for that purpose. We would also recommend all lovers of freedom to mnite together to establish the happiness of the human race." "That we look upon all other agitatons, as got up by political jugglers, to serve their own ends, and calculated to deceive and betray the people which does not recognize the People's Charter as the first and only measure of justice worth struggling for, and best calculated to give the industrious classes the power to remedy the manifold evils of the infernal system under Which we starve" The chairman closed the proceedlings with a few appropriate remarks, and after the usual Vote of thanks and cheers the meeting dismissed. Six shillings was collected for the fund, and the treasurer had 15; in hand. We expect to be able to send £2, Dext week DUBLIN .- CHARTISM TAKING ROOT AMONGST

ADMITTED MEMBERS OF THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION .- The usual meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association was held on Sunday inst At two o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Henry Clark. Mr. Dyott read the minutes of the last day's proceeedings and the rules and objects of the Iriah Universal Suffrage Association. He also read a letter from Mr Jas Williams, of Bishopwearmouth, as well as Beveral other letters. Mr. Dyott moved, "That'Mr. J. Tierney, cabinet maker, be admitted a member." hir, D. Danny seconded the motion, and took that opportunity of expressing his deep regret for the language he had used on the previous Sunday-(hear, hear, and cheers). He had altogether mistaken the objects of understood that he reserved to himself the right of opposing any proposition of which he did not approve. He hoped that he should never again be in the warmth of debate, or otherwise be led into the use of unbecoming language-(hear, hear). Mr. O'Higgins said that he had seldom risen in his life with more sincere pleasure than he did upon the present occasion. He had taken a part in politics from his infancy, had belonged to many associations, but he never had seen the real, the true, and gennine principle of democracy DLOFELD AND CO.'s NEW MAP OF ENG-carried into practical eperation in any of them—thear, DLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES, comhear). There was a leaning to classes and higher orders in them all, even in the Trades Political Union. However on the present occasion a bright example to the present time, from Documents in possession would be held up for the whole country. He had the of the Commissioners of Boards, &c. pleasure of proposing eighteen of his fellow citizens Size 51 feet long by 4 feet wide for admission, amongst whom were two respectable wealthy employers and their journeymen-(grait cheering). Did you ever hear of the masters having come forward on the same day to join in a political association with their journeymen and porters? - (" No, no, never.") Well, then, here they are now; look out in the yard there and see the gigs and carriages in which the masters have brought their men to join us There is a practical answer to the unfounded charges of for each. Megality and infidelity which have been hurled against And who are those employers?—men who never well as of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and a general their employment—(hear, hear). Mr. O'Higgins constuded by moving that Mr. Pat Carberry and his journeymen, and two perters be admitted, and Mr. Pat Mooney, his journeymen, Mr. Michael Ennis, Mr. Michael Ward, Mr. John Dunn, Mr. John Finn, Mr. John Gilfoyle, Mr. Edward Dalton, and others be admitted. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Dn n, the parties were admitted amidst the most hearty cheering. The adjourned debate on the address to the most Rev. Doctor Murray, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin was then resumed. Mr. Dyott spoke for an hour in support of the address. It silenced all oppozition so effectually that Mr. O'Higgins, the mover of the address, waved his right to a reply to those who opposed it on the previous Monday. The question having been put it was carried unanimously. The: amount received this day was £2 3s. 6d., being the largest amount received in one day since the formation of the association. Mr. Pat Mooney, the new member. was called to the chair, and the usual thanks given to Mr. Clark, after which the meeting separated.

LONDON.-The Metropolitan Delegate Meeting was held on Sunday, at the Political and Scientific Institute, Turn-again-lane, Mr. Overton in the chair. Credentials were received from Mr. Bond, for Bloomsbury. A deputation was received from the National NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMIGRATION Association, inviting the delegates in their individual capacity to a meeting on Thursday evening, at the Hall of the Association, in order to take steps for calling public meetings to adopt the Remonstrance. Mr. Simpson reported from the Victim Committee, and the secretary of that body was ordered to be communicated with. Mr. Simpson moved, and Mr. Humphries seconded, "That the Observation Committee be dissolved, and a new one appointed." Carried. Messra. Wheeler, Cuffay, Simpson, Dron, Humphreys, Sharp, Mills. Salmon, and Maynard, were elected. Two and sixpence was received from the hatters and two and sixpence from Globe Fields. A long discussion took place regarding the future meetings of the delegates. and Messra. Wheeler and Cuffay were appointed to Wait on the Managing Committee of the Institution to ascertain the terms, &c., at which the hall would be let to the delegates. Mr. Cuffay, after a brief address, moved the adoption of the following resolution:-That the Met: opolitan Delegate Meeting returns its thanks to the anti-Corn Law League for the excellent and commodious place of meeting it provided for another opportunity of publicly asserting their prinsiples." Mr. Grew seconded the motion. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Pickersgill seconded the following amendment:-" That the metropolitan delegate meeting returns its sincere thanks to their brother Chartists for their noble conduct in defeating the efforts of the anti-Corn Law faction, on Tuesday, February 21st, and trust that notwithstanding the lying calumnies of the metropolitan press, they will never cease boldly to advocate their principles at every public meeting which may be called by that party." The amendment was employment. carried by a considerable majority. During the disthe back of the gallery; of course, it was all owing to the Chartist violence: the meeting then adjourned until the following Sunday at the same building.

Co. have offices, where Books of Register are kept, open only to those who present a ticket from Fitz-the following Sunday at the same building.

Sunday evening, Mr. Cuffay in the chair. Mr. Bentoot of Public Works in progress, Farms and Lands for laid before the Committee the case of his brother, now sale, and such general information as is most useful a prisoner in Chester Castle, for acting as Chairman at to the party intending to settle there.

a meeting held at Macclesfield, in Angust last, and stated that his brother's case had not yet been exampled.

Titzhugh, Walker, and Co., are also prepared to seven months.

Teceive for forwarding every week, through Pomeroy Seven months.

3.——— Senior, son of James Senior, slubber, mined with a view to preparing his defence. Mr. mined with a view to preparing his defence. Mr. and Co., to any and every part of the United States Balmon moved, and Mr. Bateman seconded, that Mr. and Canada, at fixed moderate rates, boxes, parcels, Wheeler be instructed to correspond with Mr. Wheeler be instructed to cerrespond with Mr. Roberts &c., which will be delivered with punctuality and mpon the subject Carried unanimously, and the care, and also to receive and take charge of in the meeting adjourned.

Mr. SKELTON lectured at the Institution, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, to a numerous audience, on the subject of education. At the conclusion, some remarks were made in opposition by Mr Cowan.

SUTTON-IN-ASHPIELD.—A lecture was deli- York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New vered here on Sunday by Mr. Peter Righy, after which a series of resolutions in favour of the Charter, and of is paid to the comfort and accommodation of the

NEWTOK-STUART.—A public meeting was held in the Creebridge Hall, on the evening of Thursday last, to consider the propriety of memorializing the members for Galloway, to support the motion of Sharman Crawford, Esq., which comes on on the 9th of Harch Mr. Crawford was called to the chair, after the SOUTHERNER, Captain Palmer, 800 tons, which Mr. Somers addressed the meeting at some To Sail on the 5th February. length, and concluded by moving a series of resolutions in favour of a radical reform of the House of Commons. and the getting up of memorials to the three representatives of Galloway, to be signed by the electors, and arging them to vote for Sharman Crawford's motion. The resolutions were seconded and unanimonaly adopted, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect. After giving a vote of thanks to the chairman, who is a county elector, the meeting d'amissed.

CARLISLS .- THE DEFENCE FUND .- The work goes bravely on! A meeting of the council and collecters was held at No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on Sunday last, when various sums were paid in from different districts, to the amount of nearly two pounds, which, with three pounds four shillings, which was sent to Mr. John Cleave, last week; making several of the neighbouring districts having sent off their own subscriptions. The small, but spirited village of Dalston, sent, we believe, one pound. The sum of five shillings was sent at the same time for the bereaved Mrs. Ellis, the proceeds of a collection at the Working Men's Mental Improvement Society. The Council have also paid Mr. James Arthur's expenses to Lancaster, three pounds having been sent for the same object some time ago. The whole amount from Carlisle

THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL. CLITHEROE.

Mr. James Marsden, cordwainer, Shaw-bridge. Mr. William Colbridge, cotton spinner, Low Moor.

Mr. John Barker, do. do. Mr. Richard Robinson, shopkeeper. do. Mr. John Driver, cotton spinner, do. Mr. William Hargreaves, cordwainer, Castle-

Mr. Wm. Whipp, cotton spinner, Waterloo. Mr. Richard Cudisse, cordwainer, Castle-street. Mr. Jas. Robinson, block printer, Boatlands, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Robert Whitham, green grocer, Shaw-bridge,

sub-Secretary. UPPER WARLEY. Mr. David Mande, woolcomber, New-land-gate. Mr. Wm. Shaw, ditto, Broad Tree. Mr. Wm. Horsfield, ditto, Raw End.

Mr. John Wilkinson, ditto, Popplewells.

Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, ditto, Little Town.

Mr. James Briar, ditto, Little Moors, sub-Trea-Mr. Joseph Greenwood, weaver, Westfield, sub-

THE MIDDLE CLASSES AT LAST.—BIGHTEEN CITIZENS TRADE WITH CHINA.—The Gazette of last Tuesday night contains an order in Council prohibiting her Majesty's subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton. Amoy, Foo-chaw-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghae, or than may be in the occupation of her Majesty's forces. Any persons committing a breach or violation of this direction, are, upon conviction in any of her Majesty's courts of record or Vice-Admiralty, liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment, for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court.

THE EXECUTORS of the Earl of Durham have, the Association and the motives of those whom he given this winter nearly 1,600 tons of coal to the apposed. He saw his error, and he now pledged him. Poor people of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, South-



DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HER MOST GRACIOU MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND HER ROYAL HIGH-

NESS THE DUCHESS OF KANT. piled from the Trigonometrical Survey of the Honourable the Board of Ordnance, and Corrected

Size.—53 feet long, by 4 feet wide, margin not and Cocobay. reckoned. Where preferred, it can be had in two parts, the one containing the Map of Great Britain; the other,

the information round the border. With this Map are given, according to the Reform Act, the Divisions of the Counties, the Boroughs, Polling Places, and the number of Members returned

Distance Tables of each County in England, as

yet attempted to lower the wages of a single man in one of Great Britain; forming a Key by which the Distance may be found between any two Market Towns in the United Kingdom. Also various Topographical and Statistical Infor-

mation respecting the United Kingdom, the English Counties individually, and the numbers of Square Miles, Statute Acres, &c. The Population of all the principal Market Towns, and the Total Amount in each County. The

Market Days, &c. The Rail Reads and Canals are laid down in most instances, from Plans in possession of the various Companies; and the Iron, Coal, Lead, Tin, Copper, and Salt Mines, as correctly as possible. Price, handsomely Coloured, Varnished, and Mounted on Mahogany Rollers, French Polished,

or done up in a Case made to resemble a Book, The above as a GEOLOGICAL MAP, Coloured so as to show the various Strata, &c. Half-a-Guinea in addition

Published by Blofeld and Co., Map-sellers to the Queen, 29, Thavies Inn, Holborn, London; and may be had at Mr. Hobson's, Publisher of the Northern Star.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.



HITZHUGH, WALKER, and Co., MERCHANTS. and General Enigration Agents, No. 10, Gorce Piazzas, Liverpool, having completed arrangements with Messrs. Pomeroy and Co., of the United States, proprietors of the "Express Line from the City of New York to the Western parts of America, and Canada," are now prepared to offer new and important facilities to Emigrants proceeding to any

part of America or Canada; which are the following: contract to deliver Emigrants at any part as above, either by Canal, Railroad, or other conveyance there, at fixed prices and low rates, guaranteeing that no delay or detention shall occur in New York, or elsecan be ascertained before leaving England.

2nd. On arrival at New York, parties engaging with Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., will be met by competent persons from the office of Pomeroy and Co., who will, free of any charge, procure landing enjoying good health. certificates for luggage, &c., and give such information as to lodging houses, modes, and prices of conveyances and provisions, public works in progress, &c., as shall effectually guard emigrants from imposition, and secure them the readiest means to restored to live a life of health and usefulness.

3rd. In all the towns and cities, in the interior of Britain or Ireland having the powers to make such THE METROPOLITAN Victim Committee met on engagements.) These Registries contain an account now in a state of perfect health.

United States, for delivery in any part of Great Britain, the like boxes, parcels &c.

Referring to the above important arrangement Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co. take the opportunity to inform parties, intending to Emigrate, that they continue to despatch fine first-class ships for New Orleans, every three or four days. Every attention the working classes becoming possessed of the soil, passengers, who are provided by the ship with one passengers, who are provided by the ship with one pound of bread and bread stuff per day, and a plentifianks of themseting for his excellent lecture.

The vessels sail punctually of the best water.

The following Ships are now on the berth,

FOR BOSTON.
The INEZ, Captain Long, 500 tons,
To Sail on the 3rd of February. FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The OSEOLA, Captain Childs, 700 tons,

DR. STYAN,

MONTINUES with unabated success to cure a

would give ear to it; I have seen too much the bad results of Medicines being sold in that way, they Treatment of Ghonorrhæ, Gleet, Stricture and Syph frequently leave more uncured than they cure. All ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. cases are not alike. I must see my patients and then I can do them justice without imposition. All diseases incident to the human frame very successfully treated.—Advice gratis. Bleeding, and Teeth carefully Extracted.

FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

TO NEWS AGENTS, SHOPHEEPERS, AND ARSOCIATIONS IN GENERAL.

TICKERMAN'S REAL CHARTIST BLACK-V ING, by far the CHEAPEST AND BEST ever yet offered to the Public. The Wholesale Profits will be devoted to the General Defence Fund. The allowance to the Trade more liberal than any other Manufacturer can allow. Give your orders immediately, and by so doing you will raise a fund sufficient to defend your noble Leaders. Remember the "Ides of March" are coming! All Orders and Communications to be addressed to Mr. Edward Clayton, News Agent, Huddersfield, who has been appointed Wholesale Agent. Give your Orders! Give your Orders!

A CURE! FOR ALL!! HOLLIWAY'S OINTMENT. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COL-LEGE, & CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS. This fact was sworn to this 8 h day of March, 1842, Before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT. W. M. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union-street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, those salutary cautions this work is intended to conthat he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN vey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene-RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerative debility neglected by the family physician, rated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Me- clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the tropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued routine of general practice, and (as in other departfor nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a care ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in Wholesale Houses, and respectable Medicine Vening hospitals :- King's College Hospital in May, for for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities. five weeks-at Guy's Hospital in July, for six August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BRANSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. BRIGHT, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, " I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half-a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOL-LOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonder-

Sworn at the Mansion-house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, MAYOR. In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tamours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected

Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple very considerable saving in taking the larger size. affixed to each Pot.

THE SPINAL COMPLAINT. THERE is hardly a single complaint amongst the so distressing and so prostrating as Affection of the Spine; and there is hardly another complaint so difthe Proprietoriof

HAIGH'S SPINAL OINTMENT. Some of the Cases of Cure effected by it are beyond belief; and, were not the parties living, and per- Oxford-street, London. feetly willing, nay, anxiously ready to be referred to, and to testify to the wonderful benefits they have received, the Proprietor of the Ointment dare not mention them for fear of being charged with an attempt to practise upon the credulity of the public. Of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party, The The parties, however, are living; they can be referred to, and their testimony is of the highest importance to all afflicted with Spinal affection.

been again most abundantly demonstrated in the relied on. following two cases of cures effected within the last month. The names and addresses of the parties 50, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes are given; and to the parties themselves are the Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consceptical referred. RECENT CASES. 1. William Moss. son of Thomas Moss, Tailor,

Northgate, Huddersfield, has been afflicted with the spinal complaint for nearly two years; and during that time has been under the medical treatment of several of the Medical Profession in the neighbourhood, but received no relief. His back was quite crooked and deformed. After using the spinal Oint- GRIMSHAW AND CO., 10, Goree Plazzas, lst. Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., are prepared to ment a short time, he was completely recovered, and ontract to deliver Emigrants at any part as above, is now strong and healthy.

Another Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., are prepared to ment a short time, he was completely recovered, and of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the gold! as he ontract to deliver Emigrants at any part as above, is now strong and healthy.

American Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., are prepared to ment a short time, he was completely recovered, and of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the gold! as he ontract to deliver Emigrants at any part as above, is now strong and healthy.

them on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, and trusts they will where, on the way. By this means the exact expense Spinal Complaint for a long period, so much so as TREAL, also first rate British Vessels to NEW speedily give the staunch Chartists of the metropolis of reaching any part of the United States or Canada to walk with great difficulty. Her Spine was much SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND. distorted. She had been under the treatment of the Faculty for some time, without experiencing any relief. After applying a few boxes of the Spinal Ointment, she was completely restored, and is now

In addition to the above, the following CASES OF CURE

are also given, and reference made to the parties, CAMBRIDGE, Barstow, —19, —19, —19, they may cure themselves without even the know-who, by means of this invaluable boon, have been S. AMERICA, Bailey, Mar. 7, July 7, Nov. 7, ledge of a bed-fellow. who, by means of this invaluable boon, have been S. AMERICA, COLUMBUS, 1.-Joseph Parkin, slubber, Milnes Bridge, near Huddersfield. This was a case of two Years' stand- AMERICA, retreat broke a large mirror value £20, which adorned the United States, of any importance, Pomeroy and medical advice that could be progued but without OXFORD. medical advice that could be procured, but without OXFORD. effect. His finger nails were putrifying, when he EUROPE, began to apply the Spinal Ointment; and in the course of ten weeks he was perfectly cured. He is

now in a state of perfect nearin.

2.—Mrs. James Newton, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

A case of very long standing. She had exp. rienced all kinds of treatment, visited spas. &c., without

Dewsbury, aged five years. Had never walked from his birth. Was cured in about four months; and enabled to walk as well as any one. affliction, the Ointment is made up in tin boxes, and sold at 2s. 9d. each box, stamp included. Mr. J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, is sole To accommodate the distressed from this terrible

tine Spinal Ointment is of two kinds, and numbered 1 and 2. No. 1 is the strongest kind, and is to be used in the morning only, for children and for weak adults. Strong adults must use No. 1 continuously.

Or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread stuffs, per day, during the whole voyage. If detained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the appointed time for sailing one shilling per day each is allowed.

Description:

the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage money told them; and by remitting or paying one tually on the day appointed, and to prevent detention, Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., engage to pay Emigrants taking their passages by their packets One Shilling a-day, if kept after the day appointed.

night.

For children and for weak adults it will therefore be necessary to procure two boxes of No. 2 to one of No. 1.

A letter addressed (post-paid, and inclosing a

A letter addressed (post-paid, and inclosing a will not be necessary for postage stamp) to Mr. Hobson, or to the Proprietor the day before sailing. Mr. George Haigh, Crossland's buildings, Paddock near Huddersfield, will receive an answer pointing out the readiest mode of conveyance of the Ointment, and the cost. Parties writing had better communicate all the particulars of their respective cases; how long afflicted; from what cause, Passengers by these Ships. natural, or hurt; and the course of treatment under-

The OSEOLA, Captain Childs, 700 tons,
To Sail on the 5th of February.

N.B. All Letters, post-paid, addressed to the Office included. Sold only by Mr. Joshua Hobson, the No. 12, Goree Piezzas, will be immediately answered Northern Star publisher; and by the Proprietor.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE U CERTAIN DISEASE, and all disorders arising therefrom in a few days, without restraint of diet or hindrance from business, at his Medical Hall, 125, DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and East-street, bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds.

RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from Wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nutri-East-street, bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds.
Observe, I have often been advised to employ the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulagents for the sale of my medicines, but I never gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful

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

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newmanstreet, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall street; J. Butler, medical bookseller, 4, St. Thomas'sstreet, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; mingham; W. Lawson, 51, Stone-gate, York; W. Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; W. and H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; Price, 93. Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, be arrested, is offered to the Public, who may rely on where debility has made threatening inroads, the nervous vigour being the reward of a patient trial. means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive one particle of any opiate) refreshing sleep has been and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and obtained by those who have not enjoyed that blessthere are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and but they require for their safe management the exthere, the deponent sought relief at the three follow- the daily and long continued observation requisite dors.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of or social view, we find the interests and welfare of manking seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive

practical experience."-The Planet. "The best of all friends is the Professional FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and scorecy than in "Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgenceits progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting ful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let struth. However, the Authors have not exposed the me see you again." This unpredjudiced advice was evil without affording a remedy. It shows how followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected "MANLY Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental in three weeks, by the use alone of Holloway's and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the "Manly Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingfailed!!! When Dr. BRIGHT was shown by the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the conse-deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he quences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to en-Beif to co-operate heart and soul with that truly wick, Deptford, North and South Hylton, &c. &c.—
said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of
mational and democratic Association—(great cheering). Tyne Mercury.

thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be heart and moral courage. The work is written in without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often and body."—Bell's New Weckly Messenger.

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chanwith a much greater certainty, and in half the time | nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of that it would require by using the Ointment alone, a medical work, this remark is open to exception in The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for any instance where the public, and not the isolated the bite of moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, and exclusive members of the profession, are the its victims. parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for this subject, imparting information which ought to popular study should be devoid of that mysterious be in the possession of every one who is labouring technicality in which the science of medicine has under any secret infirmity, whether male or female. hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet nervous affections they will be found of the greatest vory strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, service. These Pills are, without exception, the and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery finest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT to be USED BY ALL!!! this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-Bar), where Advice may be had Gratis, and by all written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the sufrespectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at la lid., human being can be the worse for its perusal; to MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 22s., and 33s. each. There is a multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well- years exclusively to the various diseases of the ery considerable saving in taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are flixed to each Pot.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are flixed to each Pot.

sion of the human organization."-The Magnet. "The security of HAPPINESS IN THE MARRIAGE Hundreds to which the Human Frame is liable STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligaficult of cure. The discoverer of an almost unfailing tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to Remedy may therefore safely be said to confer a boon all suffering under a despondency of the character upon his species; and this Remedial Boon is proved alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to by extensive experience to have been discovered by cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health.

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

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, The efficacy of this invaluable Restorative has all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be

(post-paid) in a scaled envelope for 3s. 6d



is now strong and healthy.

2. Mary Ann Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. YORK and NEW ORLEANS, every week; and Hutchinson, Clock and Watchmaker, 32, Kingoccasionally to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or street, Huddersfield, was severely efflicted with the BALTIMORE, and for QUEBEC and MONstreet, Huddersfield, was severely efflicted with the BALTIMORE, and for QUEBEC and MONoccasionally to BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and ignorance.

THE "OLD" LINE OF PACKET SHIPS. (BLACK BALL LINE,) SAIL FROM

LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK, Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting, NEW YORK, Cropper, Feb 7, June 7, Oct. 7.

-19, -19, -19.

up for Cabin Passengers, at 25 Guineas each, the introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. Ship finding every thing except Wines and Liquors.
The Second Cabins, (or after steerages) will be found very comfortable for respectable passengers, who want to go out more economical, finding their own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate rooms are fitted up for families or parties desirous of being select and more retired. The Steerages are roomy and complete as can be

expected at a low rate of passage. Three quarts of water per day, and fuel for fire.

No. 2 is to be used according to the instructions the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by given with each box, in the middle of the day, and at writing a letter, which will be immediately answered. pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till

> C. GRIMSHAW & CO., 10. Goree Piazzas, Liverpool. Sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage In Leeds to

Apply to

JOSH, LINSLEY, Accountant and General Agent, 35, Basinghall-street. PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED!

MESSRS. CROW AND TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the tious qualities are equalled by none in the Market; while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly su-Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the perior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means of supporting the " Executive Committee of the National Charter Association," and as a means of the Sons of Toil.

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

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; Agent for the Chartist Breakfast Powder, for W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she Howell, 54, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liver-pool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Bir-field, from which he is authorised to supply the she spoke. Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Glasgow:—Mr. James Taylon, 34, Kirk-street, Calton; E. TAYLOR, 24, Great Hamilton-street.

## THE NEW DISCOVERY.

BY WHICH the Trembling Hand may become Steady, the Weak Heart Strong, and Nervous By the use of this Medicine (which does not contain ng for years, and the most obstinate indigestion conquered.

Above thirty of the Nobility now use this wonderful restorative.

Prepared (for the Proprietor) and Sold by E PURSER, Chemist, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in Boxes, at 1s. 1sd., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, containing directions for its use, and an address to the Patient, with testimonials attached. Sold also by all the

in Postage Stamps, or otherwise. Ask for Dr. year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and Grandison's Charity Pills. GRANDISON'S Charity Pills.

From W. A. Goff, Esq, 11, Bloomsbury Square. nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take -December, 21st, 1842.

"Sir, I cannot refuse to state that your Pill has had an effect upon my Nerves, almost miraculous." "Your obliged Servant, " W. A. GOPF.

" To Dr. GRANDISON." Agents for Leeds, Reinhardt and Son.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

dom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of

post-office order for 3s. 6d.) THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap- sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenua- in all their forms and consequences; especially Striction of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement ture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous conof symptoms indicative of consumption or general sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in- pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a stead of being the natural results of congenital debi- perfect restoration : embellished with engravings. lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring An ample consideration of the diseases of women: and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind also nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

> Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on

BY M. WILKINSON,

CONSULTING SURGEON. &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents.

indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and nately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE versant with the diseases of the most delicate divi- to the successful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed in my whole system, as I am now in better health In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure

is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-

ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice. and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoadministered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system. sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as sourvy. at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings. What a grief for a young person in the very prime

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each

of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS. price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest AMERICA,
ENGLAND,
OXFORD,
EUROPE,
The Cabins of these Ships are most elegantly fitted

Waite, April 7, Aug. 7, Dec. 7,
Lowber, — 19, — 19, — 19,
Dec. 7,
Lowber, — 19, — 19,
Dec. 7,
Dec.

> AGENTS. HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton.

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LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

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

Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be a great error to find fault with a medicine merely made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

> "A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having

> "Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much to, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give vou the fact as I have received it from his employer, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working Boxes sent by Post on the receipt of the amount mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return : but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS. he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

> "Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK.

. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London." MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's

Brow, Salford. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your Parr's Life Pills. Before having recourse to them, I had been for up-wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortu-PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your

(Signed) "W. MOAT.

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

grateful and obliged servant.

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills." "Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects o PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of

an obstinate cough and asthma. "Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.

been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen

"A very respectable female said her husband had

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON. "7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court,

Fleet-street, London." Another most extraordinary case of cure, com-municated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical atten-dants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Paris Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further stores that she is ther states, that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authen-

ticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842. CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Parr's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground.
Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and at 3, Market Walk, Hudders field; and retail by at least one agent in OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

Attendance ever Thursday in Bradford, from Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Brook hapol.

Sign Omce, Leeds, and at 3, Market walk, finduction field; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price is lid., 2s. 9d, and family boxes is each. Full directions

#### 330elrd.

A SONG OF FRBEDOM.

THE lover may sing of his lady's charms. And the Bacchanal boast of his wine. The soldier may tell of his deeds in arms, But a nobler theme shall be mine, I will sing of the joys that freedom gives. Wherever its blessings are seen : And there is not an honest heart that lives.

But will join in the song I ween. My motto for ever, and ever shall be. Success to the friends of the fair and the free. The traitor may scoff, and the tyrant may scorn.

And the lordling may sneer at my lay, But its burden shall cheer the oppress'd and forlorn. With the hopes of a happier day: It shall waken the slave to a sense of his Wrongs. And his seal shall delight in the strain: It shall tell the poor bondsman what to him belongs. And teach him to burst from his chain.

My motto for ever and ever shall be. Success to the friends of the fair and the free. I will not debase God's image on earth. By landing the despot's deeds,

I will not praise that as an action of worth. For which common humanity bleeds: I will not rejoice at foul rapine and war. Nor exult o'er the blood that is spilt: I never will honour the conqueror's car. Nor glorify that which is guilt. My motto for ever and ever shall be,

Success to the friends of the fair and the free My song it shall praise the promoter of peace. It shall bless the benevolent heart,

It shall pray that prosperity soon may increase. And that strife from the world may depart : It shall honour the man of the generous mind. Whose bosom with sympathy glows; It shall ever admire the friends of mankind. And despise their contemptible foes. My motto for ever and ever shall be,

Species to the friends of the fair and the free. BENJAMIN STOTT. Manchester.

Local and General Entelligence.

Stanhope to the House of Lords."

BARNSLEY.—A large public meeting of linen reduction of the prices given for Tick weaving, by a firm in the town. Resolutions to support the men | who have turned out were agreed to.

out of employment who will have to suffer all the

No Fewer than six fires occurred in Manchester during the past week.

THE APPLICANTS at the Manchester Workhouse He 746 weezly more than than this time last year. SUCH IS THE DISTRESS at Stourbridge, at the present time, that 2,124 persons are dependent on the "the other ground" alluding to some spot contiguous, not they will not, I apprehend, receive their dinner with poor-rates of that place.

Huddersfield a few days ago. THE Clare Journal states that so mecatile, which had been seized for poor rates, were offered in the town d'Iulia, last week, for sale, but no one could be in-

duced to bid for them; they were therefore returned

mle by poor men ont of employ."

are not more than 30,000 engaged at it. THE COAL PROPRIETORS in the neighbourhood of Wigan are reducing their establishments, and the

colliers complain that their condition is fast approaching to that of the hand-loom weavers. A FIW DAYS AGO A BLACK pony died at the great age of forty-three years at Haburgh, near Brocklesby. AN EXTRAORDINARY BAR OF IRON.—The largest

bir of iron ever made was rolled at the Cyfarthf Iron-works, near Merthyr Tydvil, on Saturday last, and is, we are informed, for a house in Holland. It is able bolt, 25it in length and 6in in diameter, and weight about 2,400ib. The pile from which it was rolled was about 7ft long by 12in square, and weighed upwards of 2,600lb. The pile was taken from the heating furnace and put at once into the ordinary size. It was rolled under the able superintendence of Mr. Robert Crawshay.

Good Appetite.—" The tonic properties contained prompt attendance on the occasion; and, thus con-in PARR'S LIFE PILLS, invariably restores the cluding, bade them a social fareweil. The Rev. Genpowers it bestows on the system produces that de about fourteen inches square, bearing the following in introduce. ighiful feeling of good spirits so very desirable, and escription, engraved in bold Roman characters :disposes both mind and body to healthy exercise; erersining under its influence soon wears a joyons ince, and the various duties of life are performed Fith pleasure. It, in addition, contains a fine sedative quality, and instead of long and weary nights, gives sound and refreshing sleep. If the stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest and most agreeable purgative, and by its cleansing Powers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile, and completely removes all obstructions of the intestinal

received the Prince's portrait set in gold as a token shrine of voluptuousness and "ribaldry." admirable Uintment to all external disorders.

MR. CARLILE.

Tere found.

which a long attack of Bronchetes for the most part the professionals) who saw Mr. Carlile in a state forced to work.

Mr. Carlile's case is an instructive one to the physical restriction of the physical r cian, and it must be a source of gratification to his friends that, by his bequest, an item has been added to the treasury of useful knowledge.

The above particulars were bindle furnished to me on the occation of water, wetting his shirt all over, and forced him we must either remain in the day-house to be almost into the cellar, where he was locked up all night, stifled, or be drenched with rain in the yard; and we far as circumstances would permit, in accordance with without bed, chair, table, or even a morsel of must also go in this state to a large room to pick wool. Whitfield, whom I met without knowing him, until he etraw! The same treatment was about to be practically and if the quantity is not picked, in all probability our have commenced it could be induced to adopt.

The above particulars were bindle furnished to me on the occation of water, wetting his shirt all over, and forced him we must either remain in the day-house to be almost into the cellar, where he was locked up all night, stifled, or be drenched with rain in the yard; and we far as circumstances would permit, in accordance with without bed, chair, table, or even a morsel of must also go in this state to a large room to pick wool. Whitfield, whom I met without knowing him, until he extraw! The same treatment was about to be practically and the properties of the without bed, chair, table, or even a morsel of must also go in this state to a large room to pick wool. Whitfield, whom I met without bed, chair, table, or even a morsel of must also go in this state to a large room to pick wool. The same treatment was about to be practically and the properties. In the day-house to be almost into the cellar, where he was locked up all night, and the properties are circumstances. In the commendation in the day-house to be almost into the cellar. Where he we must either remain in the day-house to be almost into the cellar. The same treatment was a locked up all night, and the properties are circumstances. In the circumstance with the circumstance wit

FUNERAL OF RICHARD CARLILE. (Written expressly for the Star)

The above ceremony took place on Sunday afternoon, at Kensal Green Cemetery, where, in accordance with the request of Mr. Carlile when living, the burial service, or " priestly ceremony," was to have been wholly dispensed with; but, in this expectation, the friends of the deceased were disappointed, as the sequel will

THE PROCESSION having been announced to start from the house of the departed at two o'clock, a number of respectable gentlemen had, agreeable to the announcement, congregated together, in Bouveriestreet, and also in Fleet-street, near the entrance of that thoroughfare, at the appointed hour, among whom I am only paying respect to your feelings as a stranger to such a place. I will admit you, with the greatest of not, however, arrive at the house until about three o'clock. In five minutes after, the corpse was brought out and put into the hearse; and in about ten or tweive out and put into the hearse; and in about ten or tweive out and put into the hearse; and in about ten or tweive in the corpse was brought to the fear and also in Fleet-street, near the entrance of that thoroughfare, at the appointed hour, among whom I am only paying respect to your feelings as a stranger to such a place. I will admit you, with the greatest of pleasure, if you think it will not be unpleasant to your feelings as a stranger to such a place. I will admit you, with the greatest of pleasure, if you think it will not be unpleasant to your feelings as a stranger to such a place. I will admit you, with the greatest of pleasure, if you think it will not be unpleasant to your not in the Copperas Works he heard is man a dose of salts, and send him to his yard. His orders were obeyed; on Saturday he was sent to his man a dose of salts, and send him to his yard. His powers can be enlarged and expanded.

That such a course will be taken by all as soon as the subject is clearly understood I am well convinced; and myself politely ushered into the room by my distinguished escent. The float thing that met my even into the hearse; and in about ten or tweive the notice of clumps as a stranger to such a place. I will admit you, with the greatest of works, where he remained till night-fall. During powers can be enlarged and expanded.

That such a course will be taken by all as soon as the conviction that he was so poorly that he was so minutes after the arrival of the vehicles, the procession started for the place of sepulchre. The route it took was, through Fleet street, Temple-bar, Strand, Charingcross, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, Waterloo-place, the Quadrant, Regent-street, and Oxford-street; then along while, to the left, as one enters the door, lay the overseers, who was so struck at the shocking spectrouded by men who are callous to the misery of their happiness and well-being of himself and all around him, and thence to Willesden, where the Cemetery is situate. The mourning coaches which accompanied the hearse was I confess the sight was more unpleasant to my eyes than I anticipated; but I will, nevertheless, sum up brought before the Magistrates on Tuesday, by the could furnish you with facts of a similar nature to the constable, accompanied also by Mr. Dodgson. His above that have happened within those walls, but will be resolution to give a description of what I saw as the one attached to the hearse were his three sons; correctly as my memory will permit. on the right sat Richard Carhle (the eldest); on the left, Alfred (the middle son); and, in the rear, sat the student, acting under the surveillance of Dr. Whitfield, evidently effected by some solid but thin weapon. far from envisible. youngest son, Thomas Paine Carlile, beside of whom, was chipping away small pieces of flesh near the ear the e and in whose care, was a respectable-looking male (which was also either flayed, or entirely of for, in tempting to parry off the blows. One part of his letter without giving you some account of the food child, apparently about eight or line years old. Among the confusion, I really forget which) with a lance, for body presented rather the appearance of raw, which is allowed to each prisoner, for some may think the mourners were, Mr. B. D. Cousins, the Radical the purpose, I conjectured, of arriving at certain veins diseased meat than of human flosh and skin! It was we have a sufficient quantity allowed, and that our conprinter and publisher, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn- and muscles; while on the left was a young gentleman at first intended to take out a warrant for assault, finement is the only thing we have to complain of, but fields, and Mr. Allen Davenport, the veteran writer (also a student) leaning, quite collectedly, against the but on conferring with the Magistrate it was thought those who think thus are greatly deceived; the followand bard, who has been so many years known in the wall in which the door is) with both his hands in the better to take a summons for ill-treatment, with a ing are the rations wer day! ranks of Republicanism; and it is a pleasing fact to pockets of a poncio coat, which was closely buttoned view to cancel the indentures and release the lad At half-past eight we get breakfast, which consists of MANCHESTER.—Calico and Stuff Block record, that notwithstanding the unfavourable state of up to the chin. The room was spacious, and the walls, from the liability to such cruel treatment. PRINTERS.—A Public Meeting of the above trades the weather, about two hundred persons (males), adin several places, were "hung," not "with diamonds,"

The lad was subsequently removed to the workhut with unsightly black skulls, suspended by ropes to
hut with unsightly black skulls, suspended by ropes to
house, where he was put under proper medical treathut with unsightly black skulls, suspended by ropes to
house, where he was put under proper medical treathouse, where he was the Fairfield Inn, Fairfield-street, for the purpose of foot the whole distance from Bouverie-street to Kensal pegs erected for that purpose. I was the only person in ment, and the most assiduous attention has since 20z. of very bad bacon and something more than petitioning the Legislature on the evil effects of mapetitioning printers and delegates from twenty country districts. and some were strikingly remarkable for their gentle Mr. Rebert M'Farlane was called to the chair. He manlike exterior. read letters from several members of Parliament, THE INTERMENT did not take place till about a

render them all the assistance in their power, them, expecting the arrival of some gentlemen who, The following resolutions were proposed to the they conjectured, might have been engaged on the occa- been the weight of his brain?" meeting and unanimously agreed to:-" That it is sion to speak Mr. Carlile's funeral oration, as was done the opinion of this meeting that the great distress a few years ago, at the funerals of Thomas Hardy and reply. experienced by the operative block printers is solely John Gale Jones, at Bunhiil Fields, especially as they to be attributed to the unrestricted action of machinery were inwardly persuaded, and had even heard, that times; there was a horrid aperture on its anterior, and ful duty to relate one of the most melancholy occur- arrive when I shall be rewarded for all the misery I almost entirely superseding their labour and depriving the deceased had constantly reiterated it as his desire, a membrane, slegged with fat, was turned outwards, ing them of the means of subsistence." That the configuration of the removal of the alarming distress of pool), for many years past. The brig X.L., Captain miserable dungeon.

The brig X.L., Captain miserable dungeon.

Hoping that the people will never relax their exer-boxes of the large of the l will be a restriction on printing machines, as a pro- expectation they were, however, disappointed; and the complication of disorders that accelerated the death vision of employment for those whose labour has were morever informed, that the corpse would not be of Mr. C., the greasy membrane to which I allude was, came on shore near this place at five o'clock this the ardent prayer of been superseded by the machines." That a peti- allowed to be covered over until the rite to which they no doubt, the pericardium. Dr. Whitfield and morning (Thursday), during a strong breeze from tion be presented to both Houses of Parliament, objected had been gone through! whereat great dismost foregoing resolutions praying the satisfaction was evinced by all present. The multitude into the street, when we had some little chat. His time. It is believed that Captain Hindes was a satisfaction was evinced by all present. Honourable Members to take into their most serious assembled were kept waiting round the grave for about conversation was chiefly professional: it did not turn stranger to the navigation at the spot where the laconsideration our unparalleled distress with a view a quarter of an hour, without snything being done, in upon the subject of the opinions (either political or the opinions to the deceased, whom he did not, in my free with the land, let go his anchor, but unfortunately theological) of the deceased, whom he did not, in my Duncombe, Esq, be requested to present it to ger) being professionally engaged with several other presence, either land or condemn. So whatever might too late, and consequently the unfortunate brig X L., the House of Commons, and the Honourable Earl funerais which had preceded Mr. Carlile's in arrival have been his private sentiments—whether Christian was driven upon the rocks. Every assistance was Shortly after, the surpliced pastor arrived at the foot of or sceptical—one thing was less equivocal: he was, rendered by the officers and mon of the coast-guard Mr. C's grave, with an open book (the Psalter) from decidedly, no bigot. He reflected, disparingly, upon service, aided by the inhabitants, but unhappily to forward a series of letters, "explanatory of what is which he was about to proceed to read the burial service, and all on board, with the exception without effect, the vessel having, in about two hours, contemplated by the Socialists in this experiment, and when a scene not very customary at a funeral, ensued: against dissection; and remarked, that my friend, whose gone to pieces, and all on board, with the exception the degree of progress they have hitherto made." Mr. Alfred Carlile, on the part of his father and his corpse I had just left, had acted rationally in the of a young man named Kyffin, aged seventeen years, surviving family, stepped forward towards the minister, and firmly objected to the performance of the rite in there were, he said, persons out of number to be found grave (including the captain's wife, who unfortuquestion—(hear, hear). The Rev. Gentleman replied, who were ever ready to stab the reputation of a medical nately was on board, passenger) was ten. State of Trade.—This town has suffered much "I must perform my duly." Mr. Carlile, jun. observed, during the past week. Hundreds have been thrown "Bir, we protest against the performance of this ceremony. Our late father lived and died in opposition to and yet, those very persons, owing to the superstition N.B., bound from Ardrossau for Dublin, foundered horrors of destitution. The fancy drill trade is now priesteraft of every description; and we, therefore, pro- he reverted to, virtually denied him the opportunity of about twenty miles east of Drogheda. Five of her test in his name against the service being read"—(hear, knowing his profession, or, at least, of improving it. crew were saved by getting into the long boat, and hear, and good, good.) The minister here observed that, he could not help the aversion on the part of the deceased and his family; and intimated the ground had just witnessed, though it did not unnerve, produced, disappeared, and with her Captain Paton and two whereupon they stood being consecrated, the perform- nevertheless, a rather singular effect upon me, and I apprentices. About five hours after the vessel founance of his accustomed duty was imperative—adding, would advise any persons whose curiosity, perchance, dered, the boat, containing the five survivors, was that if they had given previous notice of this their objection, they might have had their father interred in consecrated, and, consequently, less boly! Another any great sest, afterwards. I speak from a close con-THE CUCKOO was heard in the the neighbourhood son of the deceased here remarked, "This, Sir, is our ground: we have purchased it for our family; and we do not require the service to be read—it is a mockery!" not yet dired, but intended doing so on my way The Pastor then replied, "It was a mockery then, Sir, thither, but, as it then occurred to me, that such to bring him here." The third son now stepped for- a delay might cause me to forego the object ward and said, "Then, Sir, since the service is to be performed, we will have our way thus far—we will retire, and not listen to it." ("Hear, hear," and a loud At Bath, a number of poor men out of employment burst of applause from all sides of the grave!) The have it comfortably, and without that hurrying and here yesterday, and reports that, on Monday last, he are endeavouring to obtain a living by dragging Rev. Gentleman here remarked, with great sauvity of confusion which must inevitably have accompanied an passed a vessel sunk in about eight fathoms of water, about, and offering for sale, waggon loads of coals. manner, "That, of course, gentlemen, is as you please, earlier partaking of the same—I was, however, sorely Haisborough Light bearing about S.S.W., about six On the waggons are chalk d the words "Coals for ; -I have no wish to interfere with your determination upon that point; but you must bear in mind, Gentle-Is 1795 there were upwards of 200,000 persons em- men, the consequences of any determined opposition to It was the first time I had ever seen any thing bearing head was painted green, and was about eight feet out ployed in the operation of wool-combing; in 1825 my sacred duty." The Messra Carlile and the mourners, they were reduced to 90,000 combers, and now there one and all, then left the grave with contempt! The clergyman then commenced: "A man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live. He cometh up, and"- At this moment, a voice at the head of the grave exclaimed, "I move that all Mr. Carlile's friends mmediately leave court." (Hear, hear.) Some others rejoined, "Yes, let us fellow the example just now set us, and not stay here to pay complaisance to this mummery." (Hear, hear, with loud applause.) This suggestion was simultaneously acted upon; and, in less than one minute, the minister was left to read the funeral service (which he recommenced; to only the sexten and one or two isolated individuals who were standing on the clayey mound that had been raised by the spade of the grave-digger! The ceremony over, one of the deceased's sons addressed the spectators to the effect that the rite that had just then been performed BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A COLLIER over his late father was without their concurrencerolls, just in the same manner as they roll bars of an that he, in conjunction with his brothers, had done all in his power, to prevent it; but their efforts had been fruitless. For their own part, they disclaimed it, in act and deed. He then thanked him, as friends, for their

> "RICHARD CARLILE, BORN 8TH DECEMBER, 1790,

Died 10th February, 1843 rity (Mr. Cousins) that Mr. Watson had asserted to some labour to which he was put in his mere infancy was satisfaction of seeing Mrs. Ellis; and the next morning by his assistance the existing order of things was about friends at the burial ground, that if he had been the veriest drudgery, and when his limbs failed to do I shall be at Stafford, ready to present myself, once appealed to (and that sufficiently early) he would have their duty, a huge strap, or not unfrequently a thick more, at the bar. been prepared himself to deliver an oration over Mr. piece of wood, was most inhamanely applied to his Carlile's remains; and that Mr. Allen Davenport, as it person. Six o'clock in the morning was the usual Dox Carlos' Marriage to the Princess of was, would fain have obliged the company present in hour at which this poor boy was sent into the pit, Burn. This marriage was, it is well known, long that way, but for the apprehension he was under of and at the same hour in the evening—but not un-Then the tapis; indeed, so long, that many supposed having to walk to town, as the performance might frequently eight or nine o'clock—he was again sub-If would not be accomplished. But how, it may be cause him to lose his conveyance—for the coaches were merged, his only subsistence being a muffin, or some arked, could Don Carlos, under his peculiar circum- in a hurry to proceed, after the mourners had left the other such eatable, and the water in the pit. The stances, visit Portugal,—more particularly as he grave to the clergyman and sexton. The Times of this cruelties practised upon him have been greatly inexposure to night air during his military marches? \_\_asserts that during the burial service, the pastor was (about two years since), the woman it appears hav-The plan projected was, to remove the Prince's interrupted by "ribold jests." Now, I can vouch for ing taken a dislike to the poor orphan lad. As a thermatism :—but how?— That was the question! the utter fallacy of this statement. There were no sample of the barbarities which this collier boy has It so happened that General Philippo Gervalis persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious of that celebrated preparation called Holippo Gervalis persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious of that celebrated preparation called Holippo Gervalis persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious of that celebrated preparation called Holippo Gervalis persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious of that in its own rienced during the severe flogging which Whiteley to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious of that in its own rienced during the severe flogging which Whiteley to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious of that celebrated preparation called Holippo Gervalis persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to undergo, let the punishment he has experious persons present of a character at all likely to indulge in had to u three or four times to the Prince's joints, a most table, the turn, and the prize ring; and not the society received caused him once or twice to run away from remplete cure was effected, and the Prince was, of of the intelligent and moral admirers of liberty and free his master. A short time ago he was obsat with a contract of the intelligent and moral admirers of liberty and free his master. A short time ago he was of the intelligent and moral admirers of liberty and free his master. A short time ago he was of the intelligent and moral admirers of liberty and free his master. A short time ago he was of the intelligent and moral admirers of liberty and free his master. A short time ago he was of the intelligent and moral admirers of liberty and free his master. course, enabled to travel, and to meet his charming discussion, who by-the-bye, have neither time nor hurrier's strap, and a heavy piece of wood (piece of

Intended at the place of rendezvous. The General money—like their patrician enemies—to sacrifice at the an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running an old cradle), that he again resolved upon running and the ru of loval gratitude: and the continent has since that There were, to be sure, two gentlemen standing at a brought before the Halifax magistrates by his Period been employed in Northern Spain for the cure little distance from the grave's head, who, by their master, charged with disobedience. Through the It a great variety of diseases; such as scro'ula, smiles, indicated their utter disregard for the caremony threats and menaces of the cruel tyrant who had anter, gout recursion we have named,) paralysis, under performance; but no "interruption" of the same treated him so barbarously, he was stating the whole wounds of all kinds, &c. It is gratifying to was attempted. One of them, when the clergyman came facts of the case to the bench. The lad had inobserve how universal is the employment of this to that part of the service relating to a "sure and certain tended showing the various wounds inflicted upon hope of the resurrection to eternal life," certainly re- his person, enough, however, was said to induce the marked, to his friend, (but in a tone to be heard by no) magistrates to reprimand the master, and the boy other person than myself, who happened to be near to was ordered to go back again, and the master POST MORIEM EXAMINATION OF THE LATE them), that he did not consider there was or could be warned not to ill-treat him in future. This warnany surely or certainly upon the subject. If, Mr. ing, however, was neglected. The same day he Editor, your readers, to whose reason and judgment I administered a most brutal castigation to his yietim, In the inspection of the body of the late Mr appeal in the matter at issue, should decide that the which he repeated every day while the lad reRichard Carlile, some points of no ordinary interest above noiseless utterance of sentiment on the part of mained with him. Our readers may imagine above noiseless utterance of sentiment to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another, was tantamount to "ribald that the harrowing details which are to follow one person to another the person to the pers He was formerly the subject of an attack of paralysis, jeeting," the offending parties must certainly plead are tinged with an air of fiction. They are facts. which the tramination proved to have been caused by guilty to the charge; and I myself will not go out of The poor lad went down in the pit, was beat with a The point vaccinity at the base of the brain. This form poplexy happens in the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, by the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, by the proportion of nine in four by the "TIMES," whose reporter, by the bye, or any sores, and it was impossible for him to lie in bed, by the subjected to this inhuman treatment, he was indeed it to be calculations of Audral. The Carlie's case are necessarily fatal.

The Carlie's funeral, by a more careful, and considerable quantities, may have been in this sequently more accurate account than will, I apprehend, without being immediately fatal.

The Carlie's funeral than first I will now with the following to what a situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed as travelling beyond the object I proposed, London.

London.

Joseph Burghall, coal-dealer, Rowton Bridge, Chemander, that of explaining what is contemplated by more was true; no one can form an adequate idea of our sufferings, unless they have been placed in a similar situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed as travelling beyond the object I proposed, long and one contemplated by more was true; no one can form an adequate idea of our sufferings, unless they have been placed in a similar situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed from the following to what a situation. You may indeed to read a travelling beyond the object I proposed, London.

London.

Joseph Burghall, coal-dealer, Rowton Bridge, Chemander, but it is necessary to shire, March 6, at eleven, and only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only and in consequence of his brutal treatment boils only a similor, without being immediately fatal; but with be given in any other jeurnal than this, I will now, with obliged to perform the whole of the human obliged to perform the whole of the human being immediately fatal; but with be given in any other jeurnal than this, I will now, with obliged to perform the whole of the human obliged to perform the whole of the human being immediately fatal; but with be given in any other jeurnal than this, I will now, with obliged to perform the whole of the human obliged to perform the whole of the human being immediately fatal; but with the sequence in this, I will now, with obliged to perform the whole of the human obliged to perform the whole of the human being immediately fatal; but with the sequence in the sequence in the state we are reduced:

We have a room about eight yards in length, and primary in the sequence in view, to account for what would otherwise solicitors, Whitchurch.

John Stephenson and William Haste, machine the effects of a severe sequence in view, to account for what would otherwise be given in any other feet of a severe wound inflicted upon five in breadth, and permanent bappiness of the whole of the human bits, I will now, with a state we are reduced:

John Stephenson and William Haste, machine the effects of a severe wound inflicted upon five in vie

The above particulars were kindly furnished to our reporter by Dr. Thomas Williams, of St. Thomas's inquired for, at the door of the counting house, in the first area of the building. Having there told him the Saturday night, however, he was again forced into purport of my visit, he said I was perfectly welcome to the cellar, where he remained all night. On Sun- is completely filled with dust and dirt, and the thorny dered themselves qualified to co-operate with him, and remind me that the body of the deceased had been there eight days, and was therefore, by that time, so much multiplated as not to admit of a recognition of any neck and forced him to walk up and down the same object by a much shorter and nor direct route.

The intringue of the deceased had been was given him; but, as a further punishment, his days, and we might as well complain to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his as apply to those who consta thy watch over us while at work. If any one is poorly we are almost afraid to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his at work. If any one is poorly we are almost afraid to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his at work. If any one is poorly we are almost afraid to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his at work. If any one is poorly we are almost afraid to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his at work. If any one is poorly we are almost afraid to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his at work. If any one is poorly we are almost afraid to the stone walls have supposed themselves capable of accomplishing the master suspended a heavy bag of iron round his at work. theless, if my surfact remains of Mr. Carlile, he would, on the identical remains of Mr. Carlile, he would, on the course of this progress being made; and I trust, in the course of this identical remains of Mr. Carlile, he would, on the would, on the course of clarks was sent here for the neglect of family.

The face of the corse was literally flayed; and a stranger.

strong and powerful, for a man of his size." [Mr. practised in the coal mines near Elland. If they petitioned the Legislature they would the bye-standers commenced looking anxiously around Carlile was corpulent, and below the middle stature.] "And pray, sir," inquired I, "what might have

"Toree lbs. 6. z. and 3drs," was the Doctor's

The trunk had evidently been divested of the intesman, upon the slightest error he might have the misroom, to dine before they set out for that object; for service stationed at Clogher, and towed in there. sultation with my own feelings upon the subject. It was afternoon when I visited the hospital, and I had of my curiosity, by making me too late for admission, I deemed it advisable to defer the receipt of my dinner

have not touched animal food since. HENRY SCULTHORP, 17, Donglas-street, Westminster, Middlesex. 28th February, 1843.

BOY, NEAR ELLAND.

(From the Halifax Guardian.)

It is this week our painful duty to record one of

about nine years of age. From the first day of his in the Leicester amphitheatre, next Sunday. The folapprenticeship to his cruel master, he has been the lowing Sunday, I have engaged to deliver two addresses Owen was about to introduce something which would subject of the most severe and harsh treatment. The at Wednesbury, where I hope to have the melancholy minister to the preconceived notions and prejudices of

induces, the latter was somewhat enlarged, and loaded with a considerable quantity of fat.

On Thursday night week, this monster master different. Should the wind be in the west, the place minds of their fellow men can become enlarged to the performed on Monday last, the 28th inst., pursuant to ducked the lad's head three or four times in a bowl is immediately filled with smoke, and in wet weather, objects they contemplate; and this experiment, in comthe indulgence I so eagerly sought for; but he would day morning he was brought out; no breakfast burs that are in it often lame the fingers for two or three carry out his plans; and also the modes by which they of his features, even by his nearest friends! but, never- room under the terror of another flogging. Some apply to the doctor.

> was the entrance to the dissecting room, the gentleman purpose of fetching some water from a neighbouring day) and in his usual blustering manner, thus accosted to lay aside all selfish, personal, and sectional considerresumed, "Here is the place wherein he is lying: but, before I open door, I would advise you, if you have well, and the lad being thus for a few moments left one,—Who sent you?—The Governor. To another. ations, and to join in one universal cry for the introdefore I open door, I would advise you, if you have alone resolved upon trying once more to escape from Who sent you?—The young doctor. Umph! He never before witnessed the interior of such a place, to a worse than African slavery. With great exertion then came to Clarke. Put out your torgue.— which abound in superfluity around us; and thus for he forego your intention. Don't, for a moment, mistake he managed to loose the bag of iron from his neck, Hem, hem.—There is nothing the matter with you that my meaning: I shall think it no trouble to oblige you. and made his escape into Grimscar Wood. From I can cure. It is nothing but laziness. Nurse, give the happiness, increasing as rapidly as his faculties and tinguished escort. The first thing that met my eyes not discovered. At night he proceeded to Elland is my firm conviction that had Clarke had proper attend- be derived, and the ease with which they may be obwas, the body of a child lying on its back with its face | where a charitable woman took him into her house, ance he would now have been alive. There are hundreds | tained, I shall have employed my time to a most useful hacked remains of Mr. Carlile, with his head near to the tacle which the lad presented, that he resolved upon fellow creatures, who think no more of the death of a and the mode in which this is to be obtained is easy wail I confess the sight was more unpleasant to my eyes resuing him from his inhuman master. He was human being than they would of the death of a dog. I and practical. back was exhibited and presented from the nape of reserve them for another time, thinking that the above the neck downwards one continued series of bruises, will be sufficient to prove to you that our condition is

read selection several memoris of Tarinament, and not take place till about a finding T. S. Dancombe, Esq., W. B. quarter to five o'clock, a few minutes after the arrival body of Mr. C. as we drew close up to it) "he was a wood-cut which appeared in the Guardian some of the cortege at its destination. The coffin having man possessed of fine muscles, and must have been time ago, illustrative of the cruelties and indecencies night.

Banks, Esq., the whole of which promised that been lowered into the grave prepared for its reception, strong and powerful, for a man of his size." [Mr. practised in the coal mines near Elland.

"You see, sir," said Dr. Whitfield, (pointing to the orphan boy is brother to the girl who figured in a we get supper, and we receive the same for supper as wood-cut which appeared in the Guardian some man possessed of fine muscles, and must have been time ago, illustrative of the cruelties and indecencies night.

This is, if possible, worse than any thing else—

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.—LOSS OF FOURTEEN LIVES.

HARTLEFOOL-THURSDAY, FEB. 23.—It is our pain-Hartlepool, with a general cargo of merchandise, tions until the Charter become the law of the land, is

DROGHEDA, FEB. 21.—Yesterday (Monday), the fortune to commit during his attendance upon a patient; brig Margaret, Captain Paton, belonging to Irvine, We then parted in the usual way—the gentleman hav- cutting her adrift. There was a tremendous sea runing previously given me his hand. The spectacle I ning at the time, and the Margaret in a few minutes would advise any persons whose curiosity, perchance, oered, the boat, containing the the coast-guard do this upon certain fundamental facts or laws respect.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY, FEB. 21 .- Yesterday, the struck by a heavy soa off the Smalls, which washed human nature and the science of society.

GRIMSBY, FEB. 22.—Captain Woolsey, of the regu--thinking that on my return from that place I could lar London trading schooner Providence, arrived disappointed; for after what I had witnessed, as above miles distant, and the north end of Hai borough described, my appetite was completely set against flesh. Sand Light bearing about E and by N. The mastbatcher's shop, therefore, after quitting the place of side. Captain Woolsey supposes the wreck seen by dissection, presented to my vision a most horrific him to have been that of a billy-buoy. On Monday appearance, and caused an unpleasant association of night, about eight o'clock. Spurn lights bearing W. ideas to occupy my mind; and therefore with my ima- from twenty to twenty five miles distant, the sloop gination thus distorted, I betook myself to the nearest Nancy, Captain Lott, belonging to Gravesend, was coffee rooms I could find, and there allayed the appeals run down by a schooner (name unknown), supposed of hunger. From that instant I have made bread, to be bound for the north. The schooner hove to, cheese, pastry, &c., answer all the purposes of diet, and and showed a light, but owing to the very heavy sea, and the darkness of the night at the time of the accident, they were unable to render the Nancy any assistance. The smack British Hero, also belonging to Gravesend, fortunately came up shortly after, and succeeded in resouing Captain Lott and his crew. The Nancy sunk about half-an-hour afterwards. The strange schooner proceeded northwards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—I have had two interviews with Mr. Dunpoor Ellis at present, yet he pledges himself to use assistance than the truth from which he had comprompt attendance on the occasion; and, thus con- the most revolting cases of barbarous treatment every exertion in the poor exile's favour as soon as the piled his system, intended to destroy every institution that it ever fell to our lot to notice. The case af- trials are over, and the political ferment arising out of of society, and make it give place to a new and someth to a healthly lorging for food, or in other theman displayed no bigotry on the occasion; and I fords another illustration of the cruelties practised the trials has subsided. Mr. Duncombe evinced the superior mode of human existence, which should words, it produces a good appetite, so much envied, consider that he was officially consistent with order upon children doomed to slave-labour in a coalbut so seldem enjoyed by the invalid; the gentle when we look at it in a business point of view— mine, and we beg distinctly to observe that we Ellis, and listened to my narrative of our conversation made towards the etternment of this object we must simulating powers it possesses assists the stomach leaving religion out of the case. The coffin of the de have understated the treat- in the dungeon with manifest interest. I regret to say made towards the attainment of this object, we must have understated rather than overstated the treat- in the dungeon with manifest interest. to properly digest the food it receives; the balsamic parted was topped by a large brass plate, I should say, ment of the wretch whose name we shall shortly that some one had made an unfavourable impression respecting poor Ellis upon Mr. Duncombe's mind, prior James Whiteley, a poor orphan boy, about seventeen years of age, was apprenticed to Joseph Whiteley, collier, residing at Blackley, near Elland, about
seven years ago, as a hurrier. He was then only
seven years ago, as a hurrier. He was then only
seven years ago, as a further first days of his

I am, dear Sir. Yours truly. THOMAS COOPER. London, Feb. 28th, 1843. P.S. I am sorry to say that I must disappoint the

friends at Gainsborough, Newark, Arnold, &c. I cannot now make them the visit I promised. A VOICE FROM THE DUNGEON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I hope you will not think that by addressing you I am seeking for notoriety; my motive for so doing undeviatingly pursued his course, and it must be left well, Surrey, March 9, and April 25, at twelve, at the is merely to open the eyes of the hard toiling millions, to future generations, who shall have taken a clear Court of Bankruptcy. Basinghall-street. Mr. Green,

in the cause of Chartism, that you have the good of your prepared to devote themselves entirely to its introfellow-creatures at heart, and that you have been duction in practice, and who have formed a society for ter, solicitor, Blackfriars-road, London. among the foremost in opposing and exposing the that purpose more strongly organized than any that trickery and fraud of the would-be friends of the people, has hitherto existed; but they have also made the always taking the cause of the working classes as your deepest impression on every rank, class, sect, and own by supporting right against might; being aware of party, not only in this country, but throughout the Coleman-street-buildings, London; and Mr. Williams. this, I fully rely on your candour for publishing to the civilized world; and the fundamental doctrine which solicitor, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London. country an account of some of the many miseries en- they contain, on which every superstructure must be prise and indignation the cruelty that political prisoners | mitted, and must soon become the moving impulse of all | Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs. endured. The letter, of O Connor during his incarcera- human action. tion in York Castle, particularly struck me, and I must

bodged the average European there were, it appears, a few select parties admitted by generally a tolerably large one), thus causing a more tables, together with the same number of forms, constitute the whole of the furniture, and this is what is cause of death was connected with the state of the state o

recommendation of his son, most cheerfully oblige me. We then proceeded together across the next area; and having arrived at a large avenue, on the left of which The woman shortly after left the house for the hou

cutrance with their superintendent—seeing I was a will be brought up before the Magistrates this day, bread above mentioned, and a quart of what is called It may be interesting to know that this unfortunate soup, if possible more nauseous than the scoure; at four "You see, sir," said Dr. Whitfield, (pointing to the orphan boy is brother to the girl who figured in a we get supper, and we receive the same for supper as

This is, if possible, worse than any thing elsefourteen hours locked up in a dark cell—then the wretchedness of our situation forces itself upon our minds; friends, relatives, liberty and happiness, pass before us in quick succession. To give you an adequate idea of our mind is impossible, and therefore it is useless attempting; but, sir, I hope the day will

An injured Chartist.

JAMES WILLIAMS, of Preston. Kirkdale Jail, Feb. 23, 1843.

HARMONY HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-In the last letter I wrote, I stated my readiness

The public mind is now becoming aroused to the imbequest he had made of himself for that object. But perished. The number who thus met with a watery portance of the land question, and it will require all the energy, zeal, and talent of every individual capable of treating it broadly and justly to supply the demand for information respecting it that is being now rapidly

> With these preliminary remarks I proceed to point out to such of your readers as are not well acquainted with the subject, that the Social body are associated for the object of removing, at the carliest possible period, all the causes which produce vice, crime, and misery in the world; and of substituting in their place the causes which produce the greatest amount of permanent happiness to every individual of the human race.

ing the nature and organization of man which have been hitherto overlooked in the constitution of society; Rosa, Captain Fish, from Liverpool for Yarmouth, and from these facts or laws they deduce two distinct put in here (Plymouth). On Saturday, she was but most important sciences, namely, the science of

one of the crew, named Rivers Gosling, a native of By the former they know that experience will enable Yarmouth, overboard, and he was unfortunately them to instruct their fellow men, in such a knowledge of their organizations, as shall completely change the present current of their ideas, and convince them that the actions of all men are necessitated; that the feelings and convictions of all are produced independently of any will they may have on the subject. by the circumstances in which they are placed; and that either these feelings or convictions, or both of them united, will prompt them to action and form the will. By the latter they expect to be enabled to construct a system of a resemblance to meat, in human shape, and every of the water, with the boom and gaff floating along. the physical wants of every individual, but also every Johnson and Co., Temple, London. requisite for his happiness, by the full development of every faculty and quality he may possess, physical,

mental, and moral. It is on these two sciences, as laid down by the Rational System, that all the proceedings of the Secialists are based; and although there exists, even among the body who have associated themselves together to carry out the principles, a considerable difference of opinion as to what these principles really are, and a still greater as to the manner in which they are to be reduced to practice—yet, in proportion as the truths of the system become manifest to the minds of the disciples the progress of their introduction will be It has appeared to many who have looked superfi-

cially at the subject, that failures have heretofore taken place in the development of the plans for introducing the Rational System of Society into practice; but if we reflect, that in the year 1817, Robert Owen first combe; and although he thinks nothing can be done for announced to the public, that he, without any other come to the conclusion that the assertion was no idle boast; but that what has been done is must astonishing, and the whole will most assuredly and speedily be What are the relative positions of the various parties

concerned in this declaration at the time it was made and the present period? In 1817, believing that Mr. to be prolonged, under some slight modifications; he Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Belcher, was, for a time, the idol of those who were satisfied official assignee; Mr. Maugham and Kennedy, soliand contented, and was dreaded for his conservative citors, Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. King and principles by those who felt that some great change was | Sen. solicitors. Buckingham. necessary, which change they thought could be effected by violent opposition to the existing powers. No March 9, at half-past one, and April 11, at twelve, at sooner, however, had Mr. Owen made the memorable the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. declaration which he did, at the City of London Tavern, Whitmore, official assignee; Basinghall-street; and in that year, that there existed much, very much, of Messrs. Reed and Shaw, solicitors, Friday-street, Lonerror in every religion in the world, and that nothing don. short of an entire revolution in every institution and Mary Evans, John Evans, and Thomas Howard custom of society, and a reconstruction of the elements Evans, paper-stainers, Old-street-road, Middlesex, of which it was composed on an entirely different March 10, at two, and April 11, at one, at the Court of basis, would enable him to proceed with his designs, Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Alsager, official than he found himself more or less opposed by every assignee; and Mr. Woollen, solicitor, Bucklersbury, From that period to the present, Mr. Owen has James Earp, victualler, St. George's-place, Camber-

that they may know the misery we are suffering for conception of the whole of his vast and comprehensive official assignee; and Mr. Turner, solicitor, Southampdaring to assert our right to a voice in the making of plans, to do anything like adequate justice to the con- ton-buildings, London. an agreement between the employer and the employed. sistency with which his course had been pursued; it is John Wellington Jones, tailor, Calne, Wiltshire, I know full well that a letter from persons suffering sufficient for me at present to remark, that from the March 9, at one, and April 10, at twelve, at the Court under the cruel hand of oppression never failed to opinions of a single individual, opposed to, and op- of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Turquand, offienlist the sympathy of the working classes in their posed by, every power, law, and custem, by which the cial assignee, Copthall-court, London; and Mr. Cox, favour, and more especially if they were men who affairs of man have been hitherto governed, we find solicitor, Pinner's-hall, Old Broad-street, London. were suffering for advocating the right of the working the principles are now not only the regulating standard William Eden, printer, Queen-street, Cheapside, for a body of men, who have come forward openly to London, March 10, at two, and April 12, at twelve. at I have for several years past seen, by great exertions declare themselves disciples of the system, and are the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Johndured by us for daring to tell the haughty tyrants that based, namely, that the character of man is formed for March 8, at eleven, and April 11, at one, at the Court their evil was not good. I have often read with sur- him and not by him, is now almost universally ad- of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Thomas

I am aware, with some of your readers, I shall be Meggison and Co., solicitors, King's Road, Bedford-row.

unity of purpose, has hitherto retarded a more rapid

I am Sir. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants, February 13, 1843.

Bankrunts. &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 24.

William Russell, of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, inukeeper. March 3. at half-past two, and April 7. at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Mr. Chester, solicitor, Parsonage Row, Newington Butts, Surrey; and Messrs. Walter and Demainbray, solicitors, Kingstonupon-Thames, Surrey.

John Harrison Curtis, ef 2, Soho-square, booksell r. March 4, and April 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; and Mr. Robson, solicitor, Clifford's-inn.

Mr. Joseph Pickering, of Bedford, upholsterer, March 3, at two, and March 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey. London. Mr. Belcher, official assignes: Mr. Dangerfield, solicitor, 68, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Brinton, solicitor, Kidderminster.

James Imray, of Old Fish-street-hill Upper Thamesstreet, and of the Minories, City, stationer, March 4 at John Hague, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, engineer, March

6. and April 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. T. M. Alsager, official assignee, 12, Birchin-lane; and Mr. Ashley, solicitor, Old Jewry, John Thomas Linford and John Weeks, of Canterbury, chemists, March 14, at one, and April 17, Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7, Frederick's-

tor, 17, Basinghall-street, London. Edward Morris, of Brighton, Sussex, Tunbridgeware manufacturer, March 7, at half-past one, and March 31, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Green, official assignee. 18, Aldermanbury; Messrs. Freeman and Co., solicitors, Coleman-street, London; and Mr. Benson, solicitor, Brigh-

place, Old Jewry; and Mr. Baker Peter Smith, solici-

waste spinner, March 14, and April 5, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Manchester. Mr. John Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, 3, Eim Court, Middle Temple, London: and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, solicitors, Man-George Cobb, of Nottingham, licensed victualler,

Mr. Thomas Wrigley, of Halifax, Yorkshire, silk

March 3, at one, and March 31, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valuy, official assignee, Birmingham; Mesers. Johnson and Co., solicitors, Temple, London; and Mr. John Bowley, solicitor, Birmingham. Jesse Tams, of Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware

manufacturer, March 3, at half-past eleven, and April at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valpy, official assignce, Birmingham; Mr. Warren, solicitor, Market Drayton; and Mr. Hodgson, solicitor, Birmingham. George Seaborn, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, baker, March 6, and April 13, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr. George Morgan, official assignee,

Bristol; Messrs. Aston and Wallis, solicitors, New Broad-street, London; and Messrs. Bishop and Wells, solicitors, Dursley, Gloucestershire. George Newmarsh, of Nottingham, dealer, March 10 and April 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. George Young, official assignee, Leeds;

Mr. Jehn Bowley, solicitor, Nottingham; and Messrs. David Duncan, of Derby, dealer, March 6, at eleven. and April 1, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignee; and Messrs. Huish and Co., solicitors, Derby. James Wright, of Woodside, Yorkshire, dealer, March 7, and April 4, at one, at the Court of Bankrutcy, Leeds. Mr. Charles Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; Messrs. Robinson and Barlow, solicitors, Essex-

street, London; and Messrs. Ward and Son, solicitors,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Richard Yates and John Huggan, of Preston, Lancashire, linendrapers. Edward Baynes and Richard Baynes, of Lancaster, and Austwick, Yorkshire, corndealers. John Jones, Henry Cartwright, and Ellis Jones, of Rochdale, Lancashire, linendrapers (so far as regards John Jones). John Holt and Thomas Holt, of Manchester, plumbers. Joseph Newton, John Taylor, and John Smith, of Leeds, flax-makers (as far as regards John Smith). David Beynor, Edward Hughes, and Robert Jones, of Liverpool, joiners. John George Schott, John Casper Lavater, and Edward Buckler, of Manchester, merchants (so far as regards Edward Buckler). John Moore and Co., of Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothiers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, February 28. BANKRUPTS.

Frederick John Manning, money scrivener, Dyer'sbuildings, City, to surrender March 7, and April 7, at

two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Messrs. Tippetts, solicitors, Paneras-lane, London. Lionel Everet Parkins, chemist, Bicester-market-end, March 7, at twelve, and April 7, at half-past one, at the

William Harrup Swain, draper, Farnham, Surrey.

London.

son, official assignce, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Craf-

James Stubbs, coach-maker, Worthing, Sussex, March 7, and April 5, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Lackington, official assignee, John Todd, ship-builder, Hylton Ferry, Durham. Kidson and Sons, solicitors, Sunderland; and Messrs.

winds which have prevailed nearly the whole of the present month have prevented the arrival of a large number of vessels from foreign ports. Amongst the vessels now due are upwards of 80 from the cotton ports of the United States. At New Orleans, up to the 21st of January, 33 vessels had cleared for this port, not one of which has yet arrived. Of these, one has a cargo of 4.102 bales, one of 2,983, two of upwards of 2,600, one of upwards of 2,500, and nine January, 17 vessels had cleared for this port, none of which have arrived. The largest cargo is 2,306 bales; the total affoat, about 25,000. One vessel had cleared port on the Mississippi. Up to the 24th January, 14 yessels had cleared at Savannah for this port. The largest cargo is 2.410 bales; the total of all the ships above 20,000. At Charleston, up to January 25th, have arrived. The total quantity affoat, about 20,000 bales; the largest cargo, 2,300. At New cotton for this port, and which may be added to the gross amount, as cotton from that country formerly came through New Orleans. Thus 85 vessels are Their united cargoes cannot be much less than

140,000 bales.—Liverpool Albion. THE CHARTISTS OF LITTLE HORTON met in their room, Park-lane, on Sunday morning, when two of wages of the regular "hands," are eminently inthe members volunteered to collect in the neigh- structive; and the indignant exposure of the pracbourhood for the Defence Fund; the proceeds of their labour amounted to 6s. 23d., with several lines of this same SEED and Co., by the Factory promises of more support. They adjourned to Sun-Inspector, speaks volumes as to the humane and day morning, at ten o'clock.

## THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

THE LAND!

AND ONE OF THE MEANS TO GET IT.

OFTEN-TIMES have we told the people that they ministered to their own destruction; that they forged their own chains; that they made weapons of offence, and then placed them in the hands of their enemies, to be used against the "hands" who were so unwise as to place them there.

In scarcely any one instance has this fact been so clearly developed, as in the manner that the several societies of working men have disposed of their accumulated funds. Instead of using them for their own advantage, they have almost invariably given them into the enstody of a "Banker," who has allowed them some three-and-a-half per cent, interest for the use of them; and taken care that that use of them has been one calculated to tell upon the parties who have entrusted him with their the measure again in its present stage, they will

The immense sums which have been placed by the working-people in the Savings' Banks show how little they reflect upon the consequences of their falling so easily into the schemes of the Government. The institution of those places of "deposit," was the result of a crafty and deep design to bind the working classes up with the existence of THE System: and in too many instances have they succeeded. Millions upon millions of money have the Government been enabled to get hold of, and use to the sustainment and perpetuation of misrule, which they could rot have fingered but by the THE SUMMIT OF HER GLORY." means the saving institutions afforded. And thus have the people been made to become their own

The matter has not been mended, when they have entrusted their funds into the hands of a " Private Banker." He, too, uses it to the disadvantage of the labourer. He does not keep it in his coffers! It is lent out to the men of no capital, who are thus enabled to build factories, bring into the labourmarket more machinery, to compete with the very men who have subscribed the very means he is trading with, and, in the end, reduce them to the parish book. The race of competition becomes so keen that the man with no capital fail; these failures cause the Banker to "suspend payment;" and when the working people are thus turned out of employment, and forced upon the funds they have been creating for times of want, they FIND THEIR FUNDS ALL GONE; and gone, too, be cause they were so unwise as to entrust them into the hands of those who used them to the end here

Of the horrible reality of this, many in Shiffield Bt this moment know but too well. The recent Bank failure in that town has broken up many societies and clubs of working men, whose "all" were placed who were minding their own business. in the hands of the "Bankers" for safe keeping. The Odd-Fellows had more than £2,000 so circum- ment of public affairs, have hitherto been the stanced. They may think themselves fortunate if greatest, if not the only sufferers. Now the middle they realize £500, or 5s. in the pound.

working-people generally followed the plan adopted custom; and the greatest possible difficulty, notby the sick-club at Lambiey, in Nottingnamshire, as withstanding all their external display and incessant detailed in the following communication! What a! puffs, to make ends meet. Aye, and there is another much better "bank" would a "LAND BANK" have shop—one in which business is carried on in the been for the £2,000 of the Sheffield Odd Feilows, wholesale line,—we mean the house of PREL and than the Bank of PARKER, SHORE, and Co. is likely Co. There, General Want has commenced an

Working people are often heard to say "how are we to get the LAND?" The good folks of Lambley be lodged in. It never fails!

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"On reading over your recent leading article on THE LAND, I thought it would be well to lay before you a plan that we adopted at Lambley some four years ago. Cobbett in the sick club at the above place; and as we had money in the Savings' Bank, we considered our money would be more secure if it was laid out on land. and conduce much more to the advantage of the members. We had a great deal of prejudice to contend with in relation to this proposal: but by perseverance we induced the members to agree to lay their money out on land. We bought six and a half acres, and as a public declaration of insolvency. It is a pretty the operations of the infernal machine brings upon divided it into half-rood lots, so that each member should have a portion who thought well. The consequence is, we can produce by spade culture from seventeen to twenty sacks of potatoes, ten pecks to the sack, luctant acknowledgment of Haddington. Epon half a rood. One half rood produced between seven and eight bushels of barley. One individual set mix hundred early cabbages, which were very fine, ment of brute force, fraud, and intrigue, but these nicated to us by parties concerned therein; and we some weighing fifteen pounds; and one portion of his weapons have, and ever will prove harmless—those hesitate not in giving publicity to the facts, in the land with early potatoes. These were the first crop; he afterwards transplanted sweed turnips on the Cobbett plan, as late as the last week in July; and he test and stand unveiled before the world. This realized a second crop, the turnips weighing from five declaration of a want of the "needful" at head

to seven pounds each. "The members of the sick clubs of Arnold and Woodborough, two adjoining villages, have drawn their money from the Savings' Bank, and bought Land With it, and receive similar benefit.

"When the inhabitants saw such a large produce from poor land, there was a general anxiety manifested to become occupiers of land; and a public meeting salled in the village, and a deputation of working men appointed to wait on the Earl Manyers, he having land contiguous to the village. The Noble Earl referred the deputation to his steward; and he declined to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of the yillage. However, the Rev. Mr. Plamated, Rector of the village, offered some twenty-five acres, at from thirty to thirty-six shillings per acre, free from the tithes, Tates, and taxes, to be apportioned in small allotments His offer was accepted; but the land was in a rubbishly state through the neglect of the preceding accupier, who was a farmer, and could no longer hold it to advantage. When it was laid out in small allot-ments, and put into the hands of working men, who the temple of the Most High converted into a den cultivated it by the spade, it produced such a crop the first year that astonished all the farmers in the village. The working men of Lambley have now in their our tradesmen are corrupted thereby; hence arises possession one hundred and eighty-eight lots, consisting of from half a rood to half an acre each, amongst a population of eight hundred.

It would be well if members of sick clubs and Sayings' Banks or any other bank, would withdraw it, and lay it out in land, instead of putting it in the hands of the tyrants who oppress us; and instead of and in their own occupation, at least, one hundred

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

NOT MAKE THE NEW POOR LAW CONFORMABLE TO CHRISTIANITY!

MR. WALTER has moved his series of Resolutions, founded on the SECRET document; and "the House" has rejected them! He has proved that the object of the concocters and promoters of the New Poor Law was to starve the poor; and he others of above 2,000 each. The grand total of New Poor Law was to starve the poor; and he cotton now on its way from New Orleans is more called upon "the House" to rescue the Poor from than 70,000 bales. At Mobile, up to the 22nd of the hands of the starvers; and "the House"

A copious Report of the Debate on the occasion ont as Apalachicola; another at Port Leon, a new will be found in our present sheet. We have given more particularly the speeches of Mr. WALTER and Mr. FERRAND, the mover and seconder of the resolutions. They will be read with deep interest, 15 vessels had cleared for this port, none of which containing, as they do, evidence most irrefragable, that the operation of the New Poor Law, is just York three vessels had cleared for this port, laden; what its authors intended it to be. The revealwith cotton. Two had also cleared at Texas, with ments made to "the House" by Mr. FERRAND. respecting the conduct of the "Guardians" the Skipton Union, in consigning the known to be on their way with cotton for Liverpool poor inmates of the Skipton Workhouse, idiots and all, to the "tender mercies" of SRED and Co., at Addingham, for the purpose of reducing the tices of this same SEED and Co., by the FACTORY forbearing character of the "masters" to whom the Skipton "Guardians" consigned the helpless poor!

But it mattered not that these revealments were made! It mattered not that evidence was given that the operation of the law was to deal out death on every hand. It mattered not that it was proved that the intentions of its authors were to starve the poor: it mattered not that these things were shewn: "the House" rejected the Resolutions, which, if passed, would have bound it to have reconstructed the Poor Law, and made it "conformable with CHRISTIANITY and sacred policy"! "The House" voted that it would not again open the question, and legislate in this spirit!

Never mind! The law is doomed! The blow has been struck! The discovery and exposure of the Secret Recommendation to starve the poor have done their work out of doors. The feelings of indignation and disgust they have excited will spirit up the opposition within doors. They will bind themselves tegether in a firmer bond than ever. Should the Government determine on introducing and carrying obstruct their progress! Last year by such means were the Government defeated: this year, they will be more likely to have it warm and hot! Again we say, the law of death is doomed!

# OUR "PROSPERITY"!!

AT the conclusion of the bloody and protracted intend. war waged against the rising liberties of France, the red-hot lovalists, whose zeal for the overthrow of chants, who would scorn to impose upon the igno-Napoleon was so furiously manifested, blazoned rance of a purchaser; but if such there be, ruin forth, in variegated lamps, the following boastful will inevitably overtake them-unprincipled rivals sentence-" ENGLAND HATH NOT YET SEEN will drive them out of the market by one means or

Whether the "Life and Property men" were cannot live." desirous of carrying the sword throughout the whole world; whether they wished to see every land incarnardined with the blood of " the country's pride", and rapine and plunder extend through entered not into the counsels of the Loyalists. However, time and circumstances have shewn what soon figure in the Gazette. we and a few others anticipated as the result of the war; namely, NATIONAL RUIN. The Whigs tated to conform to every species of imposition in compelled BILLY PITT to inscribe 16HAROD upon order to succeed : or they must at once abandon their Britannia's shield. "The fine gold has become profession. dim"-nay, it has become no gold at all. "The harp is hung upon the willows," and the poor ductions of labour, must likewise follow the fashion. dejected "Mistress of the Main" sits weeping be- or "This Stock" will be "selling off at reduced neath the cypress shade.

from conquering to conquer, and bids fair to over- in plain English, means, the cart can't be kept whelm every grade of society, and sweep away every vestige of our once boasted greatness; which, when accomplished, will give us a full view of the parent evil-misgovernment; all the ramifications tioned, and at all of which meetings the people were destruction and murder into the heart of nations

The least powerful, with respect to the manageclasses cry peccavi! The shopkeepers of every de-How different would have been the result, had the scription (save "My Uncle") experience a lack of attack; and the assault has been too vigorous for the "Invincibles" to repel. We are glad of it!

On Friday the 24th ult.. Earl MINTO " moved for have shewn them one way now! It is an easy and a returns respecting the present state of the navy. He practicable one. It is worthy of all imitation. Let required explanations as to why there had been less it be imitated! Let all the money belonging to ship building last year than had been contemplated. societies of working men, now in the hands of and why a reduced vote was to be taken for the Bankers, either governmental or private, and which present year? He inquired also the reasons of is daily being used against the working man, be other reductions." These queries appear to have withdrawn and invested in the manner the Lambley frightened even the "Iron Duke." "The Hero of "lade" have invested theirs; and a considerable a hundred fights" trembled lest the cat should jump portion of LAND will be in the possession of working out of the bag. He "doubted the propriety of furmen! Try it. It is the best Bank that money can niching the information"; and well he might. He knew full well how the matter stood and could not Here is the plan as adopted by the villagers of brook the idea of such humiliating facts being published to the world. However, mangre the advice of the "Hero of the Age", out came the ugly truth from the mouth of HADDINGTON, in the following form :-" the reduced estimates for the present year had been adopted with great reluctance, but it was There were a few disciples of the immortal William felt that, owing to the state of the finances, some reductions should be adopted."

> This declaration of poverty is thought by WEL-LINGTON to be pregnant with "mischievous" conse- human mind—the anti-social and anti-christian bias quences to this country. True. It will be to the it gives to the actions of man in the performance present managers of the establishment—just the same of his duties to his fellows, and the odium which specimen of our Greatness; and foreign powers the character of those whom circumstances compel will, no doubt chuckle at the truthful, though re- to follow its workings.

> who wield them must in the end relinquish the con- hope that a recurrence of such shameful conduct quarters is one of the strongest possible proofs that can be given of the approaching downfall of despotism. The machine cannot long be kept in motion. The THING MUST fall, and the people be made

# THE FRUIT OF THE SYSTEM.

MISBULE is a prolific source of evil. Its ramifications extend far and wide. Eevery corner of the land exhibits the baleful effects of its influence, and every grade of society presents its supporters and its victims. It is a poisoned fount whose serpentine stream has conveyed unutterable mischief in every direction. From the Senate the evil has descended to the Bar, from whence equity and justice have the temple of the Most High converted into a den of thieves. Our merchants, our manufacturers, and commercial competition and its ruinous train of evils -the substitution of shadow for substance, and the keeping back of the hire of the labourer by fraud. members of friendly societies, who have money in The operatives also are vitiated by the concomitant corruptions of the system : as witness the arrogance and pride assumed by those who are in the receipt receiving three and a half per cent. for the use of their of high wages for performing the least useful portion | geon, as I shall not attend you. money, they would receive, if it was laid out in land, of labour. The "overlooker" is generally found to be the greatest tyrant in an establishment, and he is frequently found to exercise

have the effrontery to practice. Look also at the various societies, clubs, or trades'

unions which have been established for the protection of the interests of the working man. These have uniformly failed of producing the results intended kind. by the projectors and honest supporters of such societies. And why have they failed in the accomplishment of the desired end? Not because the proverb, and knowing also that the visits of good object was impracticable, the scheme Utopian, or from any defect in the rules by which the societies were governed; but their utility were marredtheir primary design thwarted-discord engendered -and the palm of victory given into the hands of the antagonistic party by the very men for whose benefit the struggle was commenced and prosecuted. The traitors, as the working men well know, have been amongst the foremost in their own ranks; they have been the loudest in their professions of sincerity and disinterestedness.

These things have caused distrust and divisions and darkened the prospects of the productive classes so much so, that many, very many sterling, uncompromising, and firm adherents of the cause of universal right have either east aside their armour, in despair of achieving a triumph in the present generation, or have slackened their wonted zeal. This ought not to be; as divisions will arise, disappointments may be anticipated; and wolves may be expected entering the fold in the garb of sheep. Against such, the good and honest ought to prepare themselves, and resolve to battle the foe whether naked or disguised--whether within or without our

We do not say that well-intentioned men cannot bel found in the Senate House, yet we are half inclined to subscribe to the truth of the oft-repeated saying that "it is impossible for an honest man to sit in the House of Commons." A man may be actuated by the best of motives when first entering as a member of that assembly; but such is the system that he must be more than human if he remains long therein uncorrupted and proof against the wiles and ensnarements of faction.

We do not affirm that the "brutal" spirit of an ABINGER actuates all who labour at the bar; nevertheless, we are well convinced that the man will be despised by the major part of the long-robed fraternity, who prizes justice more than filthy lucre, and who would rather plead the cause of the widow, the fatherless, and the oppressed, than subserve the purposes of the oppressor. Against such the door of preferment will be closed so long as the present system continues.

Men may be found in the priesthood who corrupt not the Word of Gop, who hesitate not to declare HIS Whole counsel; yet they are few in number. Obscure will be the location of such; poverty wil be their lot, and poor, will be the flock they super-

We may have a few honest men among our merother, and thus verify the adage-" an honest man

Our manufacturers too well know that unless they resort to the prevailing mode of deception, they have not the shadow of a chance to succeed in business. They must be adepts in fraud—they must know the all the earth, we know not. Being then, as now, utility of glue, lime and paste, in giving substance to opposed to the prosecution of unjust wars, we the cob-webs; and they must know the intrinsic value of old rags, bags, and devil's-dust, or they will

Tradesmen in all the varied branches are necessi-

The shopkeeper, or distributor of the various proprices," and the "Shop to Let," in consequence of Poverty has laid siege against us. It goes on "the present occupier declining business;" which

Now all these things are produced by one great 'summit" of our consummate wickedness in carrying centre in one focus. They emanate from the Legisclass according to its power and influence in the State casts its burden off its back upon that of the upon the sons of toil, who having no power to abrotered by the "masters of misrule," are bowed down to the very dust, deprived of every comfort of life,

> and hurried into a premature grave. We again repeat, what we have often told the people, that is, the labouring class, that they are the soul, the very life and staff of the nation; in them a power, though latent, exists equal to the removal of all the complained-of corruptions. They can remove the cause, and with it the effects. And to do this they must unite every energy against the common foe, direct every effort against the enemies' citadel, contend for the whole measure of their rights, repudiate every thing which may smack of "bit by bit reform," or compromise, and mind to keep a watchful eye upon the movements of itinerating, noisy, "breast-baring" and "cannon-mouth facing" would-be leaders. Prudence, caution and perseverance are the indispensible requisites in our warfare, without the possession of which we shall indubitably fail in the accomplishment of our political redemption; it, therefore, behoves us, one and all, to see that our every action quadrates with those essentials.

Before concluding these remarks we would direct the attention of our readers to a case of recent occurrence which, we opine, furnishes a most cogent and apposite illustration of the pernicious effects produced by the system upon the ordinary occupations of life—the declension it engenders in the

The circumstance to which we allude is, as be-Faction has long retained power by the employ- fore observed, of recent date, and has been commuwill be avoided by the system-corrupted party.

A female, of the name of SARAH BUTLER, residing in the village of Burley, about two miles westward of this office, being far advanced in pregnancy, and her case demanding immediate attention, application was made to Mr. Miles Atkinson, surgeon, of this town, who, it appears, thought his profession led him to other considerations than an attention to the pressing requirements of the afflicted, or the application of remedies adapted to their situation. The most weighty matter was, " Who pays THE DOCTOR"! Yes, the PAY was the object of paramount importance. That was the only key which could open his pill-box; the only channel through which medicine could flow to the relief of the afflicted.

Well, the Doctor goes in quest of the desired information, and soon ascertains that the woman is poor, as well as sick; consequently he resolved there should be no physic if there was not a clear and palpable indication of pocketing the PAY; and, forthwith, he sent her the following laconic epistle instead of a bottle of his restorative :-"Mrs. Sarah Butler.

I have made an enquiry about your circumstances, and find you are so poor that you are unable to pay a Surgeon, and therefore you must get the Town's Fur-H. MILES ATKINSON,

We copy the above from the original, it being now righteousness, while they receive the blessings of mention it to him; but, having looked through the JOHN SCREATON. | tenfold more austerity towards the slaves over whom | before us; and we think such another specimen of abundance and enjoyment under her peaceful sway. | depositions, he found the other cases were of so ordi. | a verdict of Not Guilty.

LARGE SUPPLY OF COTTON COMING.—The easterly "THE HOUSL" VOTING THAT IT WILL he has controll, than "the master" himself would depravity produced on the mind of man by the Go on and slack not. Speedy and triumphant shall nary a nature, that he felt he should only be wasting of the faculty. We hope, for the credit of the profession, that it could not. We have known cases approximating to it, but not one so perfect in its

> Knowing that this land swarms with characters of the same kidney as the Levite spoken of in the bed of sickness, are like thoselof angels.-

#### "Few and far between."

we did not expect MILES ATKINSON to distribute medicine gratis, or to visit the afflicted for nothing: this would have formed a new era in the history of the profession; yet, we do think that if the polluted stream had not flowed across his path, he would have been rather more discreet in his conduct towards the suffering patient. Though he might see his own pecuniary interest involved in the "enquiry," and his pocket might have dictated to him the necessity of retaining his commodity on the shelf without having the pay in hand or in fair prospect; yet, had he not been infected with the epidemic of which we have spoken, he would himself have interceded for the sufferer, and procured a substitute in the person of the "Town's Surgeon;" and thus have spared the pang which must have torn the feelings of the poor woman on perusal of his abrupt and insulting allusion to her destitution.

We wish MILES ATKINSON was a man of thought, then we might ask him to place himself. only in imagination, in the position in which he found this poor woman—a fellow creature—one equal with himself in the sight of God, though sunk in poverty and writhing in agony of pain,-what would he have felt, when soliciting aid, at being told of his exigences in terms tantamount to a declaration that want of worldly store constituted a forfeiture of sympathy. if not an actual crime? We leave the reply to himself-if he be capable of reflection; trusting that the coarse and insulting terms-" I SHALL NOT ATTEND YOU" will never more escape his pen or lips.

We should conclude by reiterating the words. Physician heal thyself," did we not know the influence of the system we labour to destroy by the peaceful and firm establishment of the principles of justice, the fruit of which will be the antidote to that which now intoxicates all ranks and professions, and which will induce them to aim at a conformity to the golden rule—" I) o ye unto others county of Lancaster, commenced at Lancaster on AS YE WOULD THAT OTHERS SHOULD DO UNTO YOU."

observations by stating that sympathy, though not caster by railway train from London, which reached found in the bosom of Mr. MILES ATKINSON, is not extinct in Burley and its vicinity. A few generoushearted individuals being aware of the situation of Manchester, about four o'clock; and he proceeded to Mrs. Butler, both with respect to her pecuniary difficulties and her physical wants, and being also informed of the treatment she had received from the person on whose conduct we have animadverted, ing at ten o'clock. On Sunday morning, the learned immediately endeavoured to heal the wound his the mayor, and several of the aldermen of Lancaster unwelcome visitant, want, from her cupboard and Mary's, the parish church. The sermon was supplied her with necessaries for the hour of preached by the Rev. Richard Parkinson, B.D. nature's trial, but took especial care that a medical sheriff's chaplain. The Rev. Gentleman took for his gentleman should be engaged who would crimson at text, Matthew viii. 8, " But be ye not called Rabbi; the idea of giving utterance to the words "I SHALL for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are NOT ATTEND YOU." We rejoice that such kindhearted people are in the land, and we trust that their example will prove to be a benefit to the pelf- primeval curse, and the command, that man should

# TO THE PEOPLE.

they are not gone." The "tug of war" has begun among the lawyers. Their "jawing tackle" was set of spiritual education, and condemned secular educain motion this morning a little after nine o'clock. Our Peers" have been sworn, the Attorney-General has with those views, and expressed his opinion that the Had there been anything like serious injury to the made his onslaught, and his "ragged regiment" of remedy for the evil was to be found in church extenwitnesses is now under review. Four witnesses sion, and with it the means of spiritual or religious | Fortunately they had fallen in with one who had have been examined, who all prove that a strike took instruction for the people. place among the cotton districts last August, and that meetings were held at Hyde and other placesat some of which meetings the Charter was menupon the shoulders of the working classes. Each this before, and as I am given to understand that many other witnesses of exactly like character are John Wilson Patten, Esq., Bank Hall, Warringyet to follow. I have left the case in the excellent less powerful and influential, until the whole devolves keeping of O'Connor, Roberts, and the other counsel, together with such of my brother "conspirators" as may feel more personally interested than I do in the detail of these things, while I sit down and "report progress" to you.

I must do the Attorney-General the justice to say that he stated the case fairly and even mildly. In his detail of facts and matter relative to the "strike" movement, there was no effort to overcharge the picture; nor any attempt to excite and work upon the prejudices of the Jury. With one exception only, so far as I know, he stated the facts just as they were. That exception, however, was a most material and important one. I am unwilling to believe that it was wilful, but must wait the result of the further proceedings and the evidence of the remaining witnesses before I say more about it. The doctrine of the Attorney-General, that all the parties who by resolutions, placards, and other means encouraged the people to uphold the strike, are liable for every overt act of all the parties concerned in the strike, is a most sweeping and comprehensive one; and he finds the necessity of applying it with very wide latitude for the sustaining of the "conspiracy" charged in the indictment. I shall have much to say to you on this speech of the Attorney- depositions, I believe in all the cases which will away together. The keepers and witness agreed to in it, when the trial is once over; but until then I say the cause. But let that pass: my time will come.

It is of course impossible to form any judgment yet how the verdict may go, but I am told by the Lawyers that in any case sentence will not be given now, but that we must be brought up for judgment further opportunity of working with and for you before the " rest day."

As you will find elsewhere a full report of the speech and of the other proceedings up to totheir lips, whatever it may be. I have great conthrown out, and the dregs are draining off to the by accident, it could not be called manslaughter: cess-pools opened for them by the factions. This is but the question would be, whether the cart running good. The people will soon be free, when they over him and killing him was a necessary consegood. The people will soon be free, when they quence of his antagonist striking him, and knocking him down. If the immediate cause of death was only intelligent; this induces them to cast out knavery post hoc and not propter hoc, then it would be acci-

mination.

WM. HILL. Lancaster. Wednesday.

# To Readers and Correspondents.

Samaritans to the cottage of the indigent and the James Jagger.—The note will stand for six years if it be made payable on demand; and if, at the end of six years, the interest be paid and a receipt taken for it at the back of the note, it will months imprisonment to hard labour. stand for six years longer: and so on forsix

> Townsend, Gawthorp, Wakefield, as D. Swallow the secretary, is now on a visit to the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

> COMMUNICATIONS for Mr. Swallow must be sent to James Sinclair, No. 25, High-bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All letters must be prepaid: or they will not be taken. BERDEEN. If Mr. Thomas Davies would write to John Smart, 154, Gallow-gate, giving address, it would oblige.

M. EMMERSON, ARNOLD.—We stated the fact at the time of its occurrence: we know nothing further of the fellow.

FIGESTER.—The Committee of Cooper's Defence
Fund appeal to the public for increased subscriptions on his behalf. They are £24 in debt, exclusive of the expences of the coming trial. J. H. PARRY, LONDON, writes to say that the an-nouncement of his lecture in the Chartist Hall,

Turn again-lane, in our last paper, was made WM. DAVIDSON, DUNDEE, should send his letter to the Paper in which the false report was inserted;

that is, if the affair is worth his notice at all. We should treat it as it deserves—silently. S. W., CUPAR ANGUS.—We shall reserve his letter on Emigration.

SCOTCH NEWS.—We receive generally every week three or four letters from Scotland after the Papers for the North are printed and in the Post-office. Our Correspondents should send week fellowing on account of their age.

the Chartists of Burton-on-Trent and Church Greasley will look out for a more suitable agent they will oblige.

NORTH LANCASHIRE ASSIZES. The spring assizes for the northern division of the Saturday last. On the evening of that day, Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, Knight, one of the barons of We are right glad to have to conclude these her majesty's Court of Exchequer, arrived in Lan-Lancaster about eight o'clock. William Garnett. Esq., of Lark Hill, Salford, the high sheriff, arrived with his cortege and retinue, by special train from the railway station to receive the lord baron on his arrival. His lordship proceeded at once to the castle, and opened her majesty's commission in the Crown Court, adjourning the court to Monday morn-The preacher adverted to the inequalibrethren. ties in the outward condition and circumstances of men, as one of the consequences and results of the earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and remarked, that while many of the productions of the earth, fit for the food of man, grew spoutaneously, corn, the chief article of man's food, demanded a large amount of human labour before it could be raised. He then dwelt on the present condition of My Friends,—The "ides of Marchare come," "but the people, physical, moral, and spiritual; and attributed the present state of things in part to the lack tion as of itself unproductive of any good, but rather of mischief. He dwelt on the late riots, in connection

CROWN COURT, MONDAY. Mr. Baron Rolfe entered the Crown Court, this morning, about five minutes after ten o'clock; and, as soon as he had taken his seat upon the bench, the strictly enjoined and counselled to keep the peace, following gentlemen were then sworn of the Grand lature, and the onerous burden thereof falls, at last, and to respect property. As I happened to know all Jury, being what is termed a full jury, every one of the twenty-three summoned answering to their

> ton, Foreman. Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., Preston Lieut.-Col. John Austen, Fishwick. John Bentley, Esq., Birch House. Cornelius Bourne, Esq Stalmine Hall. Charles Brandt, Esq., Golden Hall. Joseph Bushell, Esq., Myerscough Cottage. William Clayton, Esq, Lostock Hall. Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., Shaw Hill.

William Ashton Crosse, Esq., Red Scar. John Cuncliffe, Esq., Myerscough House. Pudsey Dawson, Esq., Hornby Castle. James Nowell Farington, Esq., Worden Hall. Henry Master Fielden, Esq., Witton. Abraham Rawlinson Ford, Esq, Ellel Hall. Thomas Robert Wilson France, Esq., Rawcliffe

John Fowden Hindle, Esq., Woodfold Park. Edmund George Hornby, Esq., Lancaster Park. Samuel Horrocks, Esq., Lark Hill, Preston. Charles Roger Jackson, Barton Lodge. William Marshall, E.q., Penwortham Lodge. Thomas Yates Parker Michaelson, Esq., Barrow

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., Cuerden Hall. The Clerk of the Crown having read her Majesty's proclamation against vice, profaneness, and immorality, the Learned Judge proceeded to deliver his charge to the Grand Jury in the following

General's, and on the matters and things referred to come before you, at least in all that I am aware follow them; and the poachers, on finding themselves of; and I am happy to say, that it does not appear | pursued, turned round and swore if the keepers did to me at present that there are any questions in not go back, they would shoot them. The man in nothing, that I may not furnish any hint of instruction them which may be likely to occasion any difficulty. the light coloured coat stood at witness's side, and to the enemy. Had every man been as careful in this From the unfortunate state of this part of the world, swore he would shoot him. The poachers went on respect as I have been it might have been better for at least of the southern part of this county, and then, and Henry Eddleston (who is since dead some portions of the adjoining ones, I was somewhat went away for more assistance. The keepers still apprehensive that some cases of that nature might pursued the poachers across some meadows and have occurred, which would have led to observations road; and, as the poachers were getting over a gate from me; but I am very happy to say, that, on look- T. Isherwood clicked (snatched) at one of their guns ing through the depositions, it does not appear that The poachers got over the gate, and the keepers followed the state of there is any case, arising out of the disturbances of last summer; and though there are a good many some of the poschers threw a stone, and again next term, which is sometime in May; so that I cases, yet I believe there are not more than at former | threatened to shoot the keepers if they did not go shall—other circumstances permitting—have some assizes." His Lordship said he had looked through the back. After going a few roods further, the poschers depositions in one case; but he found, on inquiry of turned round, and all four came close up to the the officer, what he had supposed would be the case, keepers : one came to witness to strike him with his that the bill in that case had been already found, gun; another to Henry Isherwood, and two to being a case of murder committed some years ago; and Thomas Isherwood. The man struck at witness therefore it would not come before the Grand Jury for with the butt end of his gun, but witness broke the inquiry. His Lordship then adverted to the indictment blow with his gun. Witness noticed that it was the morrow night—perhaps later still—I need not against a woman for concealing the birth of her ille- man in the light-coloured coat; in the struggle his occupy space with a recital of them here. I gitimate child. There was no charge of murder, the gun went off, as appeared to witness accidentally, shill be a state of the stat bid you only, by the love you bear yourselves, child being still-born; but the indictment was for and the shot lodged in the ground. your children, and your country—whatever be the burying the body or otherwise deposing of it. The issue, to take care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading that a from fading that a this time had hold of the man in the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading that a this time had hold of the man in the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading that a this time had hold of the man in the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading that a this time had hold of the man in the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading that a this time had hold of the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was from fading the care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had a care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had a care that our glorious cause receive doubt he care that our glorious cause receive doubt issue, to take care that our glorious cause receive doubt he had was, from finding that a number of the light-coloured coat, and, on hearing the cry, he from it an accelerated movement. This conviction persons were privy to the burial; viz. the sister of looked at Thomas Isherwood, who was about fifteen will well reconcile the minds of all the true friends the party, the supposed father of the child himself, a yards off, and his coat was on fire. Two men were to the cup which, in the cause of liberty, may reach neighbour, and the sexton; but, if there was any received to him at the time. Witness left loose of the presentation of the body as being different from what poacher, and went up to Thomas Isherwood, and it really was an as to make it in the same it is a second to make it is a second it really was, so as to make it a secret disposal, with the four poachers all ran off. Isherwood said, in fidence that this will be so. Your energy and zeal the view of concealing the birth, then the case would their hearing, "Oh, dear, youv'e shot my am off. will rise with the occasion. I was delighted with come within the purview of the statute. In another The other keepers took Isherwood home, and he will reserve to the reserve took Isherwood home, and he will reserve took Isherwood home, and he will reserve to the reserve took Isherwood home, and he will reserve to the reserve took Isherwood home. the spirit manifested by the Hull "lads" at my leaving them on Sunday. Our little "Bethel" was crammed full; there were more than could sit down land a discount for it appeared doubtful, whether the hornby had the shooting over. crammed full; there were more than could sit down place was a dwelling-house at all or not. It was not necessary to constitute the offence, that the master prisoner as one of the party, and corroborated the party are prisoner as one of the party. —a spirit that should actuate Christians, Chartists, himself should dwell there; if any portion of his evidence of the first witness. The poschers shot and Patriots—full of kindly feeling, but of virtuous family or servants did, that was sufficient. Nor was it necessary that they should be actually sleeping in the house at the time, if they did usually live and the prisoner Abbott being knocked down, he cried that we had but a few millions of such Charbers. If it should prove that that we had but a few millions of such Chartles the house at the time, if they did usually live and the prisoner Abbott being knocked down, no on that we had but a few millions of such Chartles the house at the time, if they did usually live and the prisoner Abbott being knocked down, no on which sleep there. If it should prove that the place out, "Lads, will you see me killed !" on which that says a should not be charge of hurghest could not be charged as a second not consider the charge of hurghest could not be charged as a second not consider the charge of hurghest could not be charged as a second not consider the charge of hurghest could not be charged as a second not consider the charge of hurghest could not be charged as a second not consider the charge of hurghest could not be charged as a second not consider the charge of hurghest could not consider the ch Where prudence tempers boldness, and where the charge of burglary could not be sustained. He Where prudence tempers boldness, and where boldness sustains prudence, men seldom fail. Thank God the tide of intelligence and judgment had been accidentally omitted in the depositions. rolls on, and, as it progresses, covers the extended His lordship also adverted to a case of alleged surface with a steady flux of the clear water of manslaughter, in which the deceased and another truth, unmingled with the mud of folly. The cleansing progresses. The filth is being rapidly killed, a cart having run over him. If this was caused the drops are draining off to the last thrown out, and the drops are draining off to the last thrown out, and the drops are draining off to the last thrown out, and the drops are draining off to the last thrown out.

prevailing system, could not be found in the annals be the success of your cool, peaceful, and wise deter- the time of the jury and that of the public, by longer detaining the grand jury from their duties. The grand jury then retired to their room, and the common jurors were called. Several claimed exemption; one because he was not qualified by rental or

property; another, because above age; and a third pecause a member of the town council of a municipal borough. In all these cases the parties were ex-The first case tried was a man named Edward Darlington, aged 60 years, for stealing a quantity

the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to two John M'Koun O'Neil, 40, and John Braithwaite 16, were indicted for having stolen, at Hornby, fifty years after every payment of interest.

MMUNICATIONS to the Coal Miner's Executive must be addressed, until further notice, to David phet. The jury found both prisoners guilty, and the Learned Judge sentenced O'Neil to fifteen years transportation, and Braithwaite to three months

of hay at Skerton, near Lancaster. The jury found

mprisonment. James Kay, 26, and William Almond, 18, Were indicted for stealing from James Ardray, on the highway near Blackburn, a quantity of bread and cheese, and a book. The Jury found Kay, guilty of an assault only, and acquitted Almond The Learned Judge said, as Kay had been confined some time (nearly six months), he would take his own recognizance in £50 to keep the peace for three years.

George Turnbull, 38, pleaded guilty to an indictment for bigamy, and put in a statement, apparently in palliation, that his first wife had been unfaithful The Learned Judge said it was no palliation for an injury done to the second wife, that the first had ill-treated the prisoner; and sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment to hard labour.

John Ingham, 29, was indicted for a burglary in the house of Mr. William Collinson, farmer, at without his sanction, and even without consulting Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn, on the night of the 7th October. It appeared that three men entered the house and the bedroom of the prosecutor, all of them armed, the prisoner with a pistol in each hand and the other two with swords, and demanded his money. They stole £3 15s. and some other articles. It appeared that they had forced the front door open with a crow-bar. The prisoner threatened to blow out the brains of Catharine Collinson (the prosecutor's daughter), if she did not get out of bed. The prisoner afterwards used the same threat to the prosecutor, and said they were come for money, and money they would have. The prosecutor identified their letters to be here by Wednesday or Thurs- the prisoner as the man who had the pistols; he day morning. Some of them do not appear the had a candle in his hand; and witness had known him as residing in the neighbourhood, for a period of twenty years. The prisoner called witnesses to prove an alibi; but they failed to do so, till just at the close of the trial a woman, who had lived with the prisoner as his wife, swore positively to his haying been with her during the whole of the night in question. The Jury, to the great surprise of almost every one present, acquitted the prisoner. The Court then rose.

#### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH.

The Court was occupied till after twelve o'clock with a case, the details of which are unfit for publication. The next was a mint case of no interest. Another mint case followed. James Ainsworth, 30, and William Thompson, 21,

were indicted for a burglarious entering of the house of Thomas Lund, grocer, at Prettyfoot Bridge, in Willshire, near Blackburn, on the night of the 30th of August last; and also with assaulting Lund, with intent to murder him. The prosecutor, hearing a noise in his house, got up and struck a light, and found both prisoners in the room; Ainsworth wearing a light, and Thompson a dark or black mask, and armed with pistols, which they snapped repeatedly at him, but which fortunately on every courage and gallantry, seized both men; and one struck him with such force on the mouth as to loosen two teeth; and they dragged him towards the window of another room, got loose, and escaped through it The alarm was given; several neighbours joined in the pursuit; the burglars were tracked to a neighbouring nursery-ground or plantation; and when a sufficient force had assembled to surround the plant. ation, the prisoners were apprehended in it. The prosecutor, in the struggle, not only wrested the pistols from both men, but had torn the black mask off Thompson's face; and when the prisoners were taken, Ains worth was seen to remove some black cotton, which corresponded with that on the mask from the face of Thompson. One of the men had left a cap behind him in the house, and Thompson was without cap when apprehended.

The prisoners, in defence, said they were out poaching in the nursery.

The Jury found them both Guilty, and the Learned Judge said that this was still a capital offence. prosecutor, he should have left them for execution. resolution and nerve enough to resist them. Sentence of death would be recorded against them, and the remainder of their days would be passed in working as slaves in a foreign land. He should recommend commutation of their punishment into transportation for life.

Joseph Abbott, alias Joseph Yorke, 33, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Isherwood at Blackburn, on the 20th of December, 1839, by shooting him with a gun.

Dr. Brown stated the case for the prosecution. On the night in question, the deceased and two other keepers, and an assistant, were watching game. They heard the firing of guns, and found four persons, who attacked them, and dared them to follow. Three of the poachers had dark jackets and the fourth-the prisoner-wore light clothes The prisoner's hand did not fire the gun; but, by the law, he was equally liable. The prisoner's gun went off, as the keeper believed, acceidentally; and, shortly afterwards, another gun was fired, which caused the deceased's death. 'One material witness was one of the poachers, who was at first charged with the murder, whose evidence was to be taken with great caution. The Learned Gentleman called Robert Sutton,

who at the time was game keeper to Mr. Hargreaves of Broad Oak, near Blackburn, and was out on the night in question, with Thomas and Henry Isher-wood, keepers to Wm. Henry Hornby, Esq., of Blackburn, and a third named Henry Eddleston. They were on the land of Henry Peters, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh; and about one o'clock on the morning of the 21st December, 1839, they heard four reports of a gun, or guns, and set off in the direction of the reports. Two of the keepers, Thomas Isherwood and the witness, had guns; and they met four men in a gap, and one of them knocked witness down, before he perceived them. Three of the poschers presented the guns at the other keepers and swore they would shoot them, if they did not stand back. Three had dark clothes, and the fourth had a light Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I have perused the jacket on. After presenting their guns, they made lowed them into a stubble field, on going up which

Henry Isherwood, brother of the deceased, also corroborated the testimony already adduced. It appeared from the statements of Mercer, that after the party returned to Blackburn, they went Manchester, Preston, and other places, to keep out of the way of the police. Mercer, however, gave himself assizes, and acquitted. Crossley was traced to America, and is since dead. The prisoner Abbott was take into custody at Blackburn only a few weeks ago. Mr. WHIGHAM addressed the Jury for the defendance contending that there was no evidence to show that the

prisoner shared in any common purpose with Crossis and folly; this will produce union; and union will dental; but, under the circumstances, the coroner's to do this injury to the deceased. That it was the set give power to overthrow corruption, and to seat jury had done quite right in returning a verdict of of the latter alone, and one for which the prisoner corrections are the correction of the latter alone, and one for which the prisoner corrections are the correction of the latter alone, and one for which the prisoner corrections are the correcti firmly the fair form of freedom upon the throne of to the minds of the jury, he would thank them to His Lordship has His LORDSHIP having summed up. The Jury. after a few minutes' consultation, return

# THE TRIAL.

COVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF FEARGUS people

Mr. Baron Rolfe, the Judge of the Assize, having ladies, the daughters of the gentry resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, who probably graced the Court with their presence, for two reasons, first, in hear the evidence, and secondly, to have an opportunity of seeing what shocking people these Chartists are. The Learned Jungs took his seat on the bench

precisely at nine o'clock; soon after which Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Mr. Scholefield, Rev. W. Hill, and W. Roberts, Esq., solicitor, of Bath, came into Court, and took their seats immediately behind those reserved for the members of the bar. The Court having been opened with the usual formalities, the Clerk of Arraigns called over the names of the Jurors summoned to serve. Four of the Special Jurors, upon whom notice had been regu-

Jury :-James Rothwell Barnes, Somer-field, Great-Leyer,

John Bentley, of Farnworth, Esq.
James Anderson, of Burgh Hall, Duxbury, Esq.
Melbourne-place, Rusholme Edward Brook, of Melbourne-place, Rusholme, merchant. Issish Ashlin, of Great Mersey-street, Kirkdale,

Forsyth William Smith, of Wellfield-place, Toxteth Park, merchant. Charles Armstrong, of St. George's-road, Everton, James Blythe, of Plymouth-grove, Chorlton upon-

Medlock, merchant. Thomas Haigh, Elm Hall, Aintree, merchant. TALESMEN.

Richard Harrison, of Barmby, tallow chandler. Charles Storrs Kennedy, of Ulverstone, gentle-

William Scott, of Ulverstone, gentleman. The Judge, addressing the Attorney-General, said that an objection to serve on the jury had been should be an impartial person for the discharge of am requested"the duty. He (the Judge) did not think the reason

he wished to state it.

senting to a verdict of acquittal being taken. William Brook.

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY appeared for Thomas Railton, William Johnson, and John Derham. Mr. ATHERTON appeared for James Fenton and

therefore he trusted his Lordship would request

The Court, after having been made acquainted;

which he proposed to lay before them as matter of that such persons, altogether and entirely, partici-

evidence. Somewhere about the 26th of July last, pated in the full guilt which they thus encouraged.

I meeting was held at Ashton-under-Lyne, the Now, by this time, the state of Manchester had at hitself of the supposition of the suppositio Estuation of Which, as they were probably aware, tracted the attention of the authorities there, and

with reference to Manchester, was about six miles the authorities in London. On the 14th of August to the east of the town. At the meeting, one of there was a proclamation issued by the Magistrates the defendants, William Woodruff, was the chair-on their own authority, and, on the 15th, another man and are the Onean

that evidence would be given to confirm the state most most abstain from any proceedings that could give encouragement, directly or indirectly, to persons going to confirm the state about the country endeavouring to turn out those get a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

LANCASTER.—NISI PRIUS COURT.

WEDNESDAT, MARCH 1.

The different to confirm the state and particulars. Abstain from any proceedings that could give encouragement, directly or indirectly, to persons going and abstain from any proceedings that could give encouragement, directly or indirectly, to persons going and abstain from any proceedings that could give encouragement, directly or indirectly, to persons going and abstain from any proceedings that could give encouragement, directly or indirectly, to persons going and they broke door a solution were anxious to continue to work for their mass about the country endeavouring to turn out those get a fair day's work."

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

LANCASTER.—NISI PRIUS COURT.

WEDNESDAT, MARCH 1.

That evidence would be given to confirm the state any particulars. I knew he was the chairman, by indicating speakers to the meeting. He was elevated got a fair day's work."

He then called upon Pilling to address the meeting. The first speaker he introduced was allowed was an every strong, and was a solutions of the introduced was who was goon, or something of that sort. He was elevated get a fair day's work."

The language he used was very strong, and was a stream of the defendants. I had who is not once of Bailey's imen. The meeter on the lift, Mahon is not once of Bailey's imen. The meeter on the defendants. I knew he was the chairman, by indicating the toducing speakers to the meeting. He was elevated got in the toducing speakers to the meeting. He was elevated in the toducing speakers to the meeting. He was elevated by including speakers to the meeting. He was elevated by including speakers to the meeting. He was elevated in the defendants. I had the solution on the country of the d such offence was intended; but undoubtedly some whether those upon whose lips hung the out. On Saturday, the 6th of August, there was a expressions which were used in a placard, put Who went through Newton, headed by John Durham and John Crossley. At the meeting held on Sunday, the 7th of August, Moorhouse addressed the people, and then, perhaps, for the first time, the object of the meeting was distinctly avowed. He told the meeting that it was neither a ways question nor a radio of the land. At the land At the land. Thomas Edgeley, of Park View, Rusholme, mer-

Mr. Dundas—There is no such person in the ina sufficient one, but as the objection had been made, dictment.

Mr. O'Connor then said, he understood two reporters were present, who would have to depose to
material facts connected with the present case; and
material facts connected with the present case; and shopkeepers. The most of the resolution was, that the reduction of wages
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to the resolution was the reduct military array and order, marched into the town of meeting of delegates; and as against one of the carried unanimously. I remember seeing Richard Manchester, and finding the military very near the defendants—he meant Mr. Feargus O'Connor—they Pilling, and Brophy, and William Stephenson, three entrance, they halted, and there was a sort of parley would have the strongest evidence of his participa- of the defendants, there; Storah was there, too, but I with the fact that these reporters would only have between them and the Magistrates. To the remontion what to do. He cauto the fact of delegates having been appointed twelve tioned the people to be honest, not to take anywas " peace, law and order," and they promised affixed as the proprietor, and for the contents of They said they wanted a fair day's wage for a fair The ATIORNEY-GENERAL then rose, and faithfully to keep the peace, and to commit no diswhich he was responsible. He proposed to read day's work, but they were of opinion that it could be a strong to the obtained unless the Charter became the law addressing the Jury, said he could assure them most order of any kind. On these assurances, the Magisunfeignedly that he never rose to discharge a more painful duty than the one which fell to his lot to-day, selves, not exactly at the head of the people, cation of the document. He thought it perfectly A third was then moved by Brophy. I knew Cross-examination resume grone in which he considered that the responsibility as leaders, but for the purpose of pointing out right, however, to say that before the date of the him by name and sight at the same time. The nathis on the present occasion. While for a mement that they be present occasion. While for a mement that they be present occasion. While for a mement the town together, the military having withdrawn Northern Star, dissuading the people from taking arms. (Laughter.) It was for the purpose of pointing out right, nowever, to say that before the date of the him by name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him oy name and sight at the same time. The have the him of the him of the him of the charter was not at the same time. The have the him of t he adverted to circumstances which, more or less, the town together, the military having withdrawn to prevent any hostile conflict. They had scarcely the course which they seemed to be bent upon; and the tecting the lives and property of the working the operation of the working the seemed to be bent upon; and the tecting the lives and property of the working classes at Ashton and Stalybridge, other in the evening; that in the morning was the tecting the lives and property of the working classes at Ashton and Stalybridge, other in the evening; that in the morning was the working classes against those who refused to pay the property tax. No particular persons were mentioned to prevailed and consequently much dissatisfaction prevailed and consequently much dissatisfaction prevailed and some persons were there. Leach and Candelet to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the to be a prevailed and some persons were the total persons were the persons were the total persons were the persons were the total persons were the total persons were the persons were the total persons were the total persons were the total persons were the total persons were the persons were the testing the testing the working classes at Ashton and Stalybridge, the total persons were two departures, one in the evening; that in the ourse, the total persons were two departures, one in the testing the testing the testing the testing the persons were two departures, one in the testing the testing the testing the testing the testing the persons are two departures. The testing the testing the testing the testing the p that for one moment, in order to caution them going from street to street, and from house the great amount of distress prevailed, and some persons which they might have to house, and took possession of the town. For three the Northern Stur was apparently directed was also passed unanimously. The meeting then great amount of distress prevailed, and some persons were there. Leach and Candelet was also passed unanimously. The meeting then great amount of distress prevailed, and some persons were there. Leach and Candelet was also passed unanimously. The meeting then great amount of distress prevailed, and some persons were there. There was another man named Swinshing to eat. Wages against the strike, the beneat of that adbroker in the strike, the beneat of that adbroker in the strike, the beneat of that adbroker in the strike in the strike, the beneat of the strike, the beneat of the strike, the beneat of the strike, the strike in th and the mischief that might ensue from where the labour of man was used, and they obliged from the paper he held in his hand, that, for some place at Hyde, but I did not attend. I was present meetings, and have said that they would support the come to the determination how to get bread, and he manger and the mischel that might ensue from where the labour. In some instances reason or other,—whether because the impulse at another meeting, at Duckinfield, on the 2nd or operatives in getting a better remuneration. None for one would go to the masters, as he knew they will deed they had been committed by the defendants. they demanded bread, in others they accepted limited their attention exclusively on this money, and for three days Manchester was in to be so irresistible that it was no longer of any use of them attention exclusively on this money, and for three days Manchester was in to be so irresistible that it was no longer of any use of them attention exclusively on this money, and for three days Manchester was in to be so irresistible that it was no longer of any use of them attention exclusively on this money, and for three days Manchester was in to be so irresistible that it was no longer of any use of hands in favour of going to work. but he occasion to the facts that would be brought before a state of the most lawiess riot and confusion. opposing the stream—or whether Mr. O'Connor was lution. cetasion to the facts that would be brought before a state of the most lawiess not and contusion. The following week, proceedings manifested themthem, and he would state in the outset, without the slightest difficulty, that if they were not satisfied of the guilty participation of every defendant, let guilty participation of every defendant, let guilty participation of the guilty participation of the guilty participation of every defendant, let guilty participation of the property defendant with having conspired with divers the defendants with having conspired with divers the country to where they are held. The following was histed down. Leach next addressed them annual feast, and strangers flock from all parts of the country to where they are held. The first great that there was no evidence annual feast, and strangers flock from all parts of the country to where they are held. The first great that there was no evidence annual feast, and strangers flock from all parts of the country to where they are held. The following w and those who had by their own in the manner ne had described. It appeared with divers notice of a reduction in their wages, amounting to them to be quiet and true to one another, and to dence given on the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the Trades' merely as they were before him;—and he found in other persons, to the jurors unknown, and the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the Trades' merely as they were before him;—and he found in other persons, to the jurors unknown, and the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the Trades' merely as they were before him;—and he found in other persons, to the jurors unknown, and the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the Trades' merely as they were before him;—and he found in other persons, to the jurors unknown, and the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the Trades' merely as they were before him;—and he found in other persons, to the jurors unknown, and the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the Trades' merely as they were before him;—and he found in other persons in the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the Trades' merely as they were before him;—and he found in other persons in the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the part of the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the prosecution should ter, or persons from the prosecution should ter, of delegates, or persons from the per leave any fair or reasonable doubt in the minds of Union; and the begged to call the attention of the jury the Northern Star of the 20th August a statement of a meeting which had not agree to the reduction. The men complained taken place at Stockport the day before. He said Verdict be acquitted. The offence imputed to the 12th of August. It was this —" That we, the dele- and he used this against Mr. O'Connor to prove the defendants was that of endeavouring, by large asgates representing the trades of Manchester and its fact that was there stated—that there was a meetGentleman, but thou
semblages of persons, to accomplish by force, viovicinity, with delegates from various parts of Yorking of delegates. He should confirm it by notes Storah was weak. semblages of persons, to accomplish by force, violence, menaces, and intimidation, such a degree of
lam and terror throughout the country as to prothat it is our solemn and conscientious conviction that
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that were found in the sho constitution of the construction or the hearts to discuss any time of the constitution of the constitution or the hearts to ment the constitution or the hearts to heart in the constitution or the hearts. He was there—not to discuss any heart in the purpose of vindicating the law, and heart in the purpose of vindicating the law, and heart in the purpose of vindicating the law, and heart in the purpose of vindicating the law, and heart in the purpose of vindicating the law, and heart in the purpose of vindicating the law, and heart in the purpose of vindicating the law, and heart in the course of proceeding which he (the) in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place. He would now read of land near Cheetham's mill, but no meeting was the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place in the purpose of vindicating the law, and what took place. He would now read of land near Cheetham's mill, but no meeting was single breached. He wish the recommended the meeting to do any thing of the sort. He said they were out the the dedendants, the tits in the the state of the country. He said the would confirm it by the testimony of the leaded. At this meeting, I heard Pilling giving to the country. He said that the did not the the based of the meeting to the producing classes, parses solely from class legistic to the producing classes, arises solely from class legistic to the producing classes, arises solely from class legistic to the producing classes, arises solely from class legistic to the producing classes, arises solely from class legistic to the state of the country. He said that the would confir Jury that the course of proceeding which he (the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the sent, and what took place. He would now read of land near Cheetham's mill, but no meeting was have sworn. Some of the masters would not open Jury that the course of proceeding which he (the date) had adverted to was illegal—that design of going into the country, from place to place, the statement which appeared in the Northern Star it was not by such proceedings that any change, of which he evidence that the respective defendants for its object, and the evidence that the respective defendants for its object, and the statement which appeared in the Northern Star in the law was called accessories—before or after the fact, made very little difference, against Mr. O'Connor as could possibly be given, and what took place. He would now read the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the design of proceeding which he (the date he had mentioned. The Attorney-for the Meeting of the date he had mentioned. The Attorney-for the Meeting of the country; and if they were satisfied by the constitution, all those who, in any way, offered the persons so acting, and the statement which appeared in the Northern Star held. They then went to the Haigh, but no meeting was have sworn. Some of the month was out, and in the meant to the Haigh, but no meeting was have sworn. Some of the would not open the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the design of going into the country, from place to place, the Jury that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury, that if a number of persons had formed the Jury then was obtained in the Star held. They then was to the Haigh, but was was done in the time the was delegate on the Island had not on the other date on the Haigh, but was was done in the time the was delegate on the Haigh, but to do as the made the down the held. They then was Edverted were the means to be resorted to by the before or after the fact, made very little difference. defendants, then it would be the duty of the Jury, for in a case of misdemeanour, which this was, all however painful, to find them guilty. As little had accessories were principals—all who used encouhe to do with the political origin of the meetings to ragement to parties committing this description of

that evidence would be given to confirm the statements he should make. Woodruff opened the couragement directly or indirectly or indirectly

offence was created, and the men immediately aban-language of "peace, law, and order," were doned their work, and that he believed was the not actuated by very different motives. first commencement of what was called the turnprocession of not less than 1,500 or 1,600 persons, forth to the public, really conveyed the intention of Johnson afterwards gave them a religious exhortation who went through Newton, headed by John those who used them; or whether they were used tion, and when he had done, others gave exhortation. ing that it was neither a wage question nor a reli- different parts of the country; and in accordance had become the law of the land. At the time this gious question—it was a national question—and that with the recommendation, he believed that not fewer was said, much confusion took place, as the people their object was to make what was commonly called than from sixty to seventy delegates arrived in seemed dissatisfied. Johnson and Challenger were that meeting Candelet, one of the defendants, about forty attended. At the meeting, an address a street called Stamford-street, in Ashton. I was spoke, and a man named Wild, who was now suffer- was considered and approved of, to be printed and there about nine in the morning of the 30th of Aug. ing under sentence, at Chester, also addressed the published to the people of England. It was an Ingoing up the street, on the way to the Town-hall, people. At two o'clock in the afternoon, there was address from five persons styling themselves,—"The being at that time a special constable, I saw a a larger meeting, and on that occasion, the defend-ants John Leech, Thomas Storah, James Stephen- for carrying the Charter;" and he begged to call and boys. There were four or five men abreast in son, and Thomas Mahon, spoke, and it was then the attention of the Jury to the contents of that front, and then a lot of women, and lastly, a number stated that on the following day, there would be a document. The proof sheet, corrected in the hand- of boys. Woodruffe was one of the four men in front. great turn-out, and that no one should return to writing of one of the defendants (Peter Murray The whole number would amount to sixty or seventy. made by Mr. Bentley, of Farnworth, on the ground work until every principle of the People's Charter M'Douall) would be produced in evidence. The I had heard something said as they passed. They that being a magistrate, and having taken an active should become the law of the land. On that occa- Learned Gentleman then proceeded to read ex- cried "fall in, fall in." They went to Stalybridge. part in the proceedings against the parties with sion, Moorhouse used language, of which he believed tracts from this address; the first of which I followed them as far as the Globe Inn, perhaps 200 whom the transactions about to be investigated, this was a correct statement. He said, "You have called upon the people never to resume work yards from Stamford-street. Ashton, Dukinfield, were said to have originated, he did not think he been told of the evils under which we labour, and I until full justice had been done to the working Hyde, Stalybridge, and Mottram, are in the neigh-

classes, their wives and families, by the enactment of mr. Dundas—There is no such person in the insufficient one, but as the objection had been made,
be wished to state it.

The Attorney-General said that if his Learned
The Attorney-General the flee operation was not aware that he burn, there had been a conflict with the military
The Attorney-General the flee operation was said that if his Learned
The Attorney-General the flee operation was said that if his Learned
The Attorney-General the flee operation was said that if his Learned
The Attorney-General the flee operation was said that if his Learned
The Attorney-General the flee operation was said that the operation of the flee operation was said that the oper the People's Charter. He (the Attorney General) Friends on the other side had no objection, he had alluding to language used by the chairman of a meet. The language used in this address with reference to I went to the meeting before I had been sworn in a was forced upon the meeting by the Glossop people, at Hyde. John Leach, George Candelet, William was forced upon the meeting by the Glossop people, at Hyde. John Leach, George Candelet, William me to the withdrawal of Mr. Bentley's name. ing, and he believed he should be perfectly correct the event was this:—" Fellow-Chartists, the blood special constable. I was not sent by any person, but who came armed with sticks and bludgeons. On Moorhouse, and a man named stepnenson, whom accord, the Sunday afternoon another meeting took place, don't know, were there. No Chairman was appearing for two of in stating to the Jury, that that which a chairman, of your brothers redden the streets of Preston and the Sunday afternoon another meeting took place, don't know, were there. No Chairman was appearing in Ashton. They were at the sunday afternoon another meeting took place, don't know, were there. No Chairman was appearing in Ashton. They were at the sunday afternoon another meeting took place, don't know, were there. No Chairman was appearing in Ashton. They were at the the defendants, he had no objection to be tried by ininterrupted, and without opposition, was permitted Blackburn, and the murderers thirst for more. But magistrate.

The bullward which and objection to be tried by ininterrupted, and without opposition, was permitted Blackburn, and the murderers thirst for more. But magistrates living in Ashton. They were at the at which Woolfenden, delivered a lecture, but I pointed. I have no notes of this meeting. The went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfenden, delivered a lecture, but I pointed. I have no notes of this meeting. The went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfenden, delivered a lecture, but I pointed. I have no notes of this meeting. The went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfenden, delivered a lecture, but I pointed. I have no notes of this meeting. The went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfenden, delivered a lecture, but I pointed. I have no notes of this meeting. The went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfendendender which woolfendendender went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfendendender which woolfendendender went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfendendender went away just as he was taking a text. Woolfendendender went away just as he was taking a text. A despltory conversation followed, which ended in Mr. Bentley's name being retained on the list.

Sir Fredk. Pollock, Attorney-General; the Hon.

Jis S. Wortley, M.P. and Q. C.; Sir Gregory

Levish. Mr. Hundy, Dr. and Mr. E. Pollock, Attorney-General and George Johnson is a hatter. The exhortations were assembled at that meeting, and he order, have prevailed on our side. Let them be lived several of the defendants were actually reversed until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and believed several of the defendants were actually reversed until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and believed several of the defendants were actually reversed until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and believed several of the defendants were actually reversed until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and believed several of the defendants were actually reversed until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and believed several of the defendants were actually reversed until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and believed several of the defendants were actually reversed until our brothers in Scotland, Wales, and law received the summous to be sworn in. I had received the summous to be sworn in. I commending the people to keep out, as they were connection with the wage question. In the evening out, till the Charter, but not in commending the people to keep out, as they were several they and the connection with the wage question. In the evening out, till the Charter, but not in commending the people to keep out, as they were several they and the connection with the wage question. In the evening out, till the Charter, but not in commending the people to keep out, as they were several they are religious ones. The out of the charter of the charter of the connection with the wage question. In the evening out, and the charter of the cha LEWIN, Knight; Mr. Hildyard; and Mr. F. Pol- tell-you that to-morrow a meeting will take place at in eight days, then of what use will bayonets be given were religious ones. There were several thou-LOCK, appeared to conduct the prosecution on the Stalybridge, at five o'clock in the morning, when against public opinion?" Then again, in allusion sands present. After the Chairman had read the we shall proceed from factory to factory, and the to the stoppage of the mills, the address said "every anonymous note, there were divisions and murmurs, on the Charter. On the morning of the 15th was chairman, and John Leach and George Can-Mr. Baines, Q.C., appeared for James Scholefield hands that will not willingly come out we will turn hand is at rest, save the peaceful sickle of the reaper and agitations, in consequence of the meeting being them out, and when we are out, we will remain out, in the fruitful fields." That was perfectly true, put into a sort of moveable position.—(A laugh.) with reference to the last mentioned defendant, till the Charter, which is the only guarantee for Within fifty miles of Manchester, all was still, but whilst the consternation was going on, I came your wages, becomes the law of the land. I in what way that stillness had been produced, away.

Resevanting by George Johnson—I wish to ask relieve his Learned Friend from all trouble by con- hope to meet you all to-morrow morning, whether by the spontaneous wish of all the persons Re-examined by George Johnson-I wish to ask when we will join hand in this great who were compelled to observe that stillness, the jury the witness whether the meeting on the Sunday did in to the majority of the meeting. They recom- lords, and he doubted not that they would have Mr. Dundas, Q. C., appeared for Thos. Aikin and national turn-out." On the following morning, a would that day judge by the evidence; and they not begin by prayer! meeting was held at a place called Haigh, near would further judge whether those who prepared Stalybridge, at which from 2,000 to 3,000 persons this document could by possibility be ignorant, that were present. There were two placerds exhibited, although, undoubtedly, a large portion of the rest Defendant—Did you not swear on your examination. In the same day. Mahon was member the day on which Messrs. Horsfield's mill on one of which were these words:—" The men of from labour was acceded to cheerfully by many, a tion that there was no prayer? Stalybridge will follow wherever danger points the very considerable portion of the people—he believed Witness—I do not remember, for I was not there Mr. M'Oubray appeared for one or more of the way;" and upon the other:—" They that perish by he should not be wrong if he said the greater part, at the beginning. defendants, but we did not distinctly understand the sword are better than they that perish by hunger." yielded a reluctant assent, and were acted upon by Judge—He said there were religious exhorwhich.
Mr. F. Pollock opened the pleadings. The indicated the meeting was over, the people proceeded the force and threats of those who went from place tations.

After the meeting was over, the people proceeded the force and threats of those who went from place tations.

In a standard were acted upon by the said there were resigned to the force and threats of those who went from place tations.

Defendant—I have no further questions to ask turned out all the hands, and stopped the mill. labour. The address concluded by asking the people to leave the decision of their rights to the Henry Brierley, examined by Sir G. Lewin—I research the further acted upon by the said there were resigned to the s persons to the jurors unknown, unlawfully assembled together, and by violence, threats, and intimibility and by violence, threats, and intimibility assembled together, and by violence, threats, and intimibility assembled together, and by violence, threats, and intimibility assembled together, and by violence, threats, and intimibility assembled to the jurors unknown, unlawfully assembled to the find the same "God of justice and of battle." This placard was live at Stalybridge, and work at a factory. On the Nomention was made then of the Charter. A combination was made then of the Charter beenpations, all tending to bring about a change in did that which at the Messrs. Harrison's they were took place afterwards, and the question that the Stalybridge. I am not aware how it was called. that committee was to confer with the masters on out Leaon spoke, but I have not his speech down. The the law and the constitution as established in these enabled to do merely by their presence and appear- Jury would have to decide was, whether all those I went to the meeting near eight o'clock in the evenrealms. To this indictment the defendants had seve- ance. It was arranged that they should meet the who were connected with the framing and putting ing. I think there were some hundreds of persons fifty-two masters who determined to stop their mills, to keep out, but exhorting them to be peaceable and rally pleaded not guilty, on which issue was joined. following morning, and something was said about it forth, whether in the entire scope and object of there. The Chairman was James Fenton, of Ashwhich issue it was for the jurors to try, and say going to Manchester. At a very early hour on the the production, they did not find a direct encourage- tou, one of the defendants. I was there at the time whether the defendents were guilty or not guilty. I morning of Tuesday the 9th of August, the people ment given to those persons, who were going about he was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, the was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, the was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, the was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, the was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, the was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, the was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to another, the was unanimously that occasion, to go from one factory to factory, and almost from chosen. After being elected, there was a resolution to notice the course of proceedings of the different what passed. Leave the Washing Manya Institute. examination ordered out of court, which was imme- Ashton; and from the place where they all house to house, to suspend labour of every kind, and moved, I rather thinkit was proposed by Challenger, turn-outs. diately complied with.

| Ashton; and from the place where they all house to house, to suspend labour of every kind, and moved, I rather thinkit was proposed by Challenger, turn-outs. The effect Too Atte

defindants individually, or as a body, he should pro-beed, as shortly as he could, to narrate the facts were so, he believed his Lordship would tell them and having tea parties of Chartists at his own house.

The following witnesses were then called:

Joseph Haigh.—I live at Ashton-under-Lyne. man, and another of the defendants, Rd. Pilling, proclamation was issued in the name of the Queen was living there in July last. I am a milkman. I was also present, and the Jury would find that the by the Executive Government; and after that prowas also present, and the Jury would find that the large used on that occasion could leave no doubt. There as to what were the objects and intention of the parties who were then assembled. He problem to read a very few sentences of what fell from the Chairman and from Pilling, when he addressed in the name of the Queen the proclamation was issued in the name of the Queen the name of the Queen the name of the Queen the proclamation was issued in the name of the Queen that the problem in the name of the Queen the proclamation was issued in the morning, by the Executive Government; and after that problem and the Jury would find that the proclamation was issued in the name of the Queen that occasion could find that the proclamation was issued in the morning, by the Executive Government; and after that problem and the Jury would find that the proclamation was issued in the morning, by the Executive Government; and after that problem and side that he understood that Mr. William Bailey wished to see some of the members of the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of July. It was held that the understood that Mr. William Bailey wished to see some of the members of the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of July. It was held to see some of the members of the people dispersed. I saw a procession ender the to came in, and said that he understood that Mr. William Bailey wished to see some of the members of the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of August. I saw a procession ender the committee. Stephenson and Mahon were there. A man process of the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of August. I saw a procession ender the committee. Stephenson and Mahon were there. A man process of the people dispersed. I remember one on the 26th of August. I saw a procession ender the committee. See some of the members of the people dispersed. I remembe

A charge to keep I have. A God to glorify,
A never-dying soul to save,
And fit it for the sky."

bourhood, and Glossop a little more to the East.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dundas—The reason I of the 13th there were several thousands there. No- said by Candelet?

Gentleman, but thought the evidence with regard to month, and therefore they said it was of no use to bastile for bread, and blood would have been shed newspaper of which he was the sole proprietor. again in the evening, at the Haigh, between seven twenty-five or thirty mills in Ashton. [He also read another extract from the same paper.] and eight. I saw the same four defendants and Un a subsequent day, the 3rd of September, Mr. Brophy there. They delivered lectures, exhorting the people to try to obtain the Charter by lawful instance in which they did not do so.

Cart. A man named Booth next spoke, and by the Judge—The people came out of the mills, he went on in a similar strain. I did not take it down. There were a number of "navigators" instance in which they did not do so.

bot to enter into the secret history of the motives of they encouraged in others. And it would be successful anterior to the time when first the law for the Jury to say whether this resolution, account of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession journed for a few minutes. In principle of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the meeting of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the meeting of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the meeting of the delegates. It was in morning, at five o'clock, and they went in procession of the first of August of the first of August of the Mayor of Stockport said, by Mr. Willyard—I was at a meeting held at Hyde on the first of August. George Candelet sated as the Mayor of Stockport said, by Mr. Willyard—I was at a meeting held at Hyde on the first of August. George Candelet sated as the Mayor of Stockport said, by Mr. Willyard—I was at a meeting held at Hyde on the first of August. George Candelet sated as the Mayor of Stockport said, by Mr. Willyard—I was at a meeting held at Hyde on the first of August. George Candelet sated as the Mayor of Stockport said, and they were the first of August. George Candelet sated as the Mayor of Stockport said, and they were the first of August. George Candelet sated as the Mayor of Stockport said, and they were the first of August. George Candelet sated as the Mayor of Stockport said, and they were the first of August and they were the first of and to the commission of these offences, beyond defendants, could leave any doubt on their minds as [Here he read Mr. O'Connor's answer to the letter of the same evening they met again at the Haigh. The assemblage was addressed by sethe commission of these offences, beyond the commission of these offences, beyond the commission of the commission of these offences, beyond the commission of the commission field had taken in promoting the object of the strike, by lending his chapel for the use of the meetings, and keep sober. On Sunday and having tea parties of Chartists at his own house.

[Our Reporter was obliged to send off his first packet before he had transcribed the whole of his notes of the Attorney-General's speech.

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[Our Reporter was obliged to send off his first packet before he had transcribed the whole of his notes of the Charter. No resolutions were principles of the Charter. No resolutions were chartened to attend they are the to address the meeting. There was a cry of "Yes, yes." The Chairman to their masters, would they, one and all, turn out? The Chairman to turn tectotallers, and I was obliged to leave the meeting as how of hands to that effect, and Canther was a cry of "Yes, yes." The Chairman to attend the magistrates. I remember being at the proposed a show of hands to that effect, and Canther was a cry of "Yes, yes." The Chairman to attend they are the here was a cry of "Yes, yes." The Chairman to attend they are the here was a cry of "

ent turn-outs was not in itself per se criminal.

Re-examined by Mr. Atherton—The wages of

lords to keep within the precincts of their own palaces, for dark nights were coming on; and some bold hand, more daring than the rest. would reckon worded thus: "Liberty to the trades of Manchester day I had soon a local through precincts of their own palaces, as dark nights were coming on, bold hand, more daring than the rest. would reckon worded thus: "Liberty to the trades of Manchester day I had soon a local through precincts of would have a procession through Duckinfield and in the tow aship of Hommy Duckinfield and the tow aship of Hommy Duckinfield a Mr. Baron Rolpe, the Judge of the Assiza, having first this morning for the commencement of the trials of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and others, charged by her Majesty's Government, under the monster indictment, a copy of which we published a few weeks ago in the Stary, for a conspiracy, by violence, is bring about a change in the Constitution, the point axions to hear the proceedings. The body of the reckoning day worked thus: The proportion of the defendants, work the construction made by the master manufacturers in the wages of the various workmen whom they acknowled the reckoning day. I was at a saxions to hear the proceedings. The body of the proportion of the defendants, was there. Hought it right to call their attention. It was thought it right to call their attention. It was different to the worded thus: "Liberty to the trades of Manchester and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that thought it right to call their attention. It was at hand on the reckoning day was at hand." Before that thought it right to call their attention. It was at hand." Before that thought it right to call their attention. It was and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that they were over. At a with reckening day was at hand." Before that they were over the safe of hackening day was at hand." Before that they were over the worded that they were over. At a difference of the safe placard on the walls of Ashton and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that they were over. At a difference of the safe placard, or the walls of Ashton and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that they were over. At a difference of the walls of Ashton and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that they were over. At a difference of the safe placard, or the walls of Ashton and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that they were over. At a difference of the safe placard, or the walls of Ashton and the reckoning day was at hand." Before that they were over. At a difference of the safe placard, or the walls of Ashton and the reckoning day was at hand that was suspected. The meeting on the 26th of July was adjourned to the following on the 26th of July was adjourned to the following or sentitive to a close by dispersing the meeting, but not a close by dispersing the meeting that the meeting dot place, or clese it was so thinly at the ded, that it excited no public action or public meeting assembled, doe recommend that despate the advance of wages all labour of cases.

Hyde, gave notice of another meeting, and a that if the world that a resolution and the propose to this effect, that in order to facility that he had a resolution and a resolution and the propose to this effect, that in order to facility the world to the various constituencies we represent to adopts

Hyde, gave notice of another meeting, and a that if the world take the propose to this effect, that in order to facility to eight persons would be proposed that the head a resolution and the propose to this effect, that in order to facility that the war one of wages all labour of ease, the date of wages all labour of the carrier, and further we recommend that delegates be sunt, and at that the meeting, our resolutions are proposed that we as the Chairman, and order to facility the world of the lan that was suspected. The meeting on the 26th of to a close by dispersing the meeting, but not Woodruffe asked him privately if he would take the limit of the procession went down Caroline-street, over Ashton, Hyde, and a ther places, who are more able to a close by dispersing the meeting, but not Woodruffe asked him privately if he would take the limit of the procession went down Caroline-street, over Ashton, Hyde, and a ther places, who are more able to a close by dispersing the would take the limit of the procession went down Caroline-street, over Ashton, Hyde, and a ther places, who are more able to a close by dispersing the would take the limit of the procession went down Caroline-street, over Ashton, Hyde, and a there will explain to you habit of holding their camp meetings. The Jury would find that on Sunday the 7th of Angust, two meetings were held, one in the mering and the other in the afternoon, to which he must call their attention, because in the meantime, the manufacture attention, because in the meantime, the manufacture their wages, at least all, he believed, with the exception of one, withdrew the notice of reduction. One Friday, the 5th of Angust, one house have their wages, at least all, he believed, with the exception of one, withdrew the notice of reduction. One respect to "legal means," and "keeping the peace", they were fined £25 each.

The following gentlemen were then sworn on the of the masters and workmen of that factory october.

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The following gentlemen were then sworn on the of the masters and workmen of that factory october. There was some singing. One of the defendants, was there, and of the masters and workmen of that factory october. The factory october. There was some singing. One of the defendants, was there, and of the masters and workmen of that factory october. The factory october. There was some singing. One of the defendants, was there, and of the defendants of the defenda considered, at which something was said that gave means" by which such an object could be carried another, George Johnson. The latter gave out the such offence to the men. He could hardly suppose that into effect. It would be for the Jury to judge hymn. I remember one verse. It ran thus:—

| Challenger, one of the defendants, was there, and five o'clock. Fenton was chiefly the chairman. this great national turnout. Candelet also spoke, and Mahon, were there. A but I don't think I have notes of it. John Leach but I don't think I have notes of it. John Leach lecture was given by Fenton. He recommended spoke. I entered what he said the same evening. It lecture was given by Fenton. He recommended spoke. I entered what he said the same evening. It the people to keep in peace and order, in going to is my duty to make a daily report to the magis-Manchester. On the following morning, another trates. Leach began by pointing to me. He said, meeting took place, at the Haigh, at five o'clock. "There is one of the Government men, one who is Fenton, Durham, Stephenson, and Glossop were like the black coated gentry who attends that place, there. They said they would go to Glossop and (pointing to the church, in Wednesoff Green,) built see how the people there were coming on. I did for a good purpose, but now filled with thieves and not go with them, and I don't know whether they rogues—the cotton fraternity; but we would all be went or not. The next morning another meeting parsons and 'blue bottles' (police), if we were paid took place on the Haigh, at the same time. They the same as these, by the Government—£80 a-year, were falling out between the wage question and the a nice sum for a man working one day out of the Charter. Fenton thought one thing at a time was seven, and for looking after us poor, honest, inenough, and Durham also advocated the wage ques- dustrious labourers; but let me tell you that the tion. Stephenson and Mahon advocated the Char- church is an open hell, and filled by the cotton lords. ter. I did not see Crossley there. I understand who are a set of thieves and rogues, and good honest the "People's Charter" the law of the land. At Manchester. At one of the meetings, undoubtedly that meeting Candelet, one of the defendants, about forty attended. At the meeting, an address a street called Stamford-street, in Ashton. I was together. On the 12th of August all the workpeople were out. On the 13th, I saw a procession at you have not the common necessaries of life, take Stalybridge There was a public meeting held in them, and who can withstand against you? None. the evening. Fenton, Stephenson, Durham, and The prisons are full, and in the prisons they do not Mahon were there. I think Aitkin, Woolfenden, want you. The police is in no fault. I wish you all John Leach of Hyde, and Johnson, were there also. to be quiet, you must not damage property or person; Wild opened the meeting in favour of the wage and above all, keep out of public houses, and toquestion. It was suggested that a list of delegates morrow there will be a general turn out, throughout should ascertain what were the highest and lowest both the counties, Chester and Lancaster, and the rate of wages which the masters would give, in Charter will then be obtained." He then wished order that they might strike a medium, and go to them to be true one to another, and they would soon work. In the meantime the operatives could not have the Charter. I have no more notes of that return to work, as the masters had shut up their meeting. Leach said a great deal more, but I did mills for a month. They agreed to do so after the not take it down.

the people were out of work; and that it hurt following morning, the 9th, in the Market-place, his feelings to think that they had come out Hyde, at nine o'clock in the morning. Moorhouse they again met. Fenton, Stephenson, Durham, and delet were present. They also spoke. I have notes Mahon were there. Aikin was also present. A of Leach's speech. He informed the meeting that discussion took place between the wage question "they intended to go and join the Ashton people; and the Charter. Mahon and Stephenson thought from Ashton they would go to the Exchange, at they might as well go for both, but they would give Manchester, where they would meet the cotton mended the people to keep peace, law, and order, the advance; and never to go to work until and not to injure any one. I know the Chartist they had either the advance or the Charter." I dont there on the evening of the same day. Mahon was member the day on which Messrs. Horsfield's mill there. He read something from a newspaper, after was stopped. It was on Tuesday, the 9th. 1 saw a which it was suggested that he should go to Man-ohester as a delegate to the Conterence there, but was a large body coming from the direction of that another meeting should be held to elect him. Ashton and Stalybridge, towards Hyde. They were Cross-examined by Sergeant Murphy-I have been not walking in any sort of form. On Wednesday, a carder in a cotton factory. I was not engaged as August 10th, there was a meeting at Hyde, at which a turn-out on this occasion, but I have had experi- Moorhouse, George Candelet, and John Leach were ence connected with a turn-out twelve years ago. present. I have merely an outline of the notes. the question of wages. At that time there were substance of his speech was recommending the people in consequence of the turn-out. They would not let | quiet. In the evening of the 11th there was another them work. I believe delegates were chosen on meeting at Hyde. Leach and Candelet, and a Mr. of the shopkeepers at the Working Man's Institu-The Attorney-General did not see how his tion, and they had come to a resolution that they recently happened by a precedent of twelve years wished the people of Hyde to be true one to another.

and on the following Wednesday they would be met The Judge had thought that as the cross-examina- by Mr. O'Connor at Manchester, when they would years ago, to ascertain the proceedings of the differ- thing that was not their own, and not to damage ent turn-outs was not in itself per se criminal.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy—Precisely, my Lord, at the in the same strain. Hyde was in a very riotous state the same day, and all the week. Labour was Cross-examination resumed—On all occasions in completely stopped. A very large number of perwhich the Charter was mentioned, peace, law and sons came into Hyde. They were walking in a sort of broken procession, with clubs and sticks in their hands. They went towards Stockport. There were two departures, one in the morning, and the Re-examined by Mr. O'Connor—Wakes are an was hissed down. Leach next addressed the meeta show of hands in favour of going to work, but he The Judge concurred in opinion with the Learned that the Baileys had said they should play for a that he headed the people up when they went to the try to go to work. I remember meetings held after if he had not prevented it. The Mayor of Stockport

> cart. A man named Booth next spoke, and in the meeting. Booth said the "navies" were in great distress, and wanted support, but they might do as they pleased, as the Mayor of Stockport said,

William Stephenson addressed the mostaling were principles of the Charter. No resolutions were moved in my hearing. In the evening of the same day there was a meeting in a preaching room, at Staly-bridge. From forty to fifty persons were present. Stephenson and Mahon were there. A man came in, and said that he understood that Mr. William Bailey wished to see some of the members of liam Bailey wished to see some of them thought it advisable the committee. Some of them thought it advisable the committee. Some of them thought it advisable the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee. Some of them thought it advisable the committee of the commit (Continued in our Eighi

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

reasons of other reductions?

The Dake of WELLINGTON doubted the propriety of furnishing the information asked for. The Earl of HADDINGTON wished the Farl of Minto to postpone his questions, and give noti se for another evening, when he would be better prepar ed. The Earl of MINTO then entered int , various details respecting the present condition of our dockyards, &c.,

and moved for :- : us relating to them . The Earl of ... DDINGTON explains d. that the reason why there was less ship-building as year than had been contemplated, was, that it was deemed more economical to keep vessels already built in good repair than to build new ones. It had been found impracticable in Woolwich Dockyard to build the number of steamers required, and the redriced estimates for the present year had been adopted with great reluctance, but it was felt that owing to the state of the finances. some reductions should be adopted. He concluded with giving information in reply to the Earl of Minte. Lord ASHBURION expressed his regret that the in-

formation had been given. The Dake of WELLINGTON said he had given his opinion of the impropriety of furnishing the information. but his advice was neglected, and the two Noble Lords, in defence of their respective governments, had pubdished to the whole world information which should never have been communicated, and which might prove rendered so by the hopelessness of their situation; and one from a gentleman inferior to none in his sacred mischierous to the country. After some further debate, in which Lords Minto and

Haddington vindicated themselves, and the Dake of such motions, the Earl of Minto withdrew his motion. and the House adjourned.

#### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

the subject, on the 9th of March. Lord MONTEAGLE; at the request of the Dake of Wellington postponed his motion on the Corn Laws, on (hear, hear). Could the Honourable Member, if he had account of the indisposition of the Eurl of Ripon. After forwarding some bills the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

Ferrand.] PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW POOR LAW. he meant of the people taken in the mass and whose general course of policy he thought most calcu- year's end to year's end-(hear, hear,)-but only five lated to appeare the dissatisfaction and restore the ounces of sait bacon for the Sunday of each weekprosperity of the country. He would ask them this thear, hear, hear, and that dietary, be it observed, the -question briefly-had there been any satisfaction, any guardians could not go beyond, though they were to good temper, any adherence of the humbler classes to be included with the odious power of reducing it, "if invented? Had there been anything in fact in the many tales of similar cruelty on the part of boards of country but brooding discontent, ever ready to break out guardians. Most persons know the difficulty of dealing into open violence, or to avenge itself by secret mischief? with bodies of men. A body corporate, in fact, had He said none. Here they were in the ninth year since no soul. The individuals might have their separate the first movement against the old Poor Law of feelings, but the whole body had none such. (Hear, the country originating with one of the greatest sove- hear.) A man might be personally humane and charireigns—a female, too—that the land ever knew; the table, but, when acting with others, this Christian very object of whose noble policy it was to sustain the feeling evaporated and vanished. He would mention great masses of the people against hereditary oppres- one case, which occurred not very long ago in his sion and aristocratic pride—parcere subjectis, et dezel- own immediate neighbourhood. He was not a frelare superbos; and who, by trusting herself and her quenter of boards of guardians, having no great throne to the imprort of her people-not to family in- respect for the institution itse. (Hear, hear, hear, fluences or herds of retainers—set the whole world at He (Mr. Walter) was, however, particularly redefiance. That principle of her's the new law did not quested to attend a meeting, for the purpose of endeareform, did not restore, did not reinvigorate—but vouring to obtain out-door relief for an unhappy and reversed. It protected, or affected to protect, the afflicted object, with a wife and five children, who had great landed interests first, and next the manufacturing been ordered into the workhouse, but after a night's interests, by the oppression, by the very destruction of trial of his abode there, went out next morning. He those upon whom those elevated interests rested; and (Mr. Walter) had been desired to urge this man's title to by that attempt to destroy the very basis of all human out-door relief before the board. The alleged ground of seciety, he could tell them that those more elevated their refusal was, that his wife had practised some iminterests must ultimately sink. Every other foun-position upon a benevolent lady, and therefore the dation but that of the people was a sandy one. The husband and whole family were to be punished. winds of disaffection would blow-the tempest of With some difficulty the husband was admitted to the popular fury would begin to rage—and down would board's presence, and he (Mr. Walter) then ascertained, come their structure to the ground. He had called this by the acknowledgment of both the medical officers New Poor Law an invention, and such literally it was that he laboured under an incurable pulmonary com-It was the usual effort of legislation, when, through plaint. He produced a good character from a highly the lapse of time, old laws began to fail of their appli- respectable master. On guestioning him, a doubt arose action, to improve and adapt them anew-to cut in his (Mr. Walter's) mind whether the man's wife had off excrescences, and to invigorate the impaired really been guilty of the alleged impropriety, and, to parts—to restore, to reform, but not to con- afford time for inquiry, a week's out-door allowance was value or destroy—(hear, hear.) But what had accorded to him, and the board was to meet in the been the course pursued in this most ominous affair? week following. He (Mr. Walter) received a most A new invention, new to history as to the people, was complete and satisfactory answer from the lady whom struck out. Principles and details, men and machinery, the woman was supposed to have defrauded, assuring were alike displaced. That class of men who acted as him that no such circumstances had taken place; and, perochial officers of their parishes, and as jurors in their fortified with this denial, he went to the next board courts of law, were cast aside. A term of but modern meeting, in full confidence that the guardian of the invention was adopted, or rather filched from a more parish who had brought forward the false charge would respectable institution—that of "guardians". And at least aid his efforts to relieve this family from the s guardians"—what were " guardians" under this new | dreaded infliction of the workhouse. That guardian act? Mr. Sheridan had defined the office of a similar was, if possible, more callous than the rest. The first protector, appointed, as he said, to exert over the un- order must be maintained, because they had made it happy Pernyians "such gnardianship as the eagle Into the workhouse were the family again sent; though afforded the lamb, covering while it devoured its prey" ultimately, after some weeks' delay, out-door relief was

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an efficted father once a week?—(hear, hear.) Now, met with opposition on the one hand, he had likewise let the House contrast this character of the people so met with encouragement on the other, and that from blackly drawn by the commissioners with other descripthe most honourable and excellent class of men—the particular pleasure in quoting a passage from a letter of dividuals of which, he would venture to assert, were, the Earl of Ripon to one of our colonial governors: generally speaking, quite as competent to deliver their -" The name of pauper" (said that Noble Lord) "by opinions on the subject before the House as the immorno means implies, as seems to have been supposed, a tal Dube was upon that of war; for they lived with man unable or unwilling to work—one whose infirmity the poor, in the midst of them, much more even than or whose idleness would disqualify him from becoming he had been in the midst of his soldiers; they knew an useful settler. On the contrary, the whole of the their wants, moral and physical, and from that class of married labourers in many of the parishes of the South men he had also received the most useful information, of England may be correctly described as paupers, as well as the most strenuous and undaunted support, inasmuch as the want of employment has depressed though means were insidiously taken at first to prevent wages to a rate at which it is impossible for a man, their interference by inserting the names of two prehowever industrious, to maintain a family, without lates in the original central commission—(hear, hear). receiving parochial relief. \* \* It has been found that He would not, however, trouble the House with many the idle and worthless paupers have frequently been of their statements, but, he must be allowed to read when enabled to find constant employment, at fair order in piety and intelligence, and who was well known wages, a great change has almost invariably taken place to many Members of that House: in their conduct"—thear, hear). Let the House con-Wellington remarked that he had always discouraged trast it, too, with the picture drawn, not so long since by the Member for Sheffield from his own experience of the English poor. That Honourable Member had told that House, that "one-third of the working men in that! town and neighbourhood were cut of employ. A great Lord CAMPBELL moved for and obtained copies of proportion of the remainder were employed only three Lord Ellenborough's proclamations, and gave notice, on days in the week, and in consequence the greatest disthe part of the Marquis of Clauricarde, of a motion on tress prevailed. Those at work subscribed something from their wretched pittance to relieve the distress and keep off the parish others who had no work at all"in the estimation of every man of common humanity than the plain sentence which he (Mr. Walter) had just read to them? Men steeped in poverty and misery

to the very lips were yet so impressed with the horrors In a part of our last week's impression we gave a of imprisonment in the workhouse, that rather than yery condensed and imperfect account of the their starying brethren should undergo them, they made proceedings in the House of Commons on the their little pittance less, by subscribing to keep them subject of Mr. Walter's motion on the New he adduced this passage. He wished now to ask, had off the parish. But it was not for this purpose that Poor Law. On account of its great importance these men earned the character which the commissioners we give this week a more extended report, par- had attempted to affix upon them? Did they deserve ticnlarly of the speeches of Mr. Walter and Mr. legislated against in the manner the present bill legislated against them? And still more ought they to be subjected to that ever-increasing scale of crucity prescribed and laid down by the private report of the eight commissioners—that private report from which Mr. WALTER then rose, and commenced his speech the present bill, with its triumvirate at Somerby observing that he could have wished that it had set-house, originated—thear, hear, hear, hear, fallen to the lot of some abler or more eminent member the principle of successive reports was carried out he to have brought forward the present subject, for if the had plenty of instances to lay before the House. Take abilities of him who brought it forward were to be this, for example, from Cirencester; the late member weighed or measured by the vast consequences involved, for that borough said, in his place in that House, that he feared that he should be found greatly deficient. If, " he was chairman of a board of guardians. Both in indeed, he might have had his wish indulged, he should his own district, and in others with which he was have desired her Majesty's ministers themselves to have acquainted, the measure had acquired an immense taken a more humane and constitutional view of the popularity. He thought the country was under the question, for sincerely did he wish them to pursue such greatest obligation to those who had brought it formeasures as would secure them the love of the people ward. The bill worked well in the district with which was no one method by which they could so essentially alteration of a measure which had worked to the entire have endeared themselves to the wast body of the satisfaction of the wast majority of the people. As to country at large as by demelishing, what he was sorry diet, the complaint was that the inmates of the workto say had been partially, and at second hand, their house lived too well." (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Walter) work, namely—the New Poor Law. He was too old held in his hand the dietary of the Circucster Union, to court much popularity himself, and readily would prescribed by the Poor-Law Commissioners, in which he transfer whatever he might have attained to those there was not one onnce of fresh animal food from

their employers since this most unfeeling law had been they could safely do so." (Hear, hear.) He could add

-(hear, hear.) Such, he had ever said, was the charac- afforded. It was in vain to urge to these guardians that ter of this new poor law, and he had since become even if the poor man had been guilty of the offence of possessed of a document which justified him in asserting having an indiscreet wife, he was not to blame, and that that such was the actual object of those who brought if he went into the workhouse, there he would cer-

had mentioned, there was a number of most tyrannical Poor Law monument of equal height, though of more daily food debased, and after that diminished—(hear,

that had been made respecting the treatment of the negro race, in their first kidnapping and subsequent transmission to the West Indies in the floating union-houses of the slave-traders—(hear, hear). Great stress was laid on the fabrication of this central commission. was laid on the fabrication of this central commission, weighing upwards of twelve stone. The expense of negroes had obtained, at least let them not insist on apon the asserted fact that it comprised men of all printing them would support the poor of many parishes his selling everything that his hovel possesses in order parties, who were perfectly imprejudiced—(hear, hear).

He could have wished that they had had some natural high authority against him, to which he should not the union workhouses. If they could not give him the chean, they whole. prejudices arising from humane considerations; but he have ventured to allude, had it not been frequently champagne, they could give him the cheap, the whole-principles.

believed that there was not a member of that commission whose mind was not made up, before a civale with the support of the support of the principles. sion whose mind was not made up, before a single with proper respect. When he heard the some streamed, to recommend or introduced the aversion of the peothority backed either by persons who had beheld those gistrate who was a part-owner of that min.

Mr. Muniz attributed the aversion of the peothority backed either by persons who had beheld those gistrate who was a part-owner of that min.

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Sir walter against all the poor of the country in a ferment, might be completed to the most of the posed and beneficially arranged, if gentlemen would in ever be settled without a well-regulated system of ing classes, who advocated the Ten Hours Factory out-door relief.

Sir walter against all the poor of the country in a ferment, might be completed that town than the representatives of the work. He whole amount of the posed and beneficially arranged, if gentlemen would in ever be settled without a well-regulated system of ing classes, who advocated the Ten Hours Factory out-door relief.

Continued in our Seventh page.)

supporting parents and children in old age 2 d infirmity humbly contend that his Grace had not had that experi- rather than employ their whole time in struggles for is so strongly enforced by our natural feelings, that it is ence of the internal affairs of this country which other political ascendancy. If it were said that such an House upon a question on which he had long taken a received a letter from one of the body, Mr. Doherty, often well performed even among savages, and almost men of humbler general talents might and must have object was desirable, but that it was impossible to atalways so in a nation deserving the name of civilized. had; and that great man was not, therefore, such over-We believe that England is the only European country powering authority upon these subjects as upon those no such impossibility with respect to objects that were having brought to light what he (Mr. Ferrand) con- year these poor girls were kept in a state of slavery; The Earl of Minto moved for returns respectiving the in which it is neglected"—(hear, hear). . "If the present state of the navy. He required explanation in the dark against the rights, libertles, and privileges burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and ran to why there had been less ship-building last y ar than supplied by the parish, and the natural motives to the fatality always attending the errors of great men, if for men to say, that such and such things are perfectly of the poor. It was now twelve years ago since he (Mr. away to their parents. And what was their punishhad been contemplated, and why a reduced note was exercise of these virtues are thus to be withdrawn, it such they were—that they carried an overwhelming right, very desirable—but that, unfortunately, they are to be taken for the present year? He inquire dalso the may be proper to endeavour to replace them, however weight with them, which the mistakes of others were not practicable. Oh no, sir, no. These things which imperfectly, by artificial stimulants, and to make fines. not liable to. Would, indeed, that their opinions were are not desirable. There is nothing public speeches of the Hon. Member, which had cheered excluded; they were not allowed either fire, light, or distress-warrants, or imprisonment act as substitutes always enunciated with proportionate caution, and in the world really beneficial that does not lie within for gratitude or love." While the lower classes of never, as he conterded in the present case, before the the reach of an informed understanding and a wellpeople were thus libelled, did no recollection occur to subject could have been fully examined and considered. | directed pursuit. There is nothing that God has judged little did he then think that he should have the honour confinement lasted for several days. During the conthose who libelled them of a great example once They were informed in the Divine records of their good for us that he has not given us the means to ac. and the privilege of sitting beside his Hon. Friend finement of Esther Price, several of her fellowafforded by both Houses of Parliament, who thought it necessary to stimulate the natural affections here holdeth his tongue, and a look, what he sayeth, they cheers, he can be not given up the means to see and the private of the means to see and the means to see and the private of the means to see and the means spoken of, not by pains and penalties, but by the large extol it to the clouds; but, if the poor man speak, they the House than by moving the resolutions. The fol- regretted the speech which the Right Hon. Baronet at | which separated this room from the adjoining apart. allowance of £10,000 a-year for the trouble of visiting say, what fellow is this?" But if he (Mr. Walter) had fowing are the resolutions moved by the Honourable the head of the Government had made that evening. ment portions of their own rations, as well as cloaks, Member:-

> sages: -aforesaid Board of Control shall be determined. reduce allowances, but not to enlarge.' " ' After this has been accomplished, orders may be

"Knowing that you are about again to bring before the House of Commons the workhouse system as administered under the present Poor Law. I think it may not be without some use, if I state to you the result of my own observation of that system, not in all nor many of its bearings, but simply in its moral action upon those who come under it. To myself this is a painful though voluntary task; for it shows me the error of my endurable point, are shown by the subsequent orders

ransacked every storehouse of eloquence, have found tions, let me briefly state to you the conviction to which I have come on the subject, and the reasons which have brought me to it. My conviction is, that whatever may be the maladies under which our social system is suffering in the labouring part of it, the present workhouse practice is not their remedy; it is rather and dishearten the poor, to check industry, to increase under the promise of present relief, an aggravation of the disease.

"I have seen the working of the system under, in many respects, favourable circumstances. I have marked its effects with all the clearness I could by personal observation in union houses, especially in one with which I have been nearly connected, and by per- and the ancient constitution of the realth. sonal inquiry among those who have been inmates of those houses; and the result of both observation and inquiry has been the same. It is a demoralizing system, tending to connect poverty with licentiousness, and to asked him where he got certain information from union houses supposed to be administered as well as the be personally given. system will permit, the work of demoralization has been Sir J. GRAHAM was in hopes, when the Hon. going on in every ward except those of sickness and old Member rose for the second time, that he was about age. Among the poor unhappy children, among the to supply a most important omission. In his speech adults of either sex, among the able bodied, this pro-the had made an omission that was somewhat classify its forms would be a revolting task. It would which he had declared to be confidential, and when nications—that the first letter of Mr. Ashworth was on employment, much less to stand twelve hours a-day in comprehend the recital of some of the most disgusting he rose a second time he (Sir James Graham) was the file of the Poor Law Commissioners, but that the a factory. After her day's work she was scarcely able practices of licentiousness and many acts of crime. in hopes he was going to show how he became letter of Mr. Greg could not be found. They were, he to walk to her lodgings. Thus are the poor creatures Persons well known to me have avowed, that many as possessed of it, but nothing was less satisfactory added, private communications, which were never conveyed like subjects for dissection from the union were the temptations to sin without those walls, those than his explanation. Upon a former occasion the intended to see daylight, but that he had no objection workhouse to the factory to be experimented upon by within were far more mischievous and dangerous. The Hon. Gentleman had asked him if he recollected to produce Mr. Ashworth's letter and lay it on the manufacturers. These facts are well known to danger arises from the constant infusion of fresh and these documents, and upon that occasion be said he table of the House. Now, what was the difference many in Addingham; but, if you, Sir, do not think table of the House. Now, what was the difference many in Addingham; but, if you, Sir, do not think varied incentives to vice, by those evil communications did not, but since then he had some indisbetween the conduct of the Right Hon. Baronet in them sufficiently authenticated to warrant an exposure which, in the world at large, are kept in check and tinct recollection that some such document existed, placing that letter, which he said was of a private in the Senate House of Britain, I hope you will at least weakened in power by many causes. The day of enter- and he thought he could inform the House how that nature, and never intended to see daylight, on the table make the world acquainted with those facts which have ing those walls takes, even from the man of fair charac- was the case. In 1832, Lord Grey's Government of the House, and in that of his Hon. Friend the mem- been proved before you in a court of justice. Alice ter, much of the honourable sense of shame which he appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition ber for Nottingham, who, finding a paper which had Morrill is so far convalescent as to be able partially to bas before; and the bad man enters them to disdain, of the labouring poor, with a view to amend the law, been submitted to the Government. brought it before resume her employment." Now, here he would ask and ridicule, and hate all moral influence—to teach and the Hon. Member had mentioned to the House ? This was said by the Right Hon. Baronet what chance there was for protection for these poor mischief, to make the tongue and car and mind familiar; the names of some of the most eminent individuals! with those sins in the practice of which he has attained | forming that commission—the Bishops of London and to the greatest proficiency.

fresh incentive, break out into every abomination that to Lord Grey's Cabinet. can pollute the tongue, or corrupt the heart. "Now, to omit, for the present, all other objections to this system—to say nothing about its trenching hard upon the feelings of humanity, or the laws of God-I would only ask two questions in regard to it. Can the Legislature be justified in inflicting on the poor a moral evil that, apart from such legislation, has no necessary connection with poverty? We know that in the correction of crime this is done through necessity; but that it is crime, not poverty, that is to be dealt with. The prison will always be a school of moral evil, as well as a place of punishment; but there the inmate has brought the evil upon himself-he has forfeited the protertion of the laws of the country, and this is a part of the recompence of evil which he has reaped. But what has a poor family done-poor only because they are numerous, and their wages insufficient?-what bave they done that after having striven in vain to support themselves, and then come to claim the protection which the criminal has forfeited, they should be, in one respect, treated in the same manner with him?-that they should be placed where, whatever moral sense they have

must be blunted and destroyed, and where their children will hear the lessons, if not witness the practice of profligacy? "Anoth er question I would ask. Is this the way to extirpate pauperism from the country? If it be, , we must unlearn every maxim which connects prosperity, either on a large or narrow scale, with moral

"But it is not. Whatever were the calculations or intentions of the framers of this measure in other respects, they a ppear to me to have overlooked its moral effects altog, other. Certain it is, that its practical effect is to underm ine the moral character and wellbeing of the poor. A'ts action is all downwards. It has no tendency to raise the moral condition of the labouring classes; it has a , lirect tendency to degrade and deprave it; and, if thi whe true, it stands marked with the worst stigma that , an be placed upon any lawthat of demoralising tho: we upon whom it acts. "I ai u, dear Sir,

#### " With sincere respect, " A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

"To John Walter, Esq. L. '.P."

have power, by an order, with such exception as shall a dying man into the midst of them—(hear, hear)? But that point he could give a decided to gentle-chieffy by the Baker, the superintendent." He would here beg leave the thought personner to discillent the could give a decided to gentle-chieffy by the Baker, the superintendent." He would here beg leave the thought personner to discillent the could give a decided to gentle-chieffy by the Baker, the superintendent." He would here beg leave the thought personner to discillent the could give a decided to gentle-chieffy by the Baker, the superintendent." He would here beg leave the population has been brought together chieffy by the Baker, the superintendent." be thought necessary, to disallow the continuance of all his representations had been in vain; the cry was, man, he affirmed, was pledged to it. Gentlemen first resolution by the previous question, and the relief to the indigent, the aged, and the impotent, in that having once given their order, it should not be might, unhappily, at the first orig in of this system of others with a direct negative. any other mode than in a workbouse, regulated in such rescinded. He lived only a few months afterwards, and mischief, not seeing what its const quences might be. Mr. Wakkey consured Sir James Graham for manner as by the aforesaid Board of Control shall died in his own habitation, the guardian himself being have been pledged to the introduct, on of it; but died attributing improper motives to Mr. Walter. It be determined. The power of the Commissioners called to his account first—thear, hear.) Was it to be any man, at the time of its intro. function, daringly now turned out that there was such a document, would be to reduce allowances, but not to enlarge borne that against such treatment as that the poor man pledge himself to carry it through, h. wever it might notwithstanding the faint recollection of Sir James them. After this has been accomplished, orders should have no court of appeal, save only that of the affect the people—however odious it might prove— Graham when the subject was first mentioned. may be sent forth directing that after such a day triumvirate of Somerset House, in which the harshest however, in fact, it might subvert the all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; principles of the whole system were represented and society? All that, he said, had been at 'd was being Poor Law, and supported the resolutions. after another period it should be wholly in kind; concentrated! It were endless to repeat all the cases— produced. Was any man pledged then, or could be that after such another period it should be gradually well-authenticated cases, too—of unnatural severity now plead that he was pledged, to perse in the Law when it was passed, and believed that its diminished in quantity, until that mode of relief was inflicted by the operation of that law—(hear, hear) infliction of such evils on the country? To extinguished—(hear, hear.) From the first the relief He did not know a single crime that had not been mul- he—to whom could he be so bound? To his, wentry—of its provisions were harsh, and had been harshly should be altered in quality—(hear, hear,)—coarse tiplied through that operation, or a single suffering to the poor—to his conscience? Or to his pa brown bread being substituted for fine white; and con- which humanity was heir to that had not been aggra- friends—his political leaders? Nay, more unwork. 'Ny still, resolutions, as a means of declaring his opinion that currently with these measures as to the out-door poor, vated and multiplied also through that law—(hear.) did he mean that, having given his vote once for this the law should be amended and improved. a gradual reduction should be made in the diet of the Further than that assertion, which he could subin-door poor, and strict regulations enforced"—(hear, stantiate by the most irrefragable evidence, he would care for his own reputation, to persevere in the fatal Cripps, hear.) These were the words of the earliest report not at present trouble the House, but pass to another course he had begun? Whatever was the case he bade! hat (olonel Sibthorpe declared his opinion that the placed in the hands of the late ministers, and which practical difficulty, which, let them enact the law as man pause. He bade him retrace his steps. Let him a ot old system of Poor Law had been excellent, that it the Right Hon. Gentleman had termed "confidential," unanimously as they pleased, they would never be able speak of pledges given, or supposed to have been given had only been mismanaged in a few instances, and the authors being afraid, as he [Mr. Walter) verily to overcome. How long would they get guardians to when he was totally unable to look into futurity. I. that it would be better to return to it. believed them to be, of sending it forth to general cogni- perform such labourious duties, and at a distance from any man had unhappily so involved himself, he (Mr. zance with their names attached. That confidential their own homes of perhaps fifteen or twenty was followed by a report which was followed by the report which was followed by the report communication was followed by a report which was laid miles? Indeed, at that moment, he knew a parish what was his duty. Facts—the facts of the last nine 1 before the House, in which there was this passage :- in which the parishioners were obliged to club years—had cancelled his obligation. His vote was not si As one barrier to the increase of expenditure in the a sum of money to pay the guardian they depute his own but his country's; and his only honourable no support the resolutions. detailed management, the commissioners should be only five miles distant. The office was there retreat was in owning his mistake, and amending it.

General Johnson's great objection to the Poor was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign his was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to resign himself in the population of the south himself in the population o empowered to fix a maximum of the consumption per held to be anything but honourable or respectable. He conjured, therefore, the Conservatives of the House Law was, that it put the people out of the pale of head within the workhouse, leaving to the local officers Lords and country gentlemen might endeavour to give to step forward to the conservation of England. Great the conservation of England was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to respectable. He conjured, therefore, the Conservatives of the House and the conservation of England. Great the conservation of England. Great the conservation of England. Great the conservation of England was necessary to absorb the population of the south himself in the position to be called on to respectable. He conjured, therefore, the Conservatives of the House and the conservation of England. Great the conservation of England Great the conservation of England. Great the conservation of England Great the conservation of the liberty of reducing it below the maximum, if they it eclat at its beginning, but that zeal had much cooled, apprehensions had been expressed in that House and viduals at Somerset House. could safely do so"—(hear, hear.) "Do it safely!" as well it might, and these offices were left to be perelsewhere of a certain league, to the practices of whose
Now, that he thought horrible enough; but yet not so formed by those who could ill brook to throw away leaders he was as much opposed as any man. But let offensively glaring as the confidential communication their time for nothing. He had aliuded, when this gentlemen ask themselves how this league, now so itself. From that dark and mysterious source sprung the most unfortunate bill was passed, to the manner in menacing, first sprang up. He would tell them: it was passed, to the manner in menacing, first sprang up. first avowed report of the central board of poor-law which they would be overwhelmed by reports, amend- suggested by a preceding league against the poor of this provisions. commissioners; not of that existing body sometimes ment acts, acts explanatory, with every trash of that country, whose diet was to be reduced in quantity and called the triumvirate, but of the eight commissioners

the Bishops of London and Chester, Mr. Sturges

Bourne, Mr. Senior, and four other persons of less note

written and printed, at the expence of this deluded

the triumvirate, but of the eight commissioners

description. Why, no human powers of either body corrupted in quality. What a burst of indignation or mind could comprehend or carry all that had been would have been excited in that House, as well as

written and printed, at the expence of this deluded throughout the country, if any resolution against the or activity—who were previously set to work to consect country, in support of that measure, by its prime negro population, of a character similar to this against some fresh plan for the management of the poor. In agents—(hear, hear). They were erecting a Nelson our fellow-subjects here at home, should have been that confidential report, besides the cruel ones which he monument of vast altitude. They might also erect a produced—that those blacks were first to have their and unconstitutional recommendations, from which, in corruptible materials, of the reports of those Commishear)! Gentlemen had been benevolent enough abroad; fact, the future commissioners—the triumvirate—took sioners. They sought to destroy their enemies, not as let them look around them at home. If, as they had their cue. In these abominable suggestions, directions, and recommendations, therefore, the country had the very foundation of the bill itself. Such were its origin and its objects to itself. Such were its origin and its objects—to inflict progressly from bad that the paper defences would soon reach up to their surely he was not asking too much when he to worse a system of suffering upon our poorer fellow- table. At present they would overtop the chair. He called upon them to elevate the condition of creatures, which really out-Heroded all the discoveries had already got upon the English Poor Law upwards the free white labourer and artisan of England, whom

" That at any time after the passing of this act the Board of Control shall have power by an order, with such exception as shall be thought necessary, to disallow the continuance of relief to the indigent, the aged, and the impotent, in any other mode than in a workhouse, regulated in such a manner as by the "' The power of the Commissioners would be to

sent forth directing that after such a day all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; after another period it should be wholly in kind; that after such another period it should be gradually diminished in quantity, until that mode of relief was extinguished. From the first the relief should be altered in quality, coarse brown bread being substituted for fine white; and, conin-door poor, and strict regulations enforced.'

"2. That these recommendations, applicable alike to every class of the poor, and enjoining an indiscriminate reduction of their physical comforts to the lowest own anticipations, and reminds me of the fault of once and practice of the Poor Law Commissioners, to form defending as right what I now regret as wrong and the real though unavowed basis of the present system of Poor Law relief.

"3. That the suffering already caused by their partial enforcement, and the amount of out-door relief in spite of them still administered, show their provisions to have been at one cruel and impracticable

crime, and to encourage various kinds of tyranny. without even the proposed compensation of reducing the expenses of the rate-payers. "5 That this house think it, therefore, expedient to demand such a reconstruction of the existing system as shall make it conformable to Christianity, sound policy,

Mr. FERRAND seconded the motion. The question having been put from the Chair.

Mr. WALTER again rose. Hon. Members had

Chester, Mr. Sturges Bourne and others, whose "It would require some experience, or considerable names were a sufficient guarantee to the House of imagination, to comprehend the extent of this mischief. the beneficent character of the Commission-(hear. It is a never-ceasing agent of evil, leaving its infection hear.) The Hon. Member had said that a particubehind, when its actual presence is gone. A ward lar document was of a confidential nature—that it comparatively clear of it to-day may to-morrow, with a emanated from the Commission, and was submitted

the Right Hon. Bart. had. Sir J. GRAHAM believed it was in the recollection of the House when he asserted that the Hon. Member had said he was in possession of a confidential communication—(hear, hear). Now he (Sir James Graham) could tell the House the precise circumstances under which that document came into the understood the Hon. Gentleman to say that it was a of the Government to make a strict and searching in- house against his statements unless authenticated. They Hon. Member's possession—(hear, hear). He had: signed; it was true, it was not denied by the Commissioners. He believed that those heads were prepared by the professional gentlemen employed by believed those heads were not known to the Commissioners, but were drawn up by the professional gentlemen merely for the consideration of the Government. He (Sir J. G.) was told that of this document not more than twenty copies were printed. The Hon. Gentleman was very unfortunate in not having been present in the House during the last session, when the Poor Law, in all its bearings, was largely discussed. ("No," from Capt. Pechell). Captain. The Hon. Gentleman appeared to imagine opinions which had been aunounced by the Hon. respect to Stalybridge and its neighbourhood, 1843—the last report, "I was about to prepare my Gentlemen on either side of that House, he was knowledge and experience of the bad and good in lation of the three adjoining towns of Ashton, Duken- and oppressive violations of the law, during the week the working of the system—(hear, hear). The law was based on the policy of "feeding the hungry, and a half radius from the most central part of the ledge since the Factory Act was passed. This induced clothing the naked;" its tendency was to elevate the character of the labouring population; the proit forward—(hear, hear.) He would now read to the tainly die; if they had no consideration for the poor
But there was another argun, ent with which he was portion of those relieved out of doors, as compared

"To John Walter, Esq. A. -
the proportion of the working population, that is, careful investigation of the circumstances relating to the character of the labouring population; the prothose below the rank of shopkeepers, has been estithat offence, and the adjudication of any complaints
thouse a rank of shopkeepers, has been estithat offence, and the adjudication of any complaints
thouse a rank of shopkeepers, has been estithe character of the labouring population; the prothose below the rank of shopkeepers, has been estithat offence, and the adjudication of any complaints
thouse a rank of shopkeepers, has been estithat offence, and the adjudication of any complaints
the prothouse a rank of shopkeepers, has been estithe prothough the rank of shopkeepers, has been estithe character of the labouring population; the prothe pro House a passage from that report:—"That at any time man himself, why should the inmates of the workhouse, was as mated at eighty per cent in Aston, ninety in Staley—which might be preferred against the offenders. With those relieved within the workhouse, was as mated at eighty per cent in Aston, ninety in Staley—which might be preferred against the offenders. With those relieved within the workhouse, was as mated at eighty per cent in Aston, ninety in Staley—which might be preferred against the offenders. after the passing of this act, the Board of Control shall have their feelings harrowed up by the transportation of the was told that gentlemen were pledged to it. Upon six to one; the law was, therefore, not opposed to bridge, and ninety four in Dakenfield. This dense investigation was very efficiently conducted by Mr.

Mr. Aglionby had supported the New Poor

After a few explanatory observations from Mr.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY had never pledged himself Peor Law. He was opposed to many of its provi-labourers to a place where there was not an atom of chance Now, these twenty paupers were placed in the power of their receiving the slightest education. Now, was not this "monster in human shape," and he saked the

amended Poor Law was opposed to the acts of 34th but who had not the courage to show their faces, and secution, because it was necessary, in order to obtain workhouse te it, in lieu of the labour test, was en- north of England would not have had their market for next day, and through Saturday night, until three a.m. acted by the 9 th George I.; and, therefore, it was labour entrenched upon by the introduction of tens of on Sunday, the 25th,—a period of thirty-two hours; neither a novel 1 for 2n unconstitutional principle. No thousands of the masses of the south,—and they would the same persons having been worked on the previous great measure was sever passed without having sugges- have had some chance of earning a subsistence by a fair day (Thursday) till twelve at night, and again for particular the consideration of the consideration of the masses of the south,—and they would the same persons having been worked on the particular than the consideration of the conside tions being submit, 'edfor the consideration of the Goprice for their labour, if they had not been robbed of it of the Friday afternoon. Such conduct towards young vernment; and it would lead to much practical inconvernment; and it would lead to much practical inconvernme venience of such confi dential communications, whether the other evening that the hon member for Manchester merited, in my opinion, the heaviest penalties which they had been adopt. Id. or, as in the present instance, they had been rejected, were produced and publicly made use of. He adduced the amounts publicly made use of the adduced the amounts projected for the rejected for such offences; and I felt myself the law imposed for such offences; and I felt myself the law imposed for such offences; and I felt myself the law imposed for such offences; and I felt myself the rejected for such rejected for such rejected for such rejected for the rejected for paid for the relief of the poor, as showing that there ner in Lancashire. The hon member said he (Mr. trates an opportunity of awarding a punishment in was more expended on the trate of the poor of any Perrand) had told the House that there were some degree commensurate with the offense of the commensurate with the offense of the poor of th other country, and after expressing his surprise at certain Poor Law unions where the overseers handed effenders were convicted on seven different informations. the course which Mr. A glionby had avowed he over the orphans under their care and protection to tions, six of which the magistrates deemed so serious at would adopt, commented so mewhat humorously on employers without inquiring into the mode of treatment to demand severally the full penalty of £20; Nav. the arguments which had been used by Mr. Walter. to which they would be exposed. He (Mr Ferrand) had other offence was punished by a payment of £5." Now, He concluded by warning the Lyouse against tamper- stated the circumstance upon an authority on which he he would call the attention of the Right Hon. Baronets ing with the Poor Law.

Mr. FERRAND said, that on rising to address the to himself he would not now read. But he had Ferrand) had first taken part in public affairs, and on ment? " He (Mr. Doherty) saw the room in which this question he had often received advice from the these girls were confined: the light was completely him on in the course he had pursued in opposing, by bed, and their usual allowance of food was consider. He did not think that the Right Hon. Baronet had &c., to cover her by night. On the Friday afternoon "1. That in a document entitled, Measures acted fairly to the Hon. and Learned Member for the matron died, and the remains lay in the next room submitted by the Poor-Law Commissioners to his Cockermouth. The Right Hon. Baronet saw a rising to that in which the poor girl was confined. When she tions of the same people, and upon that subject he had clergy of the established church—a class, also, the in- Majesty's Ministers,' appear the following pas- spirit of independence flowing into the Hox. and heard this, she was driven almost frantic with fright. Learned Member's breast—he saw that the Hon. and On the following day, when refreshments were brought Learned Member was actuated by no party spirit, and her, she rushed out of the room, and told the person the Right Hon. Baronet was afraid lest the indepen | having her in charge that she would not, under any dence the Hon, and Learned Member had shown should circumstances, pass another night in that apartment. become contagious on both sides of the House, and The man said, 'Well, Esther, if you pledge yourself that if the feelings which actuated the Hon. and not to be seen, I shall say nothing about it Learned Member to stand up in the independent but you know, if you are seen, it is as manner he had done should be acted upon on both much as my place is worth." These chilsides, the Government would be in a minority on the dren were placed in that man's power under the present occasion,—(hear, hear.) But what had been operation of the New Poor Law. It was from the union the remarks of the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for workhouses that this man was supplied with these the Home Department towards the Hon. Member for apprentices, and he would ask the Right Hon. Baronet Nottingham? The Right Hon. Baronet said this was a whether, in a civilized country, the people of England private document, only intended for the eyes of the late | would long allow these things to exist, and whether Government, of which he had been a member. He (Mr. the working classes owed allegiance to the Government, Ferrand) wished the Right Hon. Baronet had remained if, on those circumstances being brought to its knowon that side of the House; if so, Conservative prin- ledge, it did not immediately take steps to put a stop ciples would have stood much higher in the eyes of to such proceedings? There was another instance of the people than they did at present-(hear, hear, and ill-treatment of the poor which he had alluded to the a gradual reduction should be made in the diet of the his Hon. Friend the Member for Nottingham with a relative to the operation of the New Poor Law. Ha breach of confidence. He (Mr. Ferrand) contended that had stated that in the month of May, 1842, there were his Hon. Friend had only discharged a public duty. He a number of people sent from the Skipton Union work. had found out and dragged to light a document which, house to a man named Threlfall, a millowner at Halifax without any breach of confidence on his part, he found He had asked the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of placed amongst his papers—he cast his eyes upon it, State for the Home department if there was any comand said to himself, "New I will bring before the eyes munication extant between the Poor Law Commissioners of the people of England this monstrous system of op- and that millowner? The Right Hon. Baronet had pression." And how had the Right Hon. Baronet him- replied that there was no statement or correspondence self acted the other night, when he (Mr. Ferrand) moved whatever in the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for a return of two letters which emanated from cer. on this subject, After that, he (Mr. Ferrand) had tain manufacturers when the New Poor Law was under asked him if he would cause an inquiry to be made consideration, and on which they entered into an ex- in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Departfor legal relief has more and more tended to irritate press and declared agreement with Mr. Chadwick, the ment whether there was any such communication as secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners, that if they to him, in his high office, the poor must look for proonly framed the New Poor Law in such a manner as to tection if their rights and privileges were invaded. throw a large portion of the working classes of the That Right Hon Baronet had informed him that there

south into the north—that if they were able "to ab- was not any such communication. With the permissorb" the surplus population of the south into the ma- sion of the House he would read a statement connufacturing districts of the North of England, it would nected with the transportation of these people from the enable them, the manufacturers, to reduce the price of Skipton Union workhouse to this mill:-"Sir.-I thank labour in the north of England, and to put a stop to you for the attention you have paid to the subject of the outbreaks for raising wages? Mr. WALLACE-Who said that? Mr. FERRAND.—The letters of Mr. Ashworth and brought to Threlfall's mill. The precise number cannot Mr. Greg; they were in the first report of the Poor Law now be ascertained, but, as far as I can learn, there Commissioners. The words he had often quoted before, would be about twenty; four of those were so lame that generate pauperism and crime. I only state to you to which he had alluded. He had received it from and no one man had ever denied the truth of the quowhat I know to be literally true, when I say that in a person who requested that his name might not tation. Now, at that very time a committee of the a distance only of six miles, so they were brought in House was sitting to inquire into the then condition of Threlfall's tax cart; also one was very much deranged the hand-loom weavers, and it was proved before that in her mental faculties. These were all females. The committee that the hand-loom weavers were then strug- name of the poor idiot was Hannah Cockshot. I regret gling for existence upon ten farthings a day. But what that I am unable to give you the names of the four had the Right Hon. Baronet said with respect to these cripples. One of them, whose name is Elizabeth pagation of evil has gone on. To particularise and startling; he had read extracts from a document two letters? Why, he said they were private commu- Townend, was so lame, that she was unfit for any

to be a breach of confidence—he (Mr. Ferrand) main- people? The father of Alice Morrill declined to make tained there was no breach of confidence except on the any statement, as he was an overlooker in Mr. Threlpart of the Right Hon. Baronet himself. The Right fall's mill. There was another instance of the cruelties Hon. Barouet had expressly stated, that the letter practised under this New Poor Law, and it discovered written by Mr. Ashworth to the Secretary of the the secret motives that had influenced the first pro-Poor Law Commissioners was a private communi-posers of this law-of the Ashworths and the Grees. cation, and now he (Mr. Ferraud) begged to ask when they wrote their letters and did their utmost to the Right Honourable Baronet the First Lord of urge forward the law, and to get into their the Treasury (who had always shown an earnest districts the population of the south to beat Mr. Walter observed that he had not said so, but anxiety to prevent the slightest attempt to conceal down the wages of the labourers, of their file. Why was it not en the file? Let the Govern- that they had struck for wages; and for the purpose of

confidential communication; but whether he said so quiry as to the reasons and means used to prevent the had insiduated, as usual, that it would be desirable that or not it was certain that it was confidential. This production of that letter. He now came to the question the House and the country should not listen to what he Commission having prosecuted their inquiry, made of the working of the New Poor Law in the North of (Mr. Ferrand) said, unless it were fully proved before their report, which was laid before them and the published. And what had been its (ffects there? It the House. He (Mr. Ferrand) little thought that on lic after that report was printed, in order to bring the happened that amongst the letters contained in the first the following morning the report of the Factory Inspecsubject in a more tangible form under the considera-tion of Lord Grey's Government, certain heads or from Mr. Ashworth in which he told Mr. Chadwick Members of that House had gone to him, and said, referenda were prepared from the report. The that it would be desirable that 20,000 labourers should "Why you understated the conduct of the manufacturers and the conduct of the conduct of the manufacturers and the conduct of Hon. Gentleman said that this document was never be sent from the south down to Stalybridge. Now, the turers in the North of England. When the Secretary inspector of factories for that district had, within the last of State for the Home Department chided you for having few days, forwarded his report to Her Majesty's Secre- used the expression 'monsters in human shape,' you tary of State for the Home Department, and in it what did not to the extent you were justified express your the Commissioners in drawing up their report. He did they find there proved to be the state at present of abhorrence of their conduct." He would ask the Secre-Stalybridge—the district into which Mr. Chadwick, tary of State for the Home Department, whether he felt with the consent and at the request of those cotton- it his duty to inquire whether the guardians of the spinners, and through the agency of Dr. Kay-who, for Skipton Union had placed in the power of this manuthe part he had taken in securing the election of Mr. P. facturer twenty hands for his mill, three or four of

—had induced tens of thousands of the population of rather long, but he trusted the House would bear Why he thought every thing except the Gilbert the south to go into the manufacturing districts of the with it-(hear, hear); and he would ask the House Unions was settled to the satisfaction of the Gallant north? He (Mr. Ferrand) wished the manner in which to rescue the masses of the people from the oppresthese wretched poor had been kidnapped and sold into sion and plunder inflicted upon them, for their burthat the House was pledged to the Poor law. He a state of slavery, and brought to a speedy death, den was too heavy to be borne. This was the report (Sir James Graham) did not rest at all on any could be exposed to the house. But with of Mr. Saunders, and was dated the 25th of January, he found the following statement made by Mr. Horner, report for the last quarter in the early part of the willing to rest the measure upon their practical the factory inspector, in his last report:—" The popular month, when I received notice of one of the most gross field, and Staley bridge included, with an area of a mile ending the 25th ultimo, that has occurred to my knowdistrict, is considered to be not less than 55,000; and me to delay my report, in order to wait the result of the proportion of the working population, that is, careful investigation of the circumstances relating to extension of the manufacture within a very short to bear his testimony to the conduct of Mr. Baker, for period. The population of the borough of Ashton and he (Mr. Ferrand) never saw a man conduct himsel township of Dukenfield together was, in 1821, 14.318; with more justice to the parties cencerned. "And in 1831, 29 352; and in 1841, 45,074. I am unable to regret to say the wilful and deliberate overworking of give the exact numbers for the whole district, because various young persons, both boys and girls, but chiefly Staleybridge is partly in Lancashire and partly in Che- the latter, between the ages of fourteen or eighteen shire, but the increase there has probably been in a was clearly established. This occurred at a mill at

with a population of 25,000, there is no national twelve o'clock the same night, which (allowing two school, no school of the British and Foreign School hours for meal time) was an employment for sixteen Society, nor any other public day-school for the chil- hours of the several persons detained between those dren of the working classes. The same is the case at periods, some of them being under eighteen years of Staleybridge and Dukenfield, with the slight exception age. This was, however, comparatively a slight I shall now state. I mentioned in the report above offence to what followed. The mill commenced work referred to that a national school had recently been ing again the next morning, Friday, the 23rd, and built at Staleybridge, but, I regret to say, it is not yet the machinery continued running from that time, in operation." Now this Dr. Kay, who, by the by, with only short intervals for meals, during held also the situation of secretary to the Education the whole of Friday night, the whole of Satur-Board, was the agent employed by Mr. Chadwick and the day, and until three o'clock on Sunday this something serious and alarming-namely, that Right Hon. Baronet would he make an inquiry int for the purpose of carrying out the New Poor Law it this statement? He (Sir J. Graham) must, or place where there was a population whose minds; from their the whole of this excessively long period; but this Sir R GREET PEEL denied that the principle of the sufferings, were easily excited by men of deeper designs, point was not proved in the cases selected for the pro-Elizabeth, or that it was more harsh in its who left their victims to appear at the bar of justice, and pass thence to transportation, while they slunk the wrong employment of different young persons for these Acts, especially the power given away into the dark. He maintained that the origin of the seach separate day. It was, however, proved, that girls are unable to maintain them. The post term was the friquitous, atrocious, bloodthirsty of fourteen had been kept to work from seven o'clock the maintain them.

knew he could place reliance—he had learned it from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to Lord John Manners would support the reso- persons of unquestionable veracity; and, although the what was now doing by this millowner. He was trying lutions, as expressive of his wish to have the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties; he was getting up a petition and described as the man placed on Christian and described the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties; he was getting up a petition and described as the man placed on Christian and described the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties; he was getting up a petition and described the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties; he was getting up a petition and described the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties is the was getting up a petition and the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties is the was getting up a petition and the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties is the was getting up a petition and the support matter had been denied by the Hon. Member for Man- to avoid these penalties is the was getting up a penalties and the support matter had been denied by the Hon. of the poor placed on Christian and constitutional chester, he (Mr. Farrand) knew very well that the to the Right Hon. Baronet to be relieved from them, hour was not far distant when he would receive an au- and that petition had been already signed by one management of the received and the petition had been already signed by one management. Mr. Muniz attributed the aversion of the peothority backed either by persons who had beheld those gistrate who was a part-owner of that mill. He (Mr. persons who had beheld those gistrate who was a part-owner of that mill. word which he (Mr. Ferrand) had uttered. No sooner to the Right Hon. Baronet. He (Mr. Ferrand) knew, Sir Walter James objected to the motion of Mr. had the speech of the Hen. Member for Manchester that so far as money could make this monster pay for

my letter, and for your communication. It was Skipton Union workhouse from which the hands were public documents) if there was any necessity to keep own workpeople. The workpeople of Mr. Threlfall back Mr. Greg's letter? It was said not to be on the were so badly paid, and so ill-used and over-worked ment say at once that it would be inconvenient to pro- enabling him to carry on his mill, he applied to the duce it because there were expressions in that letter Skipton workhouse, whence were forwarded to him which ought not to appear before the public. Such he twenty hands; and these poor people were obliged to (Mr. Ferrand) understood from the Hon. Member for work for the wages he chose to give him. The Hon. Oldham to be the case, but at all events it was the duty Members for Bolton and Manchester had warned the Thompson at Manchester, had been made a Poor Law whom were cripples unable to walk, and one of them Commissioner, and who, in a pamphlet, had described an idiot? He was about to read an extract from the working population of Manchester and its neight the report of the inspectors of factories for the halfbourhood to be, at that moment, in a state of starvation year ending the 31st of December, 1842. It was

similar ratio." Now, he asked the House to listen to Addingham, in Yorkshire, which has only been occuwhat followed:—" How little the moral and religious pied a few months, in cotton spinning, by the firm of improvement of the large number of the humbler Messrs. Seed and Co., of which a Mr. William Threlfall classes has been hitherto an object of solicitude, the is the managing partner. The mill was at work from following facts will show: - In the borough of Ashton, six o'clock on Thursday morning, the 22nd ult, until were unable to maintain them. The Poor Law. But for that law the population of the on Friday evening, the 23d, during all the night, the

(Continued from our Sixth page.) He proceeded at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon to is girl had been working from five o'clock on Friday ganing, and insisted on withdrawing her. He ultimilely succeeded, but not, as he informs me, until but the maneging partner, Mr. Threlfall, and his son, bd endeavoured forcibly to remove him from the printed This and the other cases of overwork which the occurred within the last two years in the Bradhe absolute necessity of a strong law to protect the abouring class in these districts; and the officers emmid a more active state of trade. There was not a member in the House, he (Mr. Ferrand) did not care to . thement, and who would not blush for the honour of Higherty. (Hear.) There never was, he would venhe to my, in the history of England, so disgraceful a piece of conduct dragged to public light in the House of Commons by a Member against a man who had the part of inflicting such horrors on his fellow-country-The New Poor Law had placed this power in mple in the neighbourhood of his mill. The Right Em Buronet smiled! From plundering and perseming to death the working classes in the neighbourbod of his mill the working classes had struck against his; they had refused to be any longer his alayes: timil stood still. He was enabled to provide the pans once more of working it; and where did he ind this? Under the New Poor Law. He applied th twenty hands. He would ask the Right Hon. Bronet where those twenty hands now were? The Right Hon Baronet had a heart, he (Mr. Ferrand) knew, within his breast to which the cries of these poor wretches would net plead in vain. He had stated some of the consequences of this New Poor Law upon the masses in the north of England. If the House world allow him he would state what was the conduct of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners in the admiestation of this law; and in doing so, he (Mr Fermed) doubted not that the First Lord of the Treasury weld render an act of justice to him as well as to the Pour Law Commissioners. During the discussion of the Kew Poor Law in that House Hon. Members would remember with what glee the Right Hon. Baronet the pre notice of a motion for a committee of inquiry, and h Mr. Ferrand) understood that he had brandished had assented to the members of the committee pisted. The next day when he (Mr. Ferrand) came to In feelish fellow, you have agreed to a packed comeite; they will report against you." He (Mr. Fermad, had replied, he did not care what sort of a com-Two magistrates, both Whigs, who had taken an active part in the forwarding of the measure, and who were most was borne out in his important allegations." He (Mr. Perrand) regretted that there should have been an mempt in that committee to whitewash that public committee; the Hon. Member for Finsbury sat on it, and perfect that the evidence was opposed to the report. The committee had reported that Mr Mott's statement was "331 April, 1842. I attended a meeting of the board Eurodians of the Keighley Union on Wednesday, the Entiriactory; in short, they are entirely at variance hi ben received from the Poor Law Commissioners, exp; the original instructions, and that therefore the band of guardians had acted in direct accordance with be original instructions; but the committee had come harote against the evidence. He must tell the House, brever, that the gallant commodore (Sir C. Napier) In Mott's report was borne out in all its most im-Print allegations by the evidence of the witnesses In had some forward to impugn it," and when he histored out that this was the case he had protested his vote being recorded; but this opinion of the Emittee had gone forth to the world as the convicin of the Hon and Gailant Commodore. But he (Mr. issand) was not a man to be put down by the white-Thing system. He came to the House and he told the have that justice had not been done; that the public hi been put to great expense for the purpose of coming the truth, and that he still would seek for it in that He was informed that opposition was to be to a motion of which he had given notice for a han a terixin papers relative to this question; but he Right Hon. Baronet the First Lord of the Treasury, the that straightforward manliness of conduct for hich he had always given him credit, said he would ht slow it—that the papers should be granted. There been a driving down of the Members of that tarnities to oppose his motion; but the Right Hon. amet had said that the papers should be granted. and what had he moved for by way of coming at the He had moved for "copy of all orders which been issued by the Poor Law Commissioners of house to the Board of Guardians in the Lattley Union since the formation of the same, in of the number of times the said Assistant reports. The mon. Member further quoted that brought before them. I we heartly heartly interested agricultural labourers, preby another, on the score of political opinion.

The form of the said Assistant reports. The mon. Member further quoted that brought before them. I we heartly heartly interested agricultural labourers, preby another, on the score of political opinion.

The form of the said Assistant reports. The mon. Member further quoted that agricultural labourers, preby another, on the score of political opinion.

give him his kind attention for one minute, he thought of opinion, that his report is borne out in all its most Glossop we were coming when we left our own imposed upon him, but how trifling was their he could convince him that he was in honour bound important allegations, by the evidence of the witnesses parish.

The Right Hon Secretary of State for the was a satisfied, from the speech of the do him an act of justice—(hear.)

The Right Hon Secretary of State for the was a satisfied, from the speech of the witnesses parish.

We were sent from our own parish to Cod-Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Right Hon Secretary of State for the who came forward to important to a subject of considerable important. imposed upon the important allegations, by the evidence of the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Hight Hon. Secretary or state for the who came forward to impugnit; though undoubtedly dington, where we met with a gentleman named transaction would not have taken place. He had been Hone Department to a subject of considerable important allegations, by the evidence of the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Hight Hon. Secretary or state for the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Hight Hon. Secretary or state for the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Hight Hon. Secretary or state for the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Hight Hon. Secretary or state for the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Hight Hon. Secretary or state for the witnesses parish. We were sent from our own parish to Cod- Sir Robert Peel, that if he had been consulted, this attention of the Hight Hon. Secretary or state for the witnesses parish. bin the first hen they looked at the maint he had innected the mainty? But, listen again to what this inspector how a strength of the Poor Law Commissioners' it contains some expressions which are too general in No defence was attempted, except the often report, which he drew from his red box; and when he part of the had been to complete an order for part one of being pressed to complete an order for part one of being pressed to complete an order for part one of the Admiralty, and he then witnessed a great public respectable gentleman, signed Thomas Barber, auditor department and in the last in mainted of the How Department to a subject of considerable important transaction would not have taken place. He had been did so he turned round and looked at him (Mr. Ferdam was at the head of the Admiralty, and he then witnessed a great public respectable gentleman, signed Thomas Barber, and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was and when we had embarbed by the report? He did not really understand what was a taken place. He had been How Department to a subject of considerable import.

The Right Hen. When the would not have taken place. He had been How Clark. We travelled nearly forty miles, a junior lord when Sir James Graham was at the head ance. He had just received a letter from a very of the Admiralty, and he then with sall in the report is considerable import. tipment, the profits of which would have been lost if rand), a member of that House anxious to do his duty the report? He did not really understand what was and whole quantity re- according to the best of his ability, and said. Tet the the point of the Hoskins, hy had not undertaken to supply the whole quantity rethey had not really undertaken to supply the whole quantity rethey had not really undertaken to supply the whole quantity rethey had not really undertaken to supply the whole quantity rethey had not really undertaken t The magistrates would not entertain this plea Hon. Member, instead of babbling about green fields fording any justification for so gross an abuse of the and all such trash, go down into his own neighbourpyer an employer can exercise over the operatives in hood and inquire into the state of the workhouse interior where labour is redundant. I regret to say there." And the Hon. Member for Halifax shouted out, its mill-occupiers do not stand alone responsible for "Within three-quarters of a mile of his own house"—

[A large of the control of the contro his anelty towards the young females." No; the (a laugh). He (Mr. Ferrand) assented that it was so ments had been driven by the surplus labour of the and how loudly was the Right Hon. Baronet cheered by pents had been there own offspring to death for existence. Certain Hon. Members opposite, who gloried in seeing had particularly dwelt on was, that in the Keighley sent them yesterday, but the cart would not hold us begin the physical powers of his child for money, and a laugh). But at the same time he felt conscious twelve inmates, whilst under the new law the poor this morning in his own cart. I don't know what with respect to it. by obliged his tender girl to exert herself to the last that all the horrible acenes described by the Right of two townships went into it, and the number was has become of them. I saw them in town this mornpring the period the mill was at work, some of the Hon Baronet, and horrible they were, could not have permy the property of one works and inability taken place; and he said that it was a disgrace to the pork longer. The parent of one young woman, about | country that Poor Law Commissioners, for party purproper years of age, was determined to brave the poses, should so deceive the Right Hon. Baronetmidment consequent upon opposing the will of (hear, hear). He was also determined to test the truth the committee affirmed that report, and he could indignation at the deception which had been practically correct. That was the question. He found that Buckinghamshire. The magistrates expressed much the master, viz dismissal from work for the future of the assertions of Mr. Power, as well as to justify not help thinking that it was substantially correct. of the assertions of Mr. Power, as well as to justify not help thinking that it was substantially correct. tised upon these unfortunate people, and intimated and he mill, fortunately obtained access to the room where the House; and to show, therefore, that they were not made it appear that the inhabitants of Keighley ing them from their homes ought to be prosecuted. Poor Law, as to compel the living to companion with the dead, or to sleep four in a bed-and oh, how eloquently did the Right Hon. Baronet describe those ing them, speaking of course upon the allegations ployed by the Poor Law Commissioners; and it was upon the table of the House returns of the numbers of times the assistant-commissioners Power and Mott had district must surely convince the most sceptical of had visited the boards of guardians of which the Right Hon. Baronet had spoken, of how many reports they had made concerning them, and of the plotting that is to be expected among a certain class of mills formation to the year 1842. Well, what was the fact? Why, that previous to that report not one single commissioner had visited the poorhouse from the time of lieved, a quarter of a mile of the Hon. Member's Ancoats, of course entire strangers. without means Amendment Bill which he intended to introduce was the loid. The party he might belong, who could have heard this the formation of the union !—(hear. hear.) But if own door, he being either chairman of the union, or or resources of any kind. They were, however, to be precisely and identically the same as that laid there were evils in that poorhouse now, who was to blame? It was placed under the entire control of the Daniel Company and under the entire control of the Daniel Company and under the entire control of the Daniel Company and under the entire control of the Daniel Company and under the entire control of the Mr. Ferrand again explained. Although he was night." I have documents that will overturn nearly of those modified clauses recognized by the House at the Poor Law Commissioners and their assistant commissioners. The grardians and parishioners durst not interfere; if they did, they would act illegally. They were bound down in the strictest manner by the blessed New Poor Law, hear, hear.) But what was the the man's hands. He had lost that power over the treatment of the poor there under the old law, and what was it under the new? The number of inmates in the poorhouse of Bingley, at the formation of the cially the agricultural districts. union, was 12; not enough to fill all the beda-(hear, hear.) Would the Right Hon. Baronet believe that, the debate that has taken place, the question is should not support them—(cheers.) To meet the Serjeant-at-Arms has a communication to make to the under the new law, the number had increased to 56? simply this-whether the House will support a law views of many Hon. Gentlemen near me, I will with. House." —(hear, hear.) And that crowded state of the house resting upon and embodying as it were the very soul was under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners and spirit of this unnatural report—a soul and spirit only upon the last—(cheers.) themselves, for their directions to the Board of Guar- which will affect the future practice of the law for b the Skipton werkhouse, and they supplied him dians were that the poer should be crowded into that ever—or whether by sanctioning my propositions, or building, including the poor belonging to two other some one of them, they will impress upon the Governtownships in that union.—(hear, hear.) He would, ment the necessity, if not the duty, of adopting a more therefore, ask the Right Hon Baronet, not as a matter Christian and humane principle as the ground of of favour but as a matter of right, did he not think he legislation? (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, as to the was bound to give some explanation of the attack Right Hon. Baronet the Home Secretary—with which he made upon him (Mr. Ferrand) on a former regard to the manner in which I acquired possession occasion?—(hear, hear.) As long as we had the of this document, I do not know that I am called management of the poor (continued the Honograbie upon to give the satisfaction he requires (hear, hear:) Gentleman) we took care that the living did not and I beg to say, further, that I hold myself perfectly confiscation in China; and the Chancellor of the Exchecompanion with the dead: we treated them with mercy competent to judge of the propriety or impropriety and with justice, allowing them the enjoyment of every of making use of any document I become possessed thing they had a right to expect by the laws of of. (Hear, hear.) Nor do I come here to be- ratifications of the Chinese treaty. missioners of the township where he lived, when he England, and what by the laws of God they had schooled on points of delicacy or decorum by the his relationed the scandalens conduct of the Assistant a right to demand in a land professing to be Right Hon. Gentleman (hear), but feel inclined to Christians and to be influenced by the precepts of the adopt and act upon my independent convictions of Bible (A cry of "Oh!" and "hear, hear.") He duty. (Hear, hear.) Here is a most scandalous wished to bring under the notice of the House the communication (hear), upon which is founded a most First Lord of the Treasury had opened the red box dreadful state of the north of England in consequence unconstitutional and most oppressive law. (Hear.) here him, and dragged out a statement from Mr. Mott. of the operation of the New Poor Law; and when he Others have spoken of this communication-I have Prayraph after paragraph he read, bringing charges read a description of the condition of Huddersfield, he dragged it to light and branded it as it deserves; thought that Hon. Members connected with the sgricardians. He (Mr. Ferrand) had sat perfectly comcommenced that Hon. Members connected with the sgricardians. He (Mr. Ferrand) had sat perfectly comcommenced that Hon. Members connected with the sgricardians. He (Mr. Ferrand) had sat perfectly comcommenced that Hon. Members connected with the sgricardians and I am told, forsooth, I ought not to have done so,
lishments; and on the necessity for the reduction of
Arms should be printed with the votes, and that they
consideration to-morrow, and ke of stating to the House, that new the should take them into consideration to-morrow, and ke of stating to the House, that new the should take them into consideration to-morrow submit a which had occurred elsewhere with respect to the set. Ette difficulty to prove to his conviction that the state. Poor Law will soon operate in the same manner upon and made by Mr. Mott were untrue, and contradictions us. "At the Guildhall, Huddersfield, on Tuesday in that case no project of guilt whatever can be bd ressed between the right Hon. Baronet and himself, last, January 31, the overseers of no fewer than nine detected. The authors have only to say, "We are especially for a free trade in corn, and warned the This had ended in a challenge on the part of the Right townships that were in arrears with the payment of the acting confidentially, and therefore nobody must take Em Baronet to him (Mr. Perrand) to move for a com- calls of the board of guardians appeared to answer to any notice of it, neither while we are so acting nor rites of inquiry, when the gallant commodore the lember for Marylebone, always ready for the fight, order of the board of guardians.

Mr. Williams contended that the Budget ought to which he understood that a sum of money had been issued against them by for years after." (Hear, hear.) The names of the be opened to the House before they were called upon paid to the plaintiff in that action by order of the Treatment of the lember of t list of the differences: -Golcar, £34 2s., old arrears, report, but this is not uncommon, for I have other besides the last call of £200; Cumberworth arrears, documents of theirs, undeniably authentic, to which Estick above his head on leaving the house, and £20—call £60; Cumberworth half-arrears, £20—call, their names are not attached. (Hear, hear.) Besides. El "he had caught the Hon. Member for Knares. £70; Shelly arrears, £20—call, £80; Thurstonland any document printed at the public expence, I submit. hersh in a trap at last." That inquiry had taken arrears, £60-call, £90; Linthwaite arrears, £95hereth in a trap at last." That inquiry had taken arrears, £60—call, £90; Linthwaite arrears, £95—ought to be at the disposal of the public, (Hear, ples, and so convinced was he (Mr. Ferrand) that call, £100; Whitley, (Upper,) arrears, £53 10s. 6d—hear.) I should like to know how long the word is could disprove the statements of Mr. Mott that call, £70; Scammoden arrears, £27—call, £100; Kirkheaton arrears, £52—call, £300. The first four grosed by the Right Hon. Baronet the First Lord of of these cases were arranged with Mr. Floyd, the clerk for the completion of an act; but the act being in Treasury at once; for he was convinced that half-a of the board; in the other five cases the overseers were witnesses connected with the Keighley Union convicted in penalties for the neglect. Mr. Heaton, the valid prove every word of Mr. Hott's statement to be overseer of the last-named township, told the magis- means this legislative provision has been hatched. his The committee had been moved for and ap- trains that it was absolutely impossible to get the rates (Hear, hear.) But their most authentic acts I'find collected, as the people were so very, very poor; and Sellouse an Hon. Member had said to him "Why, that within the last fortnight he had taken out no less than one hundred and twenty summonses, and that last week he was compelled to take out sixteen warrants of distress for the rate, which they were unable to pay." act long upon it. There was a similar suppression had omitted the charge for the Irish estimates, in committee there was, the witnesses would prove the truth He would ask, then, was not the Huddersfield Union of a document during the Poor Law Inquiry of 1837 paring the expenditure of 1791 with subsequent years; the character of the magistrates. The Hon. Member sent in the cabinet. in a state of insolvency, when 156 summonses were issued against poor persons who had not the means of at the time to so reprehensible a proceeding. (Hear, country like this, reference must be had to other con- been ordered on the treadmill for the amusement of stremous supporters of the New Poor Law, legal and earning their daily bread, which they would if they hear.) Evidence was in that case tendered and siderations than revenue, as the dispositions of foreign some ladies and gentlemen. Now, Lees had been the attention of the Government to the propositions medical efficers connected with the union, had been could, and sixteen distress-warrants were served upon and taken, which, when those who tendered it, found powers, and the necessity of upholding our dignity. examined, and he stated that he had only been twice contained in the resolution of which he had given examined as witnesses, and every one of them, without men who had committed no offence, who had not one that it did not answer their purpose, or rather would He admitted the great importance of endeavouring to on the treadmill, and that only in the first week he notice, and which it would now become his duty to Emplion, had declared that Mr. Mott's report was ha'fpenny to help themselves with, whose furniture was prove the contrary of what they intended, they reduce our expenditure as far as was compatible within came. Both times were in the afternoon. Lees said, submit to the House. At such a period as the present, The committee had reported that "Mr. Mott's gone, whose houses were stripped, who were sold up, effected its suppression. The chief of those who the limits of our income; and denied the position of "I don't know that I ever was put on on any parti- when most severe and extensive distress prevailed who had become houseless wanderers, and were reduced urged this suppressio veri-as indeed his activity in Lord Howick in his speech of last week, that this cular occasion." On neither occasion was he there throughout the country, it was, he thought, the duty to a state of misery qualifying them to be admitted as favour of the law would in no case suffer him to be country, in proportion to its means, was more lightly more than half an hour. The Hon. Gentleman had of the House to endeavour to alleviate that distress inmates of the workhouse?--(hear, hear). But the Poor ther. Let any man read the evidence given before that Law Commissioners had lately discovered a new light, in the person of a Mr. Clements, whom they had sent was really mistaken by one of the witnesses, as he reduce our establishments; good policy required that was told by the gaoler that the discipline was very into consideration the whole public expenditure of the would bear him out in what he stated, and he would be down in the place of Mr. Mott; and the manner in which he had treated the guardians was such as to raise Commissioners. (" Hear, hear," and laughter.) The A reduction would be effected in our Mediterranean that he would not give much for his constitution when frayed; and in his opinion, before they assented to the blood of any man of honourable and right feelings- Right Hon. Baronet at the head of Her Majesty's establishment, which would be done in perfect depen- he left the gaol." Now, this prisoner also had been votes of the public money, they ought to know what Mr. Mott, in his report, amongst other things, said: (hear). The insolent and overbraring manner in which that person treated those who had grown grey in the I intended to do if these resolutions were agreed to. was a great interest growing up in that country to the gaol the governor read the rules, at the same without unnecessarily oppressing the people. It had service of the poor, respectable men, members of boards Why, Sir, the Right Hon. Barouet himself supplies interested in the maintenence of peace; newspapers time telling him that he did so because they were been said that the necessary expenditure of the country instant, and regret to have to report to your of guardians for years, telling them that they were is instant, and regret to have to report to your of guardians for years, telling them that they were is me with an answer. "I have not," said he "received were not always the organs of public opinion, and we severe, and they would find them so; that if they must be defrayed; but he thought that those who had have the proceedings of the guardians are very norant of the revenue of the country ought, imiwas being eaten up by the poor, was almost unendurable the provisions of the law, and the directions of the would be a reduction of the law, and the directions of the law, and the He was the duty of ticularly to the course pursued by the present Governand of whom had proved that no instructions whatever a laugh). He had gone to Bradford and Halifax, and must be a bad law, in the first place, which cannot were reduced to as low a point as was compatible with the governor to cause those rules to be read. They ment, but he objected to the system which had been told the guardians that they must compel the working bear its own enactment. The relaxations hitherto the interests of the country. classes, who had not the means of earning their daily have been owing to no humane considerations on the Mr. Francis Baring their daily have been owing to no humane considerations on the were acquainted with bread in their own honest manner, to cut down a hill, and if it were four or five miles long, so much the better-it would give them more exercise-(hear, hear). That was the behaviour of that—what should he call bi roted by mistake, that his opinion was not " that him?—that Assistant Poor Law Commissioner,—he could call him nothing worse-(cheers, and laughter). The guardians inquired what was to be done after the task was accomplished? Must they find another hill? "Oh no" said he, " let them put the earth back again" -(hear, hear). Such were some of the effects of the new law, but not all. Parishes were rapidly becoming insolvent; the land was already eaten up by the poor rates. In his parish they had doubled and increased to the extent of £300 over that since the year 1836; and in twelve months more the rental of the small farmers in the parish would be wholly consumed. He a letter, stating that "in the West Hamp- Portsmouth by the unanimous wish of his fellow signed by the prisoners, who were prepared to come Great Britain and Ireland. Now, he would put it to would ask the Right Hon. Baronet, was that the method to be pursued to relieve the country from which poor persons are relieved to whom the Poor but he had been dismissed with as little or less courtesy took place between them and the gaoler on being taken such a standing army! Were 38,000 men required to pauperism?—(hear, hear). If such was the state of Law Commissioners will not allow relief to be given as a petty officer of the Customs or clerk in a departinto the House of Correction. He was not surprised at keep in order the people of the United kingdom? He things in the North, where the people had manufactures to enable them in some measure to bear up under the new law, what would be the result in the agricultural districts, where the profits on the growth of corn were reduced, and the wages of the agricultural labour- information I had from two collectors of voluntary bore testimony to the character of Mr. Hoskins. ers diminished in proportion ?—(hear). Thanking the House for the indulgence he had received, he would now conclude by declaring his intention to support the reso-

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD cordially supported the resolutions, considering them to be borne out by Sir R. PREL said, he wished very briefly to advert | all my life, I never saw anything of the kind before." the been dismissed on account of his conduct this question? Here were suspended round the bed in the companions of the companions of the companions of the conduct the bed in the companions of the companions of the conduct the bed in the conduct the bed in the conduct the bed in the companions of the

Mr. FERRAND explained that what he had asserted to the evidence taken before the committee; and he whether his statement was true or not. With Manchester. The carter put us down in the street, regard to the Keighley union, he had not denied all and left us; he has sent another cartload this mornthe statements of Sir John Walsham, but what he ing. I have seen them in town, and he would have the state of the North Boundary question between this workhouse, under the old law, there were only all; so he told one of the women he would send them as to the course which the Government meant to pursue consequently raised to fifty-five.

John Walsham's report was or was not generally lacemakers; we were in work at the time we left Friendly communications were now passing between correct. That was the question. He found that Buckinghamshire. The magistrates expressed much were to blame for the state of their poorhouse, and Mr. G. W. Wood stated, that there happened now be a reduction of 4000 men, and a decrease in expense he perfectly remembered that the Hon. Member for to be in town (engaged in making inquiries on the of £143,000; and on the entire estimates there will be Halifax had joined the Right Hon. Baronet in blam- subject of labour) Mr. Muggridge, a gentleman emof that report.

ing that the Hon. Gentleman, the Member for sible, in taking measures for returning the families Knaresborough, was chairman of the Keighley board to their native parish, from which they had been bered remarking on the singular fact that the abuses party, eighteen in number, were set down on Thursdisar proved (" oh, oh!"), and it was without his decline bringing them under the notice of the House. would be identically the same, but in some of the details of occurred. (Ironical cheers.)

Law had saved the country from destruction, espe-Mr. WALTER then replied as follows :- After all

vate" or "confidential" to their production. Why, derived from articles of consumption. He pleaded 'secret" is to be in operation. (Hear, hear.) I can conceive secresy to be necessary during a short time this case completed by the Poor Law itself, it is the duty of every man to know by whom and by what are now disputed, even the dietary of the Circnester the fact that formerly Greenwich Hospital had inde-Law Commissioners, but which, on its being pub-

prevented being tested, as it is termed; and the or to hear what explanation or defence could be payers of these voluntary rates say that a consider- given. rates. I could send you strong cases of the Poor

families came with us. I cannot tell whether Mr. office. He looked upon the affair as an ungenerous was to the effect that the report was in opposition Waterhouse had desired our overseer to send any attempt to caw the electors of Portsmouth, where your lordship's special attention to the last page of the hands. I worked at Mr. Waterhouse's three weeks, would refer to that evidence, as published, to show but yesterday he hired a cart and sent us in it to ing, and they said they were going to the boat. We Sir R. Peel said the question was whether Sir two (the men) are farmers, and the children are Mr. FERRAND remarked that Sir John Walsham that the parties principally concerned in thus allurarranged that the overseers should go up to him, the evening, after which the vote was agreed to, and Mr. C. Wood said he perfectly remembered stat- represent the case, and obtain his assistance, if posf guardians, and had been from the formation of thus unnaturally cast off. In the meanwhile it was the union an ex efficio guardian in consequence of ordered that due care should be taken of them by the his being a justice of the peace; and he also remem- overseers of Manchester. We understand that the Regulation Bill, passed last session. certainly an ex officio guardian, he had refused to every proposition that has been advanced on the close of last session. be a party to enforcing a law of which he so highly other side; but at this late hour of the night I Sir J. GRAHAM said, that the principle of the bill consent or knowledge that the abuses complained The resolutions which I now propose I conscient various alterations would be made, and there would be sciously believe to assert truths. They may be some omissions with respect to the clauses introduced at Mr. Miles declared his conviction that the Poor unpalatable to the present Ministers, as all propositions I have made on this subject were to the last apprenticeship clause, and there would be some additional Administration; but that is no reason why I should | clauses. not propose them, or why those who think with me | The SPEAKER then said, "I understand that the draw the first four resolutions, and take the division

The House then divided—

Against the resolutions ... ... 126 For the resolutions... ... 58 Majority... ... ... 68 FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

Lord John Russell presented the petition of the Bombay merchants, for indemnification for the opium quer. in reply to a question, intimated that the settle. done under the order of the House and under your war- Noble Lord commenced his address to the House, he ment of those demands waited the exchange of the rant, Sir, I hope we shall have the protection of the most warmly sympathized with him in the feeling of On the order of the day for going into a committee of

supply, Mr. HUME called the attention of the House to the charge of the public establishments, and to the state of debt, the heavy burden of our military and naval estab-Government of the consequences which would ensue if nothing were done to relieve the country.

to vote away public money. Formerly, the different sury. If that were so, he thought, that although that a conspicuous political bias; and his Grace had himdepartments had their estimates rigidly revised by the proceeding might be perfectly right, these papers should Treasury; but such was not the case now. Until some system of centrol was adopted, it was hopeless to expect economy or retrenchment. He compared our expenditure in different past years with the present; complained of the great increase in the half-pay and pensions, and contended that our expenditure should be geant-at-Arms were then ordered to be printed with the

made to conform to our revenue. Sir R. PEEL thought that many of the topics urged

period of non-employment and public distress cannot | dependent on the royal pleasure which were not consi-

able saving is effected by this system. The above | Sir George Stadnton seconded the motion, and

After a few observations from Mr. Escott,

going to Mr. Waterhouse's, at Glossop. Two other would not then have been permitted to have left the government influence was notoriously great. Mr. BARING withdrew his motion, as all the information was before the House which he desired.

country and the United States, and asked information

Sir ROBERT PEEL hoped that Mr. Blewitt would not infer the disposition of the American Government the two Governments on the subject.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply; Mr. Sydner Herbert rose to move the Navy Esti-

a saving of £435,000. A discussion followed, which lasted the remainder of the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

Lord ASHLEY presented some petitions against any George II., c. 19. interference with the beneficial working of the Collieries'

the close of last session, and some alteration as to the

The Serjeant-at-Arms then appreared at the bar, and on being called upon by the Speaker, said, "I have to acquaint the House that William Bellamy, a messenger of this House, and myself, have been served with a writ of summons to appear to an action of trespass issued by Thomas Burton Howard by Thomas Howard, his attorney. As the writ didenot state the nature of the trespass, I thought it proper to enter an appearance to the action. On Saturday last I was served with a declaration, which shows that the suit was in consequence of my having taken into custody Thomas Burton Howard, and was against William Bellamy for having taken him to the prison of Newgate: but as both these acts were we shall pursue"—(hear, hear).

on the table and read by the clerk. —(hear.)

Lord J. Russell said he believed that some action adhere most strictly to all its provisions—(Hear) took place in the course of the recess with regard to the Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the almost un-Sergeant-at-Arms and some of his deputies, and in! be laid before the House. Sir. R. PEEL said that whatever information the cabinet. Government possessed upon the subject should be laid before the House.

Mr. T. EGERTON wished to make one or two obsermight have been reserved for explanation, until the vetions on a statement made the other evening by the in the amount of naval pensions was accounted for by mant of prisoners confined in Knutsford House of Correction. Since that statement had gone forth there had Union, which bears the signature of the three Poor pendent funds; and the increase in the charge for been a meeting of magistrates, and an examination of (hear, hear), and I called the attention of the House and in considering the necessary expenditure of a great stated, in the first place, that one Samuel Lees had

Law being the cause of thefts and mendicity, and held no appointment under the Crown. The office of get at the truth, he should move for a return on the

rences is With respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the cognised the distribution of his allegations; the committee rences is With respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the rences is with respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the rences is with respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the rences is with respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the rences is with respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the rences is with respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the cognised the distinction of the children whom the rences is with respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the rences is with respect to Sir John Walsham's tions, the man said, six of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the distinction is the committee of the children whom the cognised the children whom the cognise the children whom the cognised the c the start that House? Were they to gratify private being to end, and then put to the cast of the other companies of the other word and deliberately with the full consent of the other companions during life, still continued to the was dismissed on account of his conduct were fully and then was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust from the was dismissed on account of his conduct was flust was flusted and four belonged to an other person; the date of them to was dismissed on the person; and four belonged to an other person; the date of them to was dismissed from the was dismissed on the person; and four belonged to an other person; the was dismissed from the was dismissed on the person; and immaterial exceptions, any of the details but he had promised to take char; of them to distinct the was dismissed from the which was false from the had been dead body story, it said, "At a flust was the Government had but that as the Government had but that as the Government had but the was dismissed for the whole transmit the whole transmit to the ead body story, it said, "At a flust was dismissed for the whole transmit the whole the whole transmit the whole the whole transmit the whole which has desired to take the toth of them to distinct the whole transmit the whole the whole transmit the whole th

"Halifax, Feb. 25. "My Lord-Permit me most respectfully to direct Halifax Guardian of this day, where you will find a statement of facts relative to the cruel treatment a boy has undergone, or endured, at the hands of his inhuman master, a collier, residing at Blackley, four miles from this place. It is not in the power of language to describe, or of imagination to conceive, the spectacle presented to my view when I examined his back on Wednesday last at the union workhouse. With a firm determination of transmitting an account to you, I wrote his statement, but afterwards deemed it expedient to request the editor and publisher of the Guardian to report it in the paper; he yesterday accompanied me to the workhouse and has given the substance of the boy's narrative. I have just returned from the magistrate's office, where the master has appeared under a summons from the overseers for the purpose of freeing the lad from his parish indenture. The lad gave a clear and succinct statement of the treatment and sufferings he had endured for some weeks back, with an artlessness that carried an irresistible conviction of its truthfulness to the mind of every individual present. The master was not able to disprove or controvert one iota of the statement, though defended by a professional gentleman, and the justices discharged the lad from his apprenticeship, according to the 20th of

"To Lord Ashley, London."

Along with that letter he had received a copy of the Halifan Guardian, and he thought he was justified in calling the attention of the House to the case, because he had last year affirmed the total and immediate cancelling of apprenticeships for underground operations, and if that clause had not been reversed elsewhere such a case as the present never could have happened. The Halifax Guardian thus reported the case :- (The report will be found at length in another column). Having read the statement he had to appeal to the Right Hon. Gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department, and request him, in virtue of the 3d section of the act passed last year, to send down some official person to make inquiry into the case, in order that his report might be laid on the table of the House. Such a step would not only be justified by the act, but by precedent: some time ago, when the Noble Lord the member for London (Lord J. Russell) was Secretary for the Home Department, an analogous case occurred of great atrocity. He appealed to his Noble Friend, who caused an inquiry to take place and the report to be laid on the table. Two years after another case occurred, into which Lord Normanby also directed an inquiry, the result of which was reported to the House; but, apart from all precedent whatever, and from the act itself. he felt quite sure that the Right Hon. Baronet would be most ready to extend the protection and aid of his important office to such helpless and destitute objects—(hear).

Sir J. GRAHAM could assure his noble friend, that although this case was entirely unknown to him till the House, and the direction of the House as to the course disgust which such a statement must create in the breast of every gentleman who heard it; at the same The writ of summons and declaration were then laid time, all would agree with him in hoping that there was some exaggeration in the facts as stated. He would The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he did not rise for most readily institute an inquiry into all the circumthe purpose of making any motion on the subject of the stances by sending down a person worthy of confidence the revenue and expenditure of past years. He dwelt communication which had been made by the Sergeant- into the district, and if the facts as alleged were subon the decay of the revenue, the increase of the national at-Arms; but he thought that it would be more satis- stantiated it would be his duty to direct that prosecufactory that the papers presented by the Sergeant-at- tions should be commenced against the parties implicated labouring population, and resuscitate the revenue motion on the subject to the consideration of the house of last session, no one was more anxious than he was to give effect both to the letter and spirit of that act, and

> precedented circumstance (with the exception of the self, on a former occasion, declared his opinion that the commander-in-chief should not be a member of the

Sir R. PEEL admitted that in recent times it had not been usual for the commander in-chief to have a seat in The papers laid before the House by the Ser- the cabinet. But he did not conceive that it was contrary to constitutional analogy for that bigh functionary to be a member of the cabinet. Lord John Russell had referred to the previous case of General Conway: and the Duke of Wellington had been, at one time, Master estimates were actually under discussion. The increase Hon. Member for Finsbury with respect to the treat- of the Ordnance, and cabinet-minister. On the resignation of the late Lord Hill, he (Sir R. Peel), with the concurrence of his colleagues, had advised her Majestyto appoint the Duke of Wellington to the office; and they widows and orphans was the result of the recommen. the prisoners, the result of which he would, with the had also been all of opinion that it was due to his lished, appeared so horrible, that they dared not to dation of the parliamentary committee. Mr. Williams permission of the House, state; as the charges of the Grace's eminent civil services that, in conjunction with Hon. Member affected the discipline of the gaol and the command of the army, he should still retain his On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose, and said he must entreat

second—was the present Right Hon. Home Secre- taxed than other nations. But it did not follow that also refersed to the case of Robert Wild, another by lightening the burden of taxation. This, he contary, who, though he acted as one of the committee, because peace had been established we could immediately prisoner, who declared that on entering the gaol "he ceived, could not be effectually done, unless they took will well recollect, as counsel for the Poor Law we should still maintain a force on the coast of China. severe, that he would take care he was punished, and country, and the means by which it was to be de-Government said. I had given no intimation of what dence on the good faith and feeling of France. There examined, and he said that "on the day when he went amount of revenue might be drawn from the country obliged to tender assistance to those who, so far from for war. In the army, navy, and ordnance estimates and that as to the stopping of the bread allowance, it taking the example of prudent individuals, first to look were ordered by the Home Secretary. The prisoner going on for a number of years, under all Governments, parts of those to whom the execution of the law has respecting the dismissal of Mr. Hoskins from acting as of any of the officers, or of the treatment they received, the means to which it might be necessary to have been intrusted, but to their inability to enforce it. Deputy Judge-Advocate at Portsmouth. He was the that the quality of the food was good, but that they recourse for defraying their votes. He objected gene-They frequently indeed allow a miserable out-door last person in the House to interfere with the prerogal complained of the shertness of the quantity. They rally to the extravagant nature of the present civil relief, but why? Because the workhouses at this tive of the Crown: but there were certain situations never applied to the governor for anything but they and military establishments; and he thought this were sure to be attended to immediately, or he extravagance had arisen from no regard being receive those who are driven to its doors by suf- dered as removeable on merely political grounds. Mr. showed a disposition to attend to the request. He had to the resources of the country at the time when fering. In like manner, they send those whose life is Hoskins had been appointed by the late Government, (Mr. Egerton) could assure the House that the magis- those establishments were formed. The Government extinct to be buried in the churchyards of their and his qualifications had been admitted by the pre- trates were most anxious in their administration of might think that this doctrine was tainted with the different parishes; but only because the church- sent; but he had been summarily dismissed, without the affairs of the gaol, while they wished to enforce principles of Radical Reform, which he was aware yard near the union-houses cannot contain them. complaint and without reason, except that his situation discipline, to afford as much indulgence as possible, were not very popular in that House; but he would (Hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Baronet spoke of was not one for life. He (Mr. Baring) believed that and to insure forbearance on the part of the officers. not he sitate to assert those principles, for he thought the county of Bedford, which my Hon. Friend has Mr. Hoskins had been dismissed because he was a Mr. T. Duncounse thought the House ought to re- that no man ought to maintain opinions out of doors called his pet county. (" Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Whig, and his successor appointed because he was a ceive such statements, when obtained from prisoners which he had not courage to support in that House. I will just mention a pet union of his (hear, hear)—the West Hampnett Union. A day or two ago I received vate character, and he now filled the office of Mayor of account he had read the other evening was made and army of this kingdom, 38,000 men being retained in nett Union several parishes raise voluntary rates, by townsmen. His appointment had a judicial character; forward and repeat at the bar the conversation that the Government whether it was necessary to keep up out of the compulsory rates. Able bodied men are ment. He wished to ascertain the reasons of it, the version which had now been received through the found that in Great Britain there was a force of 25,127 gaeler and the magistrates, from prisoners who had two men; and, if the Government conceived that such an years' imprisonment to undergo, and who might well army was requisite in this country, he would ask what be supposed to have the dread of additional suffering rendered it necessary? If they were compelled thus to inflicted on them if they persisted in the account they coerce the people of Great Britain there must be some-Mr. Sydney Herbert explained that Mr. Hoskins had formerly given to their friends. But, in order to thing wrong in their institutions or in their legislation. (Hear.) He thought a great reduction might be effected perhaps something worse. I cannot now omit stat- Deputy Judge Advocate being in abeyance, Mr. Hoskins subject, which he believed would prove the truth of in the number of troops at present maintained in Great ing that not long ago, in one of the parishes of the had for eleven years acted, pro hac vice, on the election what he had stated with reference to the Knutsford Britain, and, if no reduction was made, he considered West Hampnett Union, I saw in one day six women of courts martial, the members of which could choose House of Correction. It was rather singular, that the it a strong proof that the country was in a very disconemployed in leading horses, drawing loaded dung- whom they pleased. He had on one occasion been set statement he made had appeared in the newspapers tented state. Nearly 13,000 troops, he found, were carts into the fields. Though I have lived in Sussex aside by a court martial; and the Admiralty, having some time ago, and had never till the present hour stationed in Ireland. He would ask if this was necesdetermined to re-establish the permanent office of been centradicted. He had also seen the statement of sary, when they had in that country a constabulary The statement which had fallen from the Board shore the same and statement which had fallen from the Board shore the same and statement which had fallen from the Board shore the same and statement which had fallen from the Board shore the same and statement which had fallen from the Board shore the same and statement which had fallen from the same and statement which had same and same an The part is non the proceedings of the Board, and the member for Knaresborough. The Hon. benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public inconvenience, the Board, and the member for Knaresborough. The Hon. benefit derived by the agricultural districts from the proceedings of the Board, and the member for Knaresborough. The Hon. benefit derived by the agricultural districts from the proceedings of the Board, and the member for Knaresborough. The Hon. benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public inconvenience, the Board, and the member for Knaresborough. The Hon. benefit derived by the agricultural districts from this public inconvenience to the source of the Board, and the member for Knaresborough. The Hon. benefit derived by the agricultural districts from the proceedings of the Board, and the member for Knaresborough. The proceedings of the Board, and stemant the member for Anarcsvorough. The first thereon during that period, which have been Gentleman had referred to a former debate, in the law. Now, I happen accidentally to have copied to a former debate, in the law. Now, I happen accidentally to have copied to a former debate, in the law. Now, I happen accidentally to have copied to a former debate, in the law. Now, I happen accidentally to have copied to a former debate, in the law. Now, I happen accidentally to have copied to a former debate, in the law. Now, I happen accidentally to have copied to a former debate, in the law. The by the Arsistant Poor Law Commissioners Mr. course of which he (Sir R. Peel) had addressed the out of an old Manchester newspaper a passage in filled the office when his father's age and infirmities the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. On the staff, which amounted to the had addressed the out of an old Manchester newspaper a passage in filled the office when his father's age and infirmities the cruel treatment and sufferings they had endured. On the staff, which amounted to the The and Mr. Mot to the Poor Law Commissioners mr. course of which bears very strongly upon this. It is as had rendered him unfit for the duties of the office. The He himself had written to Mr. Allison, a person living sum of £165,300. He wished to know what necessity the Poor Law Commissioners; House, and had stated that, in alluding to the which bears very strongly upon this. It is as the Poor Law Commissioners; House, and nad stated that, in anuming to the particular instances in which report of the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the described it to be but no instances in which report of the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the described it to be but no instances in which report of the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon Residually controlled in the particular instances in which follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the sitting magistrates at the New Balley left the Court, described it to be, but no injustice had been done to reports of Sir John Walsham and Mr. Mott, he had sitting magistrates at the New Balley left the Court, him, for as he held no office under the Crown, so it follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the committee of that House respecting the follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly before the character of Mr. Hoskins was all that Mr. Baring nad as Successor, and described it to be, but no injustice had been done to reports of Sir John Walsham and Mr. Mott, he had sitting magistrates at the New Balley left the Court, described it to be, but no injustice had been done to reports of Sir John Walsham and Mr. Mott, he had sitting magistrates at the New Balley left the Court, described it to be, but no injustice had been done to reports of Sir John Walsham and Mr. Mott, he had sitting magistrates at the New Balley left the Court, described it to be, but no injustice had been done to sitting magistrates at the New Balley left the Court, described it to be, but no injustice had been done to set the prisoners, in order to ascertain the truth of in his opinion was almost useless! The expense of the statements. His correspondent paid a visit to staff at head-quarters, in London, was £16,800. The him, for as he held no office under the Crown, so it follows:—"Yesterday afternoon, shortly reports of the court, he had not account to the prisoners, in order to ascertain the truth of in his opinion was almost useless! The expense of the court, he had not account to Mr. Charles Wood thought that Admiralty should turnkey, however, stated, that prisoners were only it seemed to him wholly unnecessary that any officer The said Board and the prophers of Keighley and the dates thereof; also, a return of new alter his opinion, and, being convinced that the stations of the said stations of the sa The street of the same on the we stitution of the union, and on the 1st day of June, leaving the union, and on the last day of June, leaving the union, and on the last day of June, leaving the union, and on the last day of June, leaving the union, and on the last day of June, leaving the union, and on the last day of June, leaving the union, and on the last day of June, leaving the union, and on the last day of June, leaving the leavin man was a Chartist, seemed to think that was enough the army estimates an item of £117.787 for volunteer companies. The Commissioners this return to the House of Commons,—"That referred to the report, and what did he find there is the debate, after which that was perfectly correct, and if he could not appear that Mr. Mott had made any report He found that Dr. Nicholl was in the chair, and that there never was only get a committee to inquire into the state of them to such an amount? Was there any record of them to such an amount? Was there any record of them to such an amount? Was there any record of them to such an amount? Was there any record of them to such an amount? Allison had stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was in the chair, and that the stated was perfectly correct, and if he could was done, if a clearer case, in which one person had been dismissed, to substantiate all the charges which must be we such an anomat? Was there any provided to would do well to come down. They can do we would do well to come down. They can do we would do well to substantiate all the charges which must be substantiated. The would be able to was doing get a committee to the theory would be able to would be able to would be able to substantiate of the would be able to would she would do well to substantiate of the would be would in the charges which must be case if the charges which must be substantiated. The would be able to substantiate of the would be able to substantiate of the would be able to would and the charges which must be substantiated. reductions might be effected. The effective force of the naval service for the last year cost £4,632,000; was directly at variance with that made by his Hon. the non-effective, £1,390,000; there being 184

tem, and to reduce the extravagant expences of these establishments. He objected to the expence of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which amounted to between £50,000 and £60,000. What benefit was obtained by this expenditure? Was the office of any real use? For his own part, he considered that the maintenance of the office was no advantage to the country. He thought, if the expences of this country were thoroughly investigated, and if its resources were properly considered, such unnecessary expenditure would not be incurred; and he would repeat, that before the House was called upon to vote supplies, they ought to have the means of ascertaining in what way the peculiarly necessary at the present time, when the country was in such a state of extreme distress, that they should not recklessly areaway the public money. With regard to superannual of allowances, he thought that public (ficers) vices, and that when those services were no longer required they should have no further claim upon the country. He was well aware that reductions could not be at once effected in these establishments, but he considered that more conomical plans ought in future sufferings of the people; they were bound to do so: and to think of methods of relieving, instead of same yating, the burdens under which the country grouned. He wanted to know, whether the Government had any intention of relieving the people from the burden of the Income Tax, or, if not, whether they had say of relieving the great body of the community from the pressure of indirect taxation? The Hon. Gentleman ecucluded by moving his amendment,-" That at the present period of extended distress, it is the duty of the House to consider the means of lightening the pressure of taxation on the people, by reducing to the greatest practicable extent the expenses of the military, as well as of the civil establishments of the country; that therefore it is expedient, that the voting of any penditure be first furnished to the House."

(Continued from our Seventh page.)

Mr. HUME seconded the amendment. The question having been put. Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the expense of the Irish and the Metropolitan police, which were, in fact, well trained military bodies, supported out of the taxes: and inquired why the army was maintained on it's present extravagant footing?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER considered that reply should be reserved till the particular estimates were under discussion. Mr. HUME considered that with proper reductions in the expense of our establishments the income tax might have been rendered unnecessary. He supported the

General JOHNSON also thought that the amendment way a reasonable one. During the five nights of debate on the state of the country he had not heard one word ! in explanation of the real cause of the distress, which was overtaxation.

Captain PolHill referred the cause of distress to the great and rapid increase of the population. Machinery was the curse of the country. On a division, Mr. Crawford's amendment was supported by 15, and rejected by 62.

The House then went into a committee of supply;

Sir HENRY HARDINGE brought forward the army estimates. As compared with the previous year there is to be a reduction of 5 740 men, with a total saving on the entire estimates of £133,000. The reduction in the number of men was as large as could be effected at this early stage in the re-establishment of peaceful relations, keeping in view the proper relief of regiments serving abroad, and the effective discipline of the army. After going through the various items, he concluded by proposing the first vote, which was for 100,846 men for

Mr. HUME considered that if the number of troops in our colonies were reduced, we could afford to sholish the duties on cotton and wool. He also censured the system adopted towards the Boers of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; and re-affirmed that our distresses arose from extravagance, as well as bad legislation. He and proposed an amendment that the vote be reduced

Lord ARTHUR LENNOX considered that if we wished a better class of men to enter the army, we should increase the rate of pensions which was at present a miserable pittance of sixpence a day. Captain LATARD would vote for the amendment he were convinced that the credit and dignity of the country could be sustained by the reduction, of which, however he was not satisfied.

Mr. WILLIAMS regretted that Mr. Hume had not moved for a larger reduction. Sir HENRY HARDINGE explained that many of the stringent regulations complained of, such as that relatthat there were too many troops in any one of our

After some further discussion, a divison took place on Mr. Hums's amendment, when it was rejected by 106 The next vote was for £3 619,327 for the expenses

of the army, which was agreed to, as were the remaincorps was objected to by Mr. Williams, but was carried Sir James Graham then moved the second reading

of the registration of Veters Bill, reserving discussion; to a future stage. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY FEB. 28. from Lord Brougham respecting the instructions plete security against all attempts at proselytism. soon be worse. During the time I have been speak. those getting 10s. to be reduced to 5s.; those getting upon which our ernisers acted in their endeavours apon which our ernisers acted in their endeavours Lord John Russell felt that the sums heretofore ing of, the mills at Hyde were out of work.

84. to be reduced to 4s.; thus bringing the employed the Kitchen, since the 1st of Januar to suppliess the slave trade upon the African coast, voted for the great purpose of education had been By Mr. Atherton—I am not aware that there was operatives to work for a less remuneration than and the total since the opening 68,800. took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to very inadequate, and, indeed, quite insignificant as any distress at that time in Hyde and the neighbourexpress his conviction that explanation only was compared with the amounts granted for other public hood. I do not know that the wages were low at strong and forcible, that any comment upon it would necessary to remove the jealousy with which, in spite services. On the details set forth by Sir James that time. I know nothing about the matter either be superfluous. The miserable pretext that is set up of the anxiety of France to put an end to the slave Graham, he would not, without more mature consi- one way or another. trade, our exertions were still regarded in that deration, pronounce an opinion; but as between the By Mr. Pollock-I remember seeing a placard other words, the pockets of the ratepayers. country. The instructions which had been issued Church and the Disserters, he regarded the principle posted at Hyde, from the Executive Committee of the Church and the Disserters, he regarded the principle posted at Hyde, from the Executive Committee of the Manual of them as one which ought not to be opposed by the Chartists to the People. I think it would be on Wadnesday evening the 22cd instant, at seven that the responsibility was frequently thrown upon those who had the great object of education really from the 14th to the 19th of August. A great many on Wednesday evening, the 22nd instant, at seven the naval officers engaged in this service of deciding at heart. He illustrated the necessity of interposi- people read them. I can't say how many were o'clock precisely, when it is hoped that all the trades upon most intricate and important questions of tion upon this subject, by some evidence of the state posted-perhaps two or three. international law, and they had, as was to be of spiritual ignorance in the West Riding of York. By Mr. Dundas-I will not swear that more than expected, in some cases fallen into serious errors. shire, and expressed his opinion, that when a plan one of them was posted. I have read the opening likewise attend the same. The Government felt strongly the necessity of fur- was thus fairly brought forward with a view to and concluding passages of the one now produced, nishing officers with clear and unequivocal instructreconcile the consciences of all denominations, it and to the best of my belief it is a copy. I will not tions upon as many points of difficulty as could be would be not only folly, but wickedness, on the part swear that it is the same; it might be wrong a word anticipated, and a new and explicit code, founded of the House to reject it. His own objection was or two, or ten lines, or more. It is similar to the upon existing treaties and the law of nations, had only that the scale of the provision was not large one I saw posted, and I believe it is the same.

been accordingly prepared; and as England had enough. Any plan for a purpose like this could be By Mr. Atherton—I laid the notes of the partinothing to conceal—had none but her ostensible effected only by an Executive Government generally cular transactions on which I have been speaking chiefts the same than the same and gave such expensions. objects to attain—these instructions should be supported. He insisted on the importance of pro- before the magistrates every day, and gave such ex- by a reading a letter from Mr. John Jones, a Shefmade public, and would, he trusted, disabuse the widing competent schoolmasters, and retaining them planations as might be required.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, Feb. 28. geant-at-Arms and William Bellamy be allowed to was tempted to quit them by finding that he could him. I believe it was on Friday, the 26th of August. appear and appeal to these actions." This was an get a better remuneration for his talents elsewhere. The entries in my book bring down the transactions action of false imprisonment under the Speaker's Some difficulty occurred in the unwillingness of to the 20th of August. I did not produce the book, warrant, which had beeen issued against the present parents themselves to let their children attend when I appeared before the magistrates. I could plaintiff for a breach of privilege, in having con- school; and he wished some means to be con- explain the reason why I did not show the book. ducted, as attorney, certain actions brought by one sidered by which that unwillingness might be Stockdale against Mr. Hansard, the printer of the removed. He suggested also the expediency of Honse, for alleged libels contained in a report which providing some education for the classes above prisoners immediately away from Hyde to Stock-Mr. Hansard had printed by its authority. The the poorest, so that the small farmers and port, in consequence of the inefficiency of the protections to the Master Cutler, for additional subscriptions towards the Soup Fund, Sergeant had been served with a habeas corpus upon tradesmen might not entertain a jealousy of the tive force, and the Magistrates committed them from one of the arrests made by him in consequence superior means of education afforded to their work. I gave evidence from memory. I was exof Stockdale's actions. The Attorney-General was people. directed by the House to appear; he did appear; Lord Sandon expressed his satisfaction at the and the Court held that the Speaker's warrant prospects which this evening had opened. was in itself a sufficient answer. The present action Mr. Eware desired to waive theological differ- particular expressions of distress existing. I am attend a meeting of the Chartist body that evening. being for false imprisonment under the same war- ences, for the sake of the great object now in aware that the shopkeepers had meetings, and agreed rant, he would propose that, as before, the House view. should permit the officer to appear and plead. If Sir C. BURRELL concurred. they were found by the Jury to have committed Mr. Shaw was disappointed that nothing had been but after Leach left, we had no further disturbances. any excess in what they had done, it was fit that said about the extension of the educational principle. I have not made any entry in the book as to the day parish circular is an insult to the town, as well as a they should be responsible; if they were found to to Ireland. their complete justification.

peculiar circumstaness to justify an exception from less those purposes could be proved to be immoral. book has not been out of my possession since, what ought to be a general rule. Judges themselves Sir George Grey hailed the prospect of improve-except that I gave it to a constable, wrapped in would not be what they are if it were not for the ment which now appeared to present itself through paper, to bring from the inn, at Lancaster, to the against manual labour that was grinding the rigilance of this House, which checked any excess in their judicial conduct. It was of the last importance that the two Houses of Parliament should remain co-ordinate but if provided the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remain co-ordinate but if provided the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remain co-ordinate but if provided the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measure spoke in a laughing manner, when he was referring remained to the subject of a legislative measur

the time. Sir R. PEEL, in the expectation that the time would be enlarged, proposi id to adjourn the debate,

which was agreed to. Lord AshLey rose to move "that an humble address be presented to he . Majesty praying that her religious education a nongst the working classes of her people." After enlarging on the general importance of education, and the great increase of popularevenue of the country was to be obtained—(hear). It was tion during the present century, he drew the attention of the House to the present state of crime and reception which it had given to his motion, which ought to know-(Laughter.) ignerance, and of moral and intellectual degradation was then unanimously carried, and the House adin Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and other journed. ought to receive a sufficient compensation for their sercursing, promiscuous intercourse of the sexes were frightfully prevalent among the youth.

They knew no religion-no God; the only knowledge pessessed by great numbers of them was that of the exploits of Dick Turpin and to be adopted. He asked the House to consider the Jack Sheppard. There was evidence which estabished the fact that not less than £25.000.000 sterling are annually expended in ardent spirits; and four o'clock, again in the same place, and in prowas proved by medical men that a large propor- cession they would go to Manchester. On the proceedings on the ground that his Learned Friends Buxton, &c., thanks were voted to the Chairman. tion—perhaps half—of all the cases of insanity are morning of the 15th, they again met in the market—who appeared for some of the defendants, were produced by the intemperance thus widely prevalent. place, Hyde. Moorhouse was the chairman, and entering upon a cross-examination of that part of He was aware that what he asked would occasion John Leach appeared. The latter spoke, I have the book which had not been given in evidence. If some expense; but if we would not consent to tax notes of what he said. He alluded to the large sums of they would consent to put the book before the Jury, ourselves for the prevention of crime, we must be money which it took to support the Queen. He as evidence, he should not object to the examinataxed more heavily still for the puni-hment of it. asked where that came from but the pockets of the tion. The expense of one convict for one year would poor? He finished by recommending the people to Mr. Dundas did not see that he was bound to offer educate more than one hundred children. He attri- keep out until the Charter became the law. On the book in evidence. buted much of the existing evil to the truck system, the evening of the same day, at eight o'clock, another The Judge said that Mr. Dundas had a right to to the payment of wages at public-houses, and to the meeting was held. Moorhouse spoke, but he simply shew, if he could, the insertion of any fraudulent miserable condition of the people's habitations. The announced a meeting for the evening of the following matter in the book, because that would go far present state of things could not continue for twenty day. I went to it. Booth and Moorhouse were to impugn the general accuracy of the whole. supplies should be postponed the the estimates of the years more, without producing a convulsion which there. The former spoke at great length. He held It was then agreed that the book should be put in must overthrow the whole fabric of society. It was a large sized placard in his hand, which I heard him as evidence, and Mr. Dundas proceeded with his remarkable that the better educated poor were not read. He began by saying what an expense the cross-examination.

shove them. portant discussion of their interests, all interference trates were coming to take them, and Moorhouse out. Ashley's opinions as to the truck system and the take place on the following morning, at six o'clock. Were they, to the best of your belief, in strict conpayment of wages, and would be glad to join in any At eight o'clock a meeting was held in the Marformity with they truth?

Seconded by Mr. Edwin Gill, and unanimously carried. Mr. Evinson moved the following resolution, such further measure for the cure of those evils as ket-place, Hyde. Moorhouse acted as chairman, could be enacted without a dangerous infringement and Candelet, Leach, and Booth, and a man named upon private rights and contracts. The state of the Barlow, a factory operative, were present. An people's dwellings, and the general arrangement of excavator got upon the waggon, and said he wished occupied. He gladly gave his support to the present from Manchester, next spoke. He said he was sent motion. He feared that Protestant England had from Manchester to inform the people of Hyde that since then, they were numerous. more neglected the grand duty of educating the he was in attendance at the hall as a delegate; that people than any other nation of Europe. The law the delegates assembled were 340 for the Charter, had now been victorious; the soldier and policeman and eighteen against it; for the wages of 1840, or that the entries in the book have been taken from had done their duty; and the time was come when a scale of wages; that the middle classes and notes, which are not before the Court. the public instructors must go forth. The Govern- all other classes of people in Manchester were for ment had most anxiously considered this necessity; the Charter. Candelet spoke. A proclamation from whether he intended to take any further witnesses and he ardently wished that the House, laying aside the Queen had been posted on the walls before that to-day ? all religious and political differences, would join in time. (A copy was produced, and put in. It was endeavouring to find some neutral ground on which dated August 13, 1842, and offered a reward of £50 o'clock. the Church and the Dissenters might amicably meet. for the apprehension and conviction of the rioters.) A conversation ensued between the Attorney-Geof Privy Council to two great normal schools which that beyonets in eight days time, will be of no use; Lordship hesitated, but on being informed that the had been established in Edinburgh and Glasgow, delegates were going about in the agricultural dis- application was merely with reference to suiting the and from which the whole kingdom would by degrees tricts, warning and turning the labourers out, -all convenience of the first day, he consented to the adbe supplied with instructors, teaching by the simul- except the millers and reapers of grain; but journment, intimating that he should sit late the taneous system. Grants had also been made for in fact they were all nearly out; then where following day. schools in England-large grants, indeed, yet cer- would the military and special constables be? But The Court rose precisely at six o'clock. tainly not adequate to the need of the case With as I am to be in Manchester at ten o'clock respect to the future, he would first propose that this morning. I must conclude by telling you that parishes should be united for the formation of dis- when in the Hall last night, at six o'clock, Mr. Bestrict schools. The children to be there instructed wick, superintendent of police, entered, and told the should, in the first place, be orphans and other des-, people that he was sent by the Magistrates, to wished the force to be reduced to what it was in 1835; titute papers, or the offspring of poor parents inform the people there assembled that they were willing to let them be educated there. He would not allowed to hold their meetings any longer while attach to each school a chapel, with a clergyman who the town was in that disturbed state. Three magisshould teach the liturgy and Catechism of the trates entered, and gave the people ten minutes Church; the children of Dissenters, however, being time to disperse, but in five minutes (said Leach and exempted from attendance on those ministrations, Candelet) they were all gone. The battle was part the larger manufacturing districts, showing a total was appointed one of the delegates to the great circulated through the town. want of the means of instruction there; and National Conference, and at ten o'clock he had to then proceeded to the case of children not meet M'Douall, for he had sent him word that he dependent on parochial relief, but employed longed to see him. I will collar him and bring would have had to be on a much less extended the condition of the employed becomes worse every child should be suffered to work more than six hours time there will be a fixed wage by Act of Parlia of this district have issued their infamous mandate the Government, upon whom they were forced by the recommendations of the finance committees. He-denied The control of the recommendations of the finance committees. He-denied The control of the recommendations of the finance committees. The principle upon which grants had been usually keepers, saying that they were a hypocritical set, upon all persons who have one spark of feeling left made for the building of schools was, that twothirds of the cost should be raised by private contribution. He would recommend that for the future

That in the opinion of this Committee, it is inthe demand. Prices were a shade higher. Beef,
in their bosoms to read the following circular, copies
tin their bosoms to read the following circular, copies
to the demand. Prices were a shade higher. Beef,
in their bosoms to read the following circular, copies
to the cost should be raised by private conseven in the evening of the 18th, in the Markettribution. He would recommend that for the future
tribution. He would recommend that for the future
place, Hyde. Leach was present. He commenced
the demand. Prices were a shade higher. Beef,
in their bosoms to read the following circular, copies
of which have been widely spread amongst our
expedient to purchase the premises of which the Soup
twin Lambs were shewn, and sold for £1 10s.

Each. one-third only should be required from private railing against the shopkeepers and the middle (Here follows the circular issued by the Guardians.) sources. The maintenance of the school when built classes. Moorhouse, who was in the chair, said or the army, which was agreed to, as were the remaining was agreed to agree the agreed to agreed to agreed to agree nominated by the magistrates. The trustees should Dale, well armed with their bludgeons, and who are into effect. It is in the language of a ratepayer who object."

appoint the master, with the sanction of the Bishop, not frightened to use them. Where will the specials has declared his thoughts with no small share of The number of quarts of Soup, for which tickets

candid portion of the French public of the unfounded by sufficient inducements; for it happened too often By Mr. O'Connor—I prefer swearing to the notes prejudice they now entertained.—Adjourned.

that, from the master's deficiency in zeal, or from in the book. They are original, and not a transcript. his inaptitude for his duty, the children learned I would not swear from memory, without the book what was taught them in a superficial manner, and to refresh me. John Leach and Candelet were not without any real understanding or feeling of it; and The Solicitor-General moved that "The Ser- where a master was well fitted for his duties, he Moorhouse was brought up. I appeared against

judge of its own privileges; and it had deserted its only useless, but misehievous; they were generally the 17th of August on which Leach said he was duty in permitting the Speaker to plead to the action of Sir R. Burdett. He referred to the speeches made in Parliament by Sir R. Peel on Stockdale's for this purpose was not less than £170,000 a year.

Sir R. Inglis could not approve, in a system of thing about the Charter. I might have made a now proposed course of Government. Let not the House after the resolution in the book about the Charter. House, after the resolution it had passed, depart exclude proselytism; since it must always be a when brought before the magistrates, but not when from its own principle, merely to get rid of a tem-duty to attempt the propagation of what we our-porary inconvenience. If the House would send this selves believed to be the truth. Still less could he was made on the Monday morning, when I went question to a court of law, what question would it not approve the suggestion of diverting any charitable before the magistrates. I have not been examined so send? This was an ordinary case, without any foundations from the purposes of their founders, unsince the Special Commission, at Chester. The

proceeded further, to inform the House of modifications of educational charities, where the a strennous opponent of the Anti-Corn Law League.

What he had only just earned, that this process change of times and circumstances had rendered Mr. O'Connor—Then you have confined all the special content to admit some League.

Mr. Kirk said he had beard a great deal about the Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, the Bank of Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds. had not been served till Saturday; that the time the original purposes impracticable; but he could alterations you have made in the book to the for pleasing would expire on Wednesday, and not concur in a proposal for diverting, even to so Charter?

Sir Thomas Wilde and the Solicitor-General /posed to begin their plan. Success in the manu- Mr. Dundas-There are several other alterations, every working man in the position, that he would be agreed that no important question would be facturing districts, where the experiment was first and not of a very trifling nature. prejudiced by taking out a summons to enlarge to be attempted, would open the way for it in the By George Johnson, defendantrural parts of the kingdom. Mr. HAWES thought the Dissenters would not

was to be at the head. principle should be adopted in public schools; but nothing about the facts. Stockport is out of my told them they could have no more relief. This Majesty will be graciou sly pleased to take into her he hoped that Government would not discourage the division. instant and serious co asideration the best means of establishment also of such schools as private parties

the principles of the Church of England alone.

Lord Ashley, in reply, thanked the House for the

### NORTH LANCASHIRE ASSIZES. THE TRIALS

(Continued from our Fifth Page.) place on the following morning, when delegates should be appointed to go to Manchester immediately; and on the following Tuesday morning, at the general body of the report had been written.

found among the insurgents in the late disturbances. Queen was to poor people, what quantities of wine The witness, on being called upon to explain the late disturbances. Slingsby of the Author. This is undoubtedly the cheapest reason of the addition to Leach's speech, said that he Duncombe, Esq., for his noble advocacy of the Liberal Book ever offered to the Public. The of party considerations. He concurred in Lord leaped from the waggon, and said a meeting would factories. He would propose that no him here with me this evening, and in eight day's The Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to a question trusted, would protect all classes, and afford com- the country was bad, and, without alteration, would another, so as to give both half work and half wages; Kitchen on August 11th, is 180,000.

brought before the magistrates: they absconded.

Judge-Explain it.

Witness-I found it necessary to convey the amined before the committal of the parties. It is total ruin. my duty to collect every information for the Magistrates, within my division, but I did not hear any assigning as a reason for his absence his having to to support the operatives. The town of Hyde was in a state of great tumult for more than a week, on which I saw the placard from the Executive disgrace to humanity, and that it is fraught with the Mr. C. Buller reminded the House of the vast Committee. The reason was, that when I pulled the most serious injury to the respectable manufacturer, ontail of charity funds specifically applicable to add. total of charity funds specifically applicable to edu- placard from the wall, I delivered it to the Magis-Sir T. WILDE regarded this proposal as no less cation, amounting to about £300,000 a year. There trates, and placed my name behind it. I thought it and spurious production, which has already done han a surrender of the privileges of the House. This House was, and ought to maintain itself, the sole small sums were not to the hand-writing, but it is not here. It was on equally injurious to the shopkeepers since it reduces tance that the two Houses of Parliament should remain co-ordinate; but if privilege were pat into a course of riral by the courts of law, the House of Lords would have the final power, through its preplate jurisdiction, of upholding its own privilege, and reterming those of the Commons. The proposition are course for the House now to take would be, to appoint a committee who should any such wrong be added the guilt of neglect in this matter, the good in direct ampie compensation; but if privilege were pat into a course of riral by the courts of law, the House of the Commons. The proposed who have the final power, through its own privilege were pat into a course of riral by the House of the House of the Journal of Lords would have the final power, through its own privilege were pat into a course of riral by the House of the Ho

By George Johnson, defendant—I am not aware that many distraints have been made upon the inhabitants of Hyde, during the last eighteen months, like a trust of which the clergyman of the parish or what has been the increase in the number of parish for relief, and had been sent to certain places Mr. ACLAND was content that the comprehensive Stockport, and not at Hyde, and therefore, I know not choose to work for a certain sum, the Guardians

work of three men. I don't know what you mean Mr. Smith O'Brien expressed himself but little by the "coupling of jennies," for I never was in a factory more than three times in my life.

Defendant—Then you don't know what you 8d. a dozen for making them, and out of that small countries.

Cuppingham and Martines Deblishers. factory more than three times in my life. Mr. Dundas called the attention of the Court to the alterations which appeared in the book of the effect:witness, and especially to one part of it where in speaking of one of the speeches made by Leach, the words "they should do as was done in the time of King John, the people went to the King in a large skilful and industrious townsmen, by reducing them

body, and demanded 'Magna Charta,' and it was to a state of starvation, and that that meeting progranted; and he (Leach) would recommend the people to keep out of work, and the Charter would of Englishmen, and calculated to bring on disease soon become the law of the land," were added after The Attorney General objected to the course of

faults were mainly imputable to the neglects of those spirits she drank, the number of fat oxen she con- made a practice of examining all the speeches pre- people's cause, more particularly for his recent sumed, the large number of sheep and lambs she eat, vious to submitting them to the Magistrates; and exertions in endeavouring to obtain justice, instead Sir J. GRAHAM agreed in the acknowledgment of and that she cost the poor people annually £160,000. he distinctly remembered that on looking at the of partisan abuse for the political victims from the this debt to the poor, and deprecated, on this im- At this time there was a report that the Magis- one made by Leach, he made the addition pointed judicial bench; and this meeting urges that gentle-

Witness-They were, my Lord.

book, that from the commencement of the period at their hearty thanks to Mr. G. J. Harney, for his which the witness as Special High Constable of able advocacy of the democratic cause since his sanatory regulations in large towns were subjects on them to turn out, and then the "navies" would be out Hyde, began to make his reports to the Magistrates, residence in Sheffield, and beg to assure him of their which the Government was at this time actually in five minutes. A man, who said he was a delegate to the end of the transactions, of which he has been protection and support, so long as he continues the speaking, not a single interlination occurred; but firm, unflinching patriot he has hitherto proved him-

The Judge—But that is merely an observation. Mr. O'Connor-It would go far, my Lord, to prove him again and again." The Attorney General here asked his Lordship

He would now state what had been done, and what Candelet said he did not care a straw for the procla-

the ministers would propose to do. In Scotland mation, as their meetings were legal, and held in the that Sir Frederick stated to Mr Baron Rolfe, that there existed a parochial system of National educa- day time, to conduct the interests of the poor; that he had been requested on the part of the defendants tion; and grants had been made by the Committee special constables and soldiers would be no use; to ask that the Court might then adjourn. His

# SHEFFIELD.

MEETING OF THE TRADES' DELEGATES. Mr. G. J. Harney's letter, published in the Northern Star of the 11th ultimo, calling the attention of the trades and rate payers to a circular issued by the Poor Law Guardians, and signed Geo. Crossland, has not been without beneficial results. The letter alluded to having been read at a trades' and allowed to receive religious instruction from won, and let us be true to one another, and never meeting, it was returned to receive religious instruction from won, and let us be true to one another, and never meeting, it was returned to receive, which let us do not be any licensed minister of any denomination. He gave submit to go to work until we get all points of the meeting of the trades delegates; and the following relief was highly necessary.

The Committee have received, since the issuing of the meeting, was extensively relief was highly necessary.

"Fellow-Townsmen.-The Poor Law Guardians

84. to be reduced to 4s.; thus bringing the employed the Kitchen, since the 1st of January, is 12,660; chester Guardian of Wednesday. for all this is the saving of the parish funds, or in

will send delegates to attend; and it is further desired that all who are opposed to the parish circular, will

" By order of the Committee of the " Associated Trades. " Sheffield, Feb. 17th, 1843."

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Kirk, seconded by Mr. T. Rowan, Mr. Thomas Stones was unanimously

called to the chair. field r anufacturer, who, after having drawn a painful picture of the prevailing distress amongst the Sheffield artizans, directed their attention to the fact, that the amount of goods exported in that glorious year of prosperity, 1835, from Sheffield to all that purpose at the last General Meeting of the sub- rency. The business done in Oats or Oatmeal was parts of the world were £2,096,970, whilst in that awful year of distress 1840, when every person was other sums from the general fund as may be necessary crying out that there was no demand, the exports for the purchase of, or procuring an indemnity from Sheffield were £3,177,658, being an increase of against the rent of £15 per annum, during the about one million over the year 1835; and that if the remaining period of the term, and subject to the same money had been paid in 1840 as in 1835, the town would have been twice as prosperous at the present time. He alleged that the badness of the Sheffield trade was caused by the competition of the manufacturers, and concluded by advising the dele- disposed persons of this town and neighbourhood soliciting him to call a meeting of the manufacturers and also for such assistance as will enable the Com-

A letter was also read from Mr. G. J. Harney. Mr. John Drury, after a speech denunciatory of the Guardians, moved the following resolution:-

"Tnat it is the opinion of this meeting that the by encouraging the system of competitive cheapness the artizans, who are their main support, to so low a condition as to be only capable of purchasing the first necessaries of life; and that it involves all classes of ratepayers, and particularly those that have property in houses, shops, &c., if carried into effect, it must render the same nearly valueless; and that this meeting recommend the rate-payers to call a public meeting, to devise means whereby a check may be put to its insane and baneful tendency.'

Mr. Ward seconded the resolution. Mr. Horsfall said, a deal of truth had been spoken, but not all the truth. It was machinery

for they were not content with annoying those who that the notice of application for the enlargement good an object as that of education, a bequest in of that time must be given before nine o'clock that fended for small donations to the poor. He de night, the notice of application for the enlargement good an object as that of education, a bequest in the notice of application for the enlargement good an object as that of education, a bequest in the said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to bring a great pertion of the it be said that were in a worse condition than themselves, but wanted to be a condition than themselves,

bound to accept of work on any conditions which panpers there. The Poor Law Guardians meet at which he would not name for work; and if they did system had thrown a great burden upon the funds of By William Pilling, defendant-I don't know the Trades' Unions, and if followed up would indiffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and might wish to found for the education of children in that one factory labourer in Hyde, is now doing the evitably be the ruin of the town. Mr. Kirk then instanced the case of a poor man who had come that day from Wortley, and had pocket-knives to sell sum had to find files, oil, and wire. After some other remarks Mr. Kirk proposed a resolution to the

> "That it was the opinion of the meeting that the circular issued by Mr. Crossland, was calculated to bring to poverty and wretchedness many of our and premature death."

Mr. Broadbent seconded the resolution. After some observations from Messrs. Whitham. and the meeting adjourned to Monday week, at seven o'clock in the evening, to be held in the same

Chartists of Handsworth Woodhouse, per Thomas Dale, for Messrs. Harney and Parkes's defence.
Public Muering.—On Sunday evening, a public meeting was held in the Fig-Tree-lane room, to hear the farewell address of Mr. Samuel Parkes previous to his departure for Lancaster.

Mr. G. Julian Harney delivered his farewell address on Monday evening. He concluded by brated Work is now complete, and contains moving the following resolution:—" That this meet- 614 Pages, double columns, and an elegant Portrait man to persevere in the cause of suffering humanity. The Judge-When you did make any additions, assured of our hearty co-operation and support. which was seconded by Mr. George Wright, and Mr. O'Connor-I find, on further looking at this unanimously adopted :- That this meeting return self to be." Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting seperated singing, "We'll rally around

#### LEEDS SOUP KITCHEN.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the SUB-SCRIBERS to the UNEMPLOYED POOR RELIEF FUND of 1842, and the Subscribers to the present SOUP KITCHEN, held at the Court House, in Leeds, on the 27th day of February, 1813, propriety of Purchasing the Buildings of the Soup Kitchen, in York-street, now held under a Lease for fourteen Years, with the option of Purchasing the same during the First Year of the Lease, and other Matters relating to the well-being of the Institution; HENRY COWPER MARSHALL, Esq.,

Mayor, in the Chair. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In addition to the printed Report just read, the THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK Soup Committee beg to present a statement of their operations since its publication, from which it will be seen that a very considerable increase has taken months. On the 30th January, the Committee, at their weekly meeting, resolved to extend the grants 2 7 \frac{3}{4} 18 11\frac{3}{4} 0 18 5 0 0 0 1 10 1 1 9 9\frac{3}{4} place in the distribution of Soup during the last two volent or Strangers' Friend Society, from 12,000 to 16 800 tickets weekly. This was in consequence of day last, is declared to have been worse than any of representations from the Committees of those two its predecessors, and there have been some very bad Societies, which left no doubt that such extended ones lately. But, indeed, it is useless to talk about

the Report, two further grants from the Manufac- market this day is not considered an improvement would have had to be on a much less extended the condition of the employed becomes worse every

In conclusion, the Committee beg to report the two following resolutions, passed at the weekly meeting of the Committee, on Monday last:-

"That it be recommended to the public meeting to "The above speaks loudly for itself. Never was purchase an annuity of £15 for thirteen years, in the might be defrayed parily from small payments to be that there was a delegate from Glossop, and Leach a document better calculated to reduce the working names of the Leaseholders of the Soup Kitchen prepound. He would have the schools managed each which had been spent for the Charter. He went on by seven trustees, who should be, the clergyman, to say—does not my friend from Glossop tell you to the wording of the circular, supposing that you 7s. 7d., transferred from the Poor Relief Fund of the two churchwardens, and four persons to be that there are many able-bodied men from Glossop- are so abject and slavish as to suffer it to be carried last winter, be applied towards effecting that

No child should be required to attend the worship of and the red-coated gentry be then? They will be ability. His language is as follows:—'The mean-have been granted gratuitously to the Church of activity in the yarn market yesterday as for some the Church of England, or the religious instruction glad to give in, and we will have them in large imparted by the master, if the friends of such child numbers to-morrow, to meet and go to Ashton. He manufacturer is employing one manufacturer is employed as for some manufacturer should object to his being brought up in conformity called upon the people to be united, and so long sent time, to whom he is paying 20s. per week, February inclusive, is 115 200; and the total number goods, and especially for wide cloths, suitable to the with the Church of England. These provisions, he as he lived, he would agitate, for the aristocracy of he is recommended to divide that man's work with of quarts thus granted since the opening of the East India and China markets, there was a very

> The total number of quarts made since the present year began, is 164,000; and the total since the 11th August, 334,000. The present delivery is about 5,000 quarts daily.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, EDWARD JACKSON, Secretary. Leeds, 27 th Feb., 1843. Proposed by the Rev. W.F. Hook, D.D., Vicar.

Seconded by T. W. Torris, Esq. I. That the Report of the Committee now read be received and printed. Proposed by EDW. BAINES Esq.

Seconded by James Brown, Esq. 2. That it is not expedient to purchase the premises in York street, now held under a lease for fourteen years.

Proposed by J. G. MARSHALL, Esq. Seconded by J. R. ATKINSON, Esq.

3.—That the Treasurer be empowered to apply the balance of £120 5s. ld. which now remains in his and middling descriptions of Flour were freely hands (after having paid all the expences of the offered at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per sack, but outfit of the Soup Kitchen) from the money voted for superfine qualities found buyers at the previous curscribers to the poor relief fund, together with such merely for present use, and late rates with difficulty conditions of the lease.

Proposed by the Rev. W. SINCLAIR. Seconded by WM. SMITH, Esq. 4. That this meeting calls upon the charitably to devise the best means of saving the town from mittee, in some cases, to distribute potatoes to the really necessitous poor.

> Proposed by the Rev. Thos. Scales. Seconded by the Rev. JOSEPH HOLMES, D.D. 5. That the Thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and the Committee of the Soup Fund, and that they be requested to continue their services.

Proposed by Jas. GREEN, Esq.

Seconded by John Cawood, Esq. given to the gentlemen who have undertaken the laborious effice of distributing the Soup and the laborious office of distributing the Soup, and the former place. hope that they may continue their labours.

Proposed by E. M. Mac. Carthy, Esq. Seconded by John W. Tottie, Esq. 7th. That these Resolutions be advertised in the borough. Leeds Papers.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chairman. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Mayor for presiding, and his kind attention to the business of the Meeting.

W. F. HOOK, D.D. ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

£ s. d.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, and at

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Now in course of Publication, in this Magazine. THE ELLISTON PAPERS. From Authentic Doc ments in the hands of the Executors. Edited by George Raymond, Esq. Illustrated on Steel, by George Cruikshank. Remarkable family incident-Elliston's analysis of dramatic characters —Mrs. Collins' severe admonition—Elliston a public lecturer—Hazard table—Earl of Harcourt—Interest ing letters of his Lordship-Mr. Sheridan, and the Duchess of Devonshire—Elliston's first appearance before George the Third-Odd adventure with Tom Owen, the pugilist-the King at Weymouth-Thea-Cunningham and Mortimer, Publishers, Adelaide Street, Trafalgar Square.

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MARKET INTELLIGENCE

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB. 28.—The supplies of Grain to this day's market are rather larger than last week. Wheat has been dull sale, and le.per quarter lower. Barley, Oats and Beans, very

ENDING FEB. 28, 1843. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Pen Qrs. Qrs. Qrs.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- The market, on Tuesmarkets-there is no business doing at all.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, FEB. 28. - Our

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 27.—Our supply of fat stock to-day was not large, but it was equal to the demand. Prices were a shade higher. Beef,

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 27. -There has been a very gloomy market here to-day, business for some weeks past has been growing worse, and the very few flannels that have been sold have been disposed of at reduced prices. Wool, at present, is a drug; and the dealers who have effected any sales, have been obliged to submit to a small reduction in price.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was not quite so much good demand; and, in some cases, a slight advance-The number of quarts purchased by the poor at was obtained upon the rates of last week.-Man-

> YORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 25 .- The attendanceof farmers is good, and a fair quantity of Oats are offering, but not much Wheat or Barley .- Wheat cannot be purchased for less money than on the last market day. Barley being very scarce, is the turn dearer, and Oats and Beans dull sale.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- Saturday, Feb. 25. To change in the state of our trade can be noted during the week, the sales of Flour having been to & very limited extent only, and the value of middling descriptions was barely supported. Choice qualities of English whites, however, from their scarcity, commanded late rates, and at 381. to 381.6d. per sack, a clearance was effected. The trade in Oats or Oatmeal was of a very inanimate character, and but little passing in either article. With a prevalence of contrary winds, the imports via Liverpool or Runcorn are light, and the supplies elsewhere continue moderate in amount. Few purchasers of Wheat appeared at our market this morning, and no alteration can be noted in prices. Secondary realized.

# MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, at our parish Church, Mr. F. Hainsworth, saddler, to Miss Ann Ackroyd, both of Woodhouse. On Monday, the 27th ult., at the Lower Independent chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. Samuel Chadwick, butcher, to Miss

Same day, at the Parish Church, Bradford, Mr. William Waterhouse, to Miss Clapham, daughter of Mr. John Clapham, all of Clayton Heights, near Bradford. Same day, Mr. Thos. Ackroyd, to Miss Margaret Jowett, daughter of Mr. Edward Jowett, all of Old Dolphin Inn, near Bradford. On Friday, the 24th ult., at Pocklington, by the Rev. J. F. Ellis, Charles Donson, Esq., to Dorothy, only daughter of Wm. Nash, Esq., York.

On Thursday, the 23th ult., at the Parish Church, Wakefield by the Rev. J. B. Simeson, Mr. Thomas

Mary Sowdin, dress maker, toth of Littletown.

Wakefield, by the Rev. J. P. Simpson, Mr. Thomas Same day, at the Old Church, Oldham, by the Rev Mr. Lowe, Mr. James R. Horner, of Ashton-under Lyne, corn and flour factor, to Mary, eldest daughter of George Bernard, Esq., High Constable of that

DEATHS.

On Monday last, aged 63, Mr. William Brashaw of Idle. On Friday, the 24th ult., at Liverpool, after lingering illness, aged 48, Anne, the wife of John Smith, Esq., late lecturer on education, and now one of the proprietors of the Liverpool Mercury. On the 13th of January, at Montreal, in North America, Mr. Joseph Pullen, cabinet-maker, aged 63, formerly of Hull.

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All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, March 4, 1843.)