

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1840.

Assuming the propriety of capital punishment this was a wise, just, and fair policy, by which not thwarted, the destruction of the lives of **millions** of the people, and the contamination of the **heavenly** and **earthly** morals of the whole, would have been prevented. But the "Christian" shopkeepers of **British** **India** beheld in this proceeding the erection of an altar to **Mammon** and **Moloch**, their most favourite deity, on which they proceeded instantly to offer sacrifice. Great numbers of the besotted wretches among the **Chinese** were as much enamoured of the intoxicating drug, as in our own country, many are of the intemperate draught; the drug was not permitted to be grown and manufactured in the "Celestial Empire."

We have further heard that in your country you do not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who violates the law is severely punished: this is shown that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and that you are not so stupid as to neglect your duty, if you prohibit it being smoked, it is not prohibited, also being sold: and at the same time prohibited being grown and manufactured? This would indicate that you are not so stupid as to neglect your duty, and if you yourselves do not smoke it, and do not to prepare it and sell it, in order to induce the nation, foolish people of your central land to smoke it, and thus to ruin themselves, yourselves, and involve others in the pith of death: this is to ruin your own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighbor. Such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind.

THE COMING SESSION.

Above all, in their prosecution of their honest contest with the enemies of their dearest and most cherished rights; let them carefully and religiously abstain from every approach to acts of violence or outrage. We know there are those in the ranks who will, if the pretence is afforded them, be ready to betray the cause. The hope of our besotted rulers—the only hope, indeed, that have—is in the desperation to which the starving thousands may be driven by a continued systematic cruelty and oppression. To prevent this, the people must be resolute and firm; but unless attacked the miscreants who would sell their own and their country's liberties for a mess of pottage—the rascally musketeen, and the blue-coated ruffians—all be peaceable, and thus let us teach the rulers of our land that we know better than at the bidding of their spies and minions, to deluge our fair plain with blood, and give up our cities and towns to slaughter and desolation. Let every man look up his partner to whom he has sworn protection; upon children, the pledges of their youthful love; upon aged parents, just ready to sink into the grave—fringe those honored lips he first imbibed useful instruction; upon the home of his childhood, and tendered recollections of his youth; and, with all his noble and heroic sentiments which the scenes calculated to produce, let him swear before the altar of his God, that he will not be a slave—that his children shall not be bondsmen in the land of their fathers—that he will struggle for his independence—that he will secure theirs, or perish the attempt.

"Thou shalt do no manner of work." Is it clear that this commandment ~~was not made~~ for furnace-blowers, the miners and the iron masters, the chemical manufacturers, the soap-boilers, the glass-blowers of this country! It was not made there, as it is not obeyed by any of them; and, therefore, as by "religious education," obedience to this commandment and wealth is seen as they have toiled down the land-made messiah by the different branches of Nature's family, let them trample upon the injunctions, the orders, and the commandments of that family's Creator. Let us wealth's name have our new God's commandments! Let us have the master's bible, the trader's praebo. Wealth is the God of the present day, and tell the moral philosophers, that the existence that wealth is incompatible with obedience to fourth commandment. We have it in evidence. Frost's trial, from one witness in particular, manytrades are obliged to work all day on Sunday. Every Sunday, then, we have man's necessity trampled against God's Commandment! Which prevail? "Probably man for a season, but God at last, will trample upon him.

A good defence before a London Jury may be his off victorious; at any rate the effort may be made. We have not heard when the trial comes on, but we know it will be soon; the earlier a subscription is commenced the better. Any monies collected are requested to be forwarded to HARRY VINCENT, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E. МОМОНТЯНКА, as he is now in daily connection with his collector, preparing for his trial. heartily wish that a London Jury may be found of sufficient patriotism to deliver VINCENT out of the clutches of his base Whig tyrants.

Let these things rouse you, not to mad and foolish violence, which may afford your enemies the opportunity of treating you in like manner, but to vigorous and determined perseverance in the cause of life and liberty, until the whole system out of which these cursed atrocities spring not a vestige remain.

will, STRUGGLING PEACEFULLY AND UNITEDLY WE
will NOT FAIL—VIOLENTLY, AND IN SMALL SECTIONS
a of CANNOT SUCCEED.

The trial and conviction of Frost was hailed most extravagant delight by his former political associates, Prothrore and Sir Thomas Phillips the conviction of Zephaniah Williams has considerably weakened their triumph, inasmuch as a man of common intellect laughs to scorn the idea of Williams being convicted upon the evidence adduced against him. Our friend Baines, of the blood-red and petticoats, stands in imminent danger, when a new construction of the law of treason shall

The mischief-makers of St. Stephens reassemble

The history of the past is before the public; evil effects of party misrule and class legislation perceptible everywhere. A large portion of most industrious and patient people upon earth condemned to toil incessantly for a most inadequate supply of even the commonest necessities of life; of its comforts they are entirely destitute; and the Government, which professes to be for the people and for the people, refuses to take one single step which can, even by the most determined supporter of the men, who still, by their abuse of power, disgrace the name of England, be construed into a step towards the amelioration of their condition.

It is confined on regularity, phone good.
and the moment the state of the country is declared
in Leeds alone, not less than 1,000,000 of
operatives, are at this moment engaged in agita-
tion, and the case is similar in all our large
facturing towns. In the commercial parts of
country, thousands cannot find the means of ex-
istence. The labourers in the agricultural dist-
are in the like deplorable condition. THOMAS T
NER, a man who gives the most responsible re-
sponse to character, has addressed a letter to
Poor Law Commissioners, in which he states
he has a slight family to provide for, that they
all sickly, and that he has to provide say they would
glad to relieve them, but the Commissioners
not allow them. He says he cannot earn more

THE London press have been loud and earnest in their appeals to the proceedings against the Welsh prisoners as evincing the justice with which the laws are administered without reference to persons. Now this is really as pretty a specimen

But this is not the only lesson to be learned from the present proceedings; they teach, us a demonstration, that the judges of the land are only expected to be umpires between the legal tricksters. Three Judges of the land, of course, are selected for their superior knowledge, are sent down upon a special commission, to act as preliminaries guiding their coarse pointed up by one short and simple Act of Parliament. They are presumed to be judges of the law, and not of the

We are warranted in the conclusion from every part of the evidence. No doubt can now remain upon the mind of any one who reads the report that the Magistrates of Newport, with their numerous myrmidons connected with the charge to wit the Government authorities lent their ready aid to the Government. We find every one of the material witnesses to be accomplices and traitors, and we find them, those two brands, taken into the employ and favor of the partisans of Government; men who have seen them starving for want of bread rather than have engaged them at any price, had it been for their willingness to swear against Mr. Fry. The boys Rees and Coles, who swore to the prime offence, were perjured beyond all doubt, as is proved by Sir Frederick Pollock from their own mouths. Hodge perjured himself, and he was recompensed. There mark the odds against poor Fry. There was the Court ignorant of the law, or afraid to define the law. The Attorney and Solicitor General, Sirs Ludlow and Talfourd, Messrs. Wightman and Talbot, Manly, the Treasury Solicitor, Prothero and Phillips, Phelps, Phillips, Magistrates' Clerk, and the whole police force, as well as the magistrates, were all accomplices, and were men and collectors of evidence, every man of the middle and upper classes of society, composed of nest pismires, and aided unlimitedly by the Treasury : while to oppose that, the prisoner was allowed but two counsel and one solicitor. Of them, however, we may say that never did three men perform a more ably, more zealously, or more powerfully. Justice had had its pure course, the Attorney-General would have abandoned the case at the close of Frederick Pollock's unequalled and electrical defence, which has stamped him as the ablest expounder of criminal law in this or any other country.

To what end will this trial take beyond mere investigation of the case? It will go on in these days of suppressed public opinion, carrying Chartist principles and Whig injustice to the wings of oppression to all corners of the earth and to the Courts of every despot in Europe, while power has been made to totter by the influence of English gold, devoted to the support of their in defiance of their people. The effect of this trial will be precisely the same as that which the prosecution reformers had upon the question of reform. No ques can be carried without its martyrs—no prin can be extensively discussed without the aid of oppressed. They will lose their martyr, while have gained the most ample discussion. In every day's proceedings has been a Chartist nre under the sanction of the Judges of the h while Sir Frederick Pollock's astounding declar that, "wealth would have but comparatively influence when the majority of the people sh demand the Charter," shook the Court to its ce and thunderstruck those who are now dignifi wealth, and wealth alone. The burst of appli with which the concluding remarks of Sir Fred Pollock were met, though instantly checked, displayed the bud which, ere long, must blow the sun-flower of liberty.

Frost has been tried without law; convicted without evidence; and if executed, will be murdered.

[illegible]

following fact will show the Anti-Corn Law repealers of Howick in their true light. The partisans of Howick, intending to hold a public meeting, waited upon the Chief Magistrate, and obtained his consent of the Town Hall for the purpose of the meeting, fixing it for Monday, the 6th instant. They were a little astonished to hear the

On the morning of the 6th, proclamation at the Anti-Corn Law Association intended to hold a meeting in the Town Hall, at the same hour advertised by the Chartists for their meeting. The Chartists thought this must be a mistake, and accordingly they waited upon the Chief Magistrate. He stated that the Committee of the Anti-Corn Law Association had never applied to him for the

own Hall, although none could grant its use but
himself; they thought from this that all was right.
In the afternoon they again heard the town clerk
announce the Anti-Corn Law Association meeting.
They again called to complain of such usage. They
were told that the Town Magistrate had granted its
use without his knowledge, and he did not like to
interfere with his arrangements. We forbore

...the head of this paragraph. The Association met accordingly, meeting seven persons were present. After waiting half an hour, five more were added to the classic number. They then proceeded to business—that being to elect a delegate to attend

the Manchester dinner. The first proposed being the chief magistrate, his qualification being that he opposed to Corn Law repeal; the next proposed as the junior magistrate, his qualification being a complete ignorance of the subject; the third is a gentleman who really understands the subject, but such is the discord in this small Association, and the wish to have great men among them, that they

ould rather have sent municipal imbecility than a
on of talent who could do credit to Homeck, and
onour to himself. The third named gentleman
arried his election. Accordingly, the committee
ext day were hunting up and down the town
atkening every shopkeeper's door for the needful to
ay coach fare and dinner to Manchester. Willie
f the Bush's account of the matter in the Köln

ash Tub is that the Association next elected a delegate to the dinner, that vast numbers joined the Association, among which were a great number of gummies; and he calls upon other Associations to go and do likewise. With the exception of the election of a delegate to the dinner, the whole is pure fudge. And what is more, there is not a Whip in Howick but is prepared to settle the answer.

CHARTIST MEETING.—The Chartists of Howick being anxious to hear Mr. A. Wandrap, of Dumfries, their old townsman; a second time, prevailed upon him to address them upon the subject of the Charter. He did so to a crowded meeting, although

...the evening. Mr. A. Wadsworth showed them that the concentration in government was great or little in proportion to the check the people had over it. That property, under a just government, is to be used, not industry; that under the present property was protected and robbery was encouraged. Mr. A. Wadsworth was the controller of industry.

He said he would be next, as he had had plenty of time for speaking these last six weeks. He went on to

the Radicals of Howick that this was a momentous period in the present struggle for liberty; if there, it was one subject occupying the attention of the middle class more than another, it was how the movement for the Charter could be most effectually crushed and destroyed. If, said Mr. Duncan, you wish your enemies, and your children's enemies to call you by kind names, dissolve your Association

if you wish to be respected by your enemies, be firm, calm, and temperate in your language and deportment; if you wish your country delivered from the most heartless and imbecile band of tyrants who have ever disgraced any age or country, unite firmer than ever men united before. Your pathway to Universal Suffrage is clear as ever. Some thought there was a cloud upon that path, as our enemies were it

possession of our best and bravest champions. This might be true, but Providence never abandoned united people struggling for justice, except the people were false to themselves. We had only one other topic to allude to, and that was the case of Mr. Frost, now on his trial for life or death. Ever all that he knew of this true-hearted friend of our people, he thought him to be a man incapable of

the designs imputed to him by the officers of the crown; but he was in the hands of good counsellors. It was a moral duty on the part of the people to see that these advocates of Mr. Howick were rewarded for their service. From what he, Mr. D., could learn, the people of Howick were willing to give a second subscription. He understood that Feargus O'Connor, Esq. had given his all, and had become

bound for more. It was the people's duty to see that Feargus O'Connor, Esq. did not lose by it. He, Mr. Duncan, would give a sermon upon the punishment of death for political offences, the collection to go to Mr. Frost's Defence Fund. After a vote of thanks to Messrs. Wandrap and Duncan the meeting broke up.

CAUTION TO GAS CONSUMERS.

THE LEEDS GAS LIGHT COMPANY having recently discovered that an improper Use has in some Cases, been made of the Gas, by Parties either interfering with the Gas Meters, or piercing the Supply Pipes, so as to obtain Gas which has

passed through the Meter,
Hereby give Notice,
 That a Penalty of **FIVE POUNDS**, for each Offense
 is imposed by the Act on all persons so offending
 beyond a Charge of three Times the Value of the
 Gas consumed.
 And that the Company will proceed in every Case
 to enforce the Penalties of the Act against

Off orders after this Notice.
 By Order,
 W. C. RAPER, Manager

ADVICE.
AL WILKINSON OUR SON

MAY BE CONSULTED every Thursday, No. 4, George-Street, Bradford, opposite E. Brook Chapel, from Ten till Five; and the remainder of the Week at his own House, 13, Trafalgar-Street, Leeds, (back Entrance, 67, Nilo-Street, from Eight in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Saturdays, till Noon.)

Mr. W. continues to eradicate every Species of Venereal Infection. In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicines after the Expiration of that Period. And in those of the utmost Inveteracy, where other Practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of Treatment insures to the Patient a well grounded, and lasting re-establishment.

WILKINSON'S PURIFYING DROPS for the Cure of the above Disease, may be had with printed Directions, rendered so plain that Patients of either Sex may cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a beedfellow.

Sold as above, (Price 4s. 6d.) and at the following agents, who have a general supply always on hand.

Mr. J. Heaton, 7, Brixgate. Leeds :

Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull;
Mr. Hargrove, Library, 9, Consey Street, York;
Mr. Hartley, Bookseller, Halifax;
Mr. W. Dewhurst, 59, New Street, Huddersfield;
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place, Barnsley.

MR. FROST.—From inquiry, I learn that Frost retains that apparent ease which he displayed during the whole of his protracted trial, and the intensely painful feeling which appeared to exist in the minds of all those who were in Court, when the verdict was returned, the one individual, upon whom all eyes were fixed, and who might have been supposed to have partaken of that feeling more acutely than any other present, its effects appeared to be trifling; and while many of the Court were weeping at his fate, he turned with something like carelessness away from the place he had occupied with a smile, and was announced, and deliberately placed a piece of paper which had contained the meal he partook of in the course of the morning. Mr. Owen was close to the dock at the time, and with that gentleman Mr. Frost shook hands. The prisoner's demeanour was such as might arise from confidence. A double guard went with the prisoner to the goal, and large crowds of persons were assembled opposite the Court and in different parts of the town; not the slightest disturbance however took place. Newport at night was, if any place, more commonly quiet. The pickets were increased on the common in the neighbourhood. — *Correspondent of a London Paper.*

GLoucester Sessions.—At the Gloucester Sessions, on Friday, a boy named Phillips pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch from the Cheltenham National School, and was sentenced to eight months' hard labour in the Penitentiary. — *Cheltenham Chronicle.*

HATTON GARDEN.—Mr. Howell, of Theobald's-road, was charged with assaulting James Cowell, under the following curious circumstances:—The complainant, in crossing the street opposite the defendant's house, saw him bring a lady to the window and there kiss her several times. Struck by so novel an exhibition, he burst out laughing, when Mr. Howell rushed from the house, knocked him down, and kicked him when on the ground. The defendant angrily said, "How dare the vagabond laugh at me—it was my own wife I was kissing!" (loud laughter, at which the defendant was very smug.) Mr. Cowell said he had often kissed his wife, but not at the window; and if he had seen the defendant doing so he should laugh too; he thought the defendant very temperate. This Mr. Howell denied, and getting into violent passion, exclaimed, "How dare the fellow laugh at me, as I have just said that his assertion was now proved by the defendant, whom he ordered to pay a fine of ten shillings and costs, and strongly advised him not to be at a window again."

WOMPSHUR STREET.—Stowell, the common informer, is being a great number of informations against the shopkeepers of this district for hanging up outside their doors, and has been causing the greatest annoyance to the respectable inhabitants by a trouble he thus entails upon them. One of the informations was against a green-grocer for hanging a head of celery over his door. The magistrate asked the informer how he proved any such offence. "Answered, 'A cos it flopped agin my face.'"

Mr. Stowell said it was the most trustworthy case he brought before him, and fined the defendant one shilling, without costs. A great number of other cases were then proceeded with, and small fines imposed.

SCOTLAND.—The cause of Chartism progresses well in Scotland. Mr. Harney, and some other literati are holding vigorous and enthusiastic meetings in various towns.

REDFORD SESSIONS.—At the Redford Sessions, on Friday, a child named Sney, only eight years of age, was indicted for stealing a pocket-book, containing £2 10s and a note. He had told where the money was hidden, and it was all recovered. The jury found the little fellow guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for two months, and to be once whipped.

THE PENNY-POST.—The *Observer*, of yesterday, in order to bolster up the penny-post, states the following facts:—The number of letters based in London for the general post, on Friday last, was 112,104. The estimation numbered 101,101, of January, 1839, was 27,887, so that the increase was between four and five-fold. Well, the increase is the fact! "Cocker" will assist us. The increase is not only in the number of letters, but in the number of newspapers. The number of newspapers in London for the general post, on Friday last, was 112,104. The estimation numbered 101,101, of January, 1839, was 27,887, so that the increase was between four and five-fold. Well, the increase is the fact! "Cocker" will assist us. The increase is not only in the number of letters, but in the number of newspapers.

IN A DRAMA recently represented, the head of a victim of the tyrant of the piece was to be presented to him in a dish, on a table, covered with a napkin. All the preparations were most ingeniously made for this awful spectacle. The head was to be a real one, and the actor, who was to perform the part of the decapitated person, had to thrust his head through an aperture in the back scene, and lay it in the dish, painted as made a ghastly appearance. This was done; the tyrant had raised the napkin, and the audience were all becomingly horrified, when the dead man's head replied to the tirade, which his murderer was in the act of delivering, by a violent fit of sneezing, which at once turned the scene into a ludicrous farce, and the house rang with laughter. Some wag who had admission behind the scenes had sprinkled the blood-stained dish with a quantity of snuff.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Sunday morning an extensive destruction of property by fire took place on the premises of Messrs. Dennis and Son, Tooley-street, Borough, by which the whole stock of linen-drapery, as well as the building, were consumed. The flames first burst out in the shop, and after a few minutes afterwards a strong police force of the 11th division under Inspector Yates reached the spot, quickly followed by several engines, but no water could be procured till three o'clock, the fire having been extending for nearly an hour, by which time the whole of Messrs. Dennis's stock was completely destroyed. The two adjoining houses, in the occupation of Mr. Whitfield, a grocer, and Mr. Allen, architect, were considerably damaged, and the shop front opposite, the Norfolk eating-house, the houses of Mr. Down, a tea-dealer, and Mr. Crew, a hair-dresser, were all more or less damaged. All the inmates escaped, and fortunately most of the property destroyed was insured. About half-past one o'clock another fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Dickson, High-street, Stepney, a stationer and shoemaker, which for a time threatened the total destruction of the building and stock; but fortunately the fire-engine and other engines were promptly on the spot, and water having been abundantly supplied from the mains in the neighbourhood, the damage was confined to a partial destruction of the stock in the shop. It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Dickson is insured in the Globe fire-office. The property was very efficient on the occasion, and rendered the fireman much valuable assistance.

ON SATURDAY forenoon, the Liverpool telegraph announced that the steam-ship *Liverpool*, Captain Englewood, and the packet-ship *Oxford*, Captain Rathbone, were off the Great Orme-head, about forty miles from Liverpool. The packet-ship *Independence* had been previously reported as within an hour's sail of the port, and the day of the *Oxford* sailing was the 15th of December. It was supposed that the *Liverpool* could not have sailed on the 14th, as it had been advertised, but that she must have been detained before that date a week or ten days. The *Oxford*, however, landed her last passengers, and was reported that wind had been strong for once, the *Liverpool* having sailed on the 15th, and the *Oxford* on the 20th of December. It appeared that on the 25th, the day after she left New York, the steamer encountered a violent gale from the N.W. It was necessary for so tremendous a vessel to be so requested to seek them immediately to Mr. Thomas Wild, 3, Blanket Row.

HULL.—By Messrs. Walsingham, Morton, and Wm. Maxwell.

WALSINGHAM MARTIN 1 0
Wm. Maxwell 1 0
Simon Mitchell 1 0
Joseph Partiss, jun. 0 3
John Partiss 0 3
Wm. Fox 0 2
Wm. Atkinson 0 2
M. Stephenson 0 3
Wm. Corner 0 3
Turner Perrott 0 3
Nicholas Ledwith 0 3
Wm. Topham 0 3
Wm. Parker 0 3
Wm. Holder 0 3
George Cowan 0 4
Mrs. Partiss 0 2
Thomas Locket 0 3
Wm. Barker 0 6
James Robinson 0 3
Thos. Closs 0 6
John Wilson, sen. 0 6
A. Brackenridge 0 4
George Smith 0 4
George Wilson 0 6
Wm. Geddes 0 2
A Friend 0 8
Charles Archer 0 8

ON SATURDAY, at the Brentford Petty Sessions, octogenarian, named Daly, charged his "better" about half a century his junior, with having beaten his wife. It appeared from the evidence, that a few years since, the complainant, who is possessed of considerable French property in the person of his wife, took the defendant for "better for worse." Last Friday, when they had retired to rest, she threatened to run him through with a large carving-knife, saying she should not mind being hurt for cutting his throat, and eventually she killed him out of bed. He then went and fetched a parish constable, on his way to the prison, and she presented a horse-pistol at him, threatening to shoot him, which she was, however, prevented from doing. The defendant, in her defence, pleaded that she was "green-eyed monster," and that she was saying the case December can never agree, and that she had said to keep the peace.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—The quiet city of Rochester was thrown into considerable consternation by the sudden outbreak of a fire from the house belonging to Mr. Jacob, surgeon, High-street, on the evening of Friday, the 10th instant. The fire was first discovered about six o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob were from home, and the maid-servant, with Mr. Jacob's child, were the only persons left in the house. At present there is no satisfactory evidence how the fire originated, but it is supposed the female servant went to turn the beds down with a candle in her hand, and by this means accidentally set fire to the curtains. It is reported that she was so frightened that she ran from the house and fainted away. The child was mercifully taken out by some person, and carried to Miss McLean's. The fire in the first half-hour had gained such an ascendancy, in consequence of the want of water, that it was manifest the building must fall a sacrifice, as well as the house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Spence. Every exertion was made to stop the fire from communicating with it, but the flames were not to be subdued, and the house in question soon ignited, and in three quarters of an hour the two houses were in full blaze. At last water was obtained, and the Sun and Kent engines, which were soon on the spot, were put into requisition, and the fire was subdued about ten o'clock. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the inhabitants and the military, who succeeded to view with each other in rendering assistance. The property is insured in the Norwich Fire-office, the houses are insured in the Norwich. The amount of damage is not known, but it is supposed to be from £3,000 to £4,000.

SAVAGE CONDUCT.—At the Baintree Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, a fellow named Overall, and another named Joyce, were brought up for the following brutal conduct to a young man:—William White, of Great Saling, stated that on the 5th of October he was leaving a public-house, followed by the prisoners, who wanted to pick a quarrel with him, and three times tripped him up. "This lying dog on the ground Overall kicked him with his foot-tipped shoes, until he broke his leg completely in half; and then, seizing him by the shattered limb, dragged him by it along the road for a considerable distance, until the monster was beaten off by a person, the other prisoner and his brute companions refusing to rescue the sufferer from the atrocious monster. The Bench sentenced Overall to pay a fine of £5, and the other man 40s, or two and a month's imprisonment." — *Chelmsford Herald.*

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST POSTAGE.—The number of letters dispatched by the mails from the metropolis on Friday, was much greater than had been expected; it amounted to 112,000. The daily average for January, 1839, having been about 30,000 only. Of this large number of letters, 13,000 or 14,000 only were unpaid. The number brought into London by the morning mails of Saturday, was nearly 80,000, a large portion of which, as all from Ireland and Scotland, and the remote parts of England, would, of course, be at the fourpenny rate.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—A case of religious persecution has lately come to our knowledge, which we deem right to make public. A certain baronet residing not a hundred miles from Oakley Park, in the county of Suffolk, some time ago hired a gardener named Gaunt, with whom he was quite satisfied. Shortly after Gaunt entered the baronet's employment, a Catholic priest addressed a letter to Gaunt, which by some unlucky chance first came into the hands of Sir Edward or his son, and was, we shall suppose, inadvertently opened by one of them. Having read the letter, they unfortunately discovered, for the first time, that Gaunt was a Catholic. This was enough to excite the baronet and his wife received instant notice to quit, and were forced away accordingly! Of course every man is entitled to hire and dismiss his servants at pleasure, but it appears questionable whether the baronet can justify himself in acting upon the information obtained in the surreptitious and extraneous manner stated. There is still another feature in the case which adds to its deformity—it is this, that the receipt of the letter was concealed from the poor gardener, and it was not until the author of the letter wrote to Sir Edward that Gaunt could obtain delivery thereof. It was received at Oakley Park on the 25th of September, and not handed to Gaunt till the 9th of October.

DEATH EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday, the 27th of December last, of atrophy and consumption, aged three years and a half, in a garret, in Bridge-street, where it was born, the Whigs' *Chartist* newspaper, known to the proprietors under the name of the *North Cheshire Reformer*. From its very birth the deceased had been a weakly paper, and no one had ever been under the care of so many doctors. It had been attended at different periods of its sickly existence by Doctors James and Dr. Hunt, none of whom seemed to do it any good, and latterly by any quack who chose to be at the trouble of prescribing for it. The paper was not until last Thursday so ill that the symptoms began to assume a decidedly mortal appearance. Its circulation was then very low, and towards the last it became quite delirious. It raved in the wildest manner about the national debt, church rates, the vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, and other subjects of public interest; but the subject of which it talked most fervently and maddest was the "corn laws." Towards eleven o'clock it became visibly worse, and grew gradually worse and worse until about two o'clock in the morning, when it expired, to the great joy of the printer's devil, who was quite tired of sitting up with it. Its remains were interred at last Monday but one in the new dissenters' joint stock cemetery, and it is said that there are unsold newspapers enough left to pay all the necessary funeral expenses. — *Stockport Advertiser.*

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FROST DEFENCE FUND.

(Continued from our Seventh page.)

TREASURERS—Per John Moore.	
Charlton Holt	£ 2 8 d.
Malkham Forest	1 0 3
Bratton	0 4 1
Edington	0 1 9
Colford	0 0 6
Malkham	0 10 0
Total	£3 0 11

Post Office Order and Letter	
	£ 1 10
Total	£2 19 1

DUFFELMERE.

John Watson	£ 1 10
James Watson	1 0
Alex. Watson, sen.	0 6
Alex. Watson, jun.	0 6
Alex. Watson	0 6
Henry Snaddon	0 6
David Taylor	0 6
Robert Brown	0 6
Archibald Smith	0 6
John Burt	0 6
Andrew Burt	0 6
Robert Syme	0 6
James Swan	0 6
William Williamson	0 6
Alexander Williamson	0 6
Thomas Wilson	0 6
John Smith	0 6
John Wilson	0 6
William Burt	0 6
David Beveridge B.	0 6
Robert Wilson	0 6
David Beveridge T.	0 6
James Izet	0 6
Alexander Waters	0 6
Thomas Nicholson	0 6
James Barclay	0 6
Matthew Wilson	0 6
John Spowart	0 6
Alex. Wilson	0 6
William Beveridge, jun.	0 6
William Beveridge, jun.	0 6
George Buchanan	0 6
William Smithers	0 6
Thomas Allan	0 6
John Adams	0 6
From the Funds	0 10
Total	£1 0 4

KILMARNOCK—Per John Buchanan.

Hugh Craig, late Member of the Convention	£ 1 0
George White	1 0
John Carr	0 6
Neil Denning	0 6
Mr. Muir	0 6
Alexander Harvey	0 6
William Leach	0 6
William Leach	0 6
Sean and M. McKinn	0 6
John Buchanan	0 6
George Robertson	0 6
Matthew Kerr	0 6
Total	£2 12 0

BECRAFT, in Devonshire—Per John Watts, Treasurer.

F. C. Trevelyan	£ 2 0
W. H. Hale	1 0
John Butcher	1 0
Chris. Symons	1 0
Thomas Petherbridge	1 0
Stiles Harding	1 0
Wm. Barrow	0 6
Wm. Ledstone	0 6
Wm. Hunt, sen.	0 6
Robert Dolbeer	0 6
Wm. C. Cole	0 6
Wm. Petherbridge	0 6
Wm. Lee	0 6
J. G. Cole	0 6
Wm. Williams	0 6
John Lee	0 6
Samuel Bastow	0 6
George Penny	0 6
John Handker	0 6
Two Female Characters	0 6
J. Furness	0 6
John Churchward	1 0
F. and W. Watts	0 6
T. P. and C.	0 6
Four Female Characters	0 6
Three Friends	0 4
J. Clark and H. Benmore	0 6
James Penny	0 6
George Lee	0 6
Four Friends of Frost	0 6
Two Female Democrats	1 0
George Woodley	0 6
Robt. Churchward	0 6
John Cole	0 6
Richard Wedge	0 6
W. Winter	0 6
Richard Soper	0 6
T. Winter and a Friend	0 6
Four Friends	0 6
A. Pasko's Men	0 6
Edward Lee	0 24
Rice and Pait	0 6
Anonymous	0 6
J. Voe	0 6
Six Friends of Frost	0 6
Juvenile Females	0 6
S. Churchward	0 6
S. Wagon	0 6
P. Baxter and Friends	0 6
W. Honwill	0 6
John Willbuck	0 6
A. Taylor	1 0
J. G. Cole	0 6
Sundry small sums	1 9
Total	£1 11 7

Forwarded per order towards

Frost's Defence Fund	1 10 0
Sundry expenses	0 7 1
Total	£1 11 7

Loughborough—Per T. Ereligh.

A Republican	£ 5 d.
By Z. A. from Wymerwood	2 6
Thorpe Friends	3 9
Quorndon Friends	7 0
A few Republicans at Samuel	5 0
Thomas Ereligh	5 0
Loughborough Friends	34 0
Total	£ 57 9 1

KIDDERMINSTER—Per James Quinn and William Channon.

Mr. Whitehead	£ 2 d.
—Francis	1 0
—Owen	0 6
—Thomas	2 0
—Gillian	1 0
—Arch	1 0
—Charlton	1 0
A Friend	0 6
A. G.	0 6
S. Richards	0 6
A Friend	0 6
Mr. Quinn and B.	0 6
Parker and Morton	0 6
Mr. Heritage	0 6
My all	0 1
Mr. Pugh	0 1
All have	0 13
A. G. Barrett	0 1
A Friend	1 0
J. Cocksey	0 6
A Friend	0 6
John Davis	1 10
S. Kingston	0 6
Mr. Williams	1 0
J. Wright	0 6
A. Gays	0 6
Mr. Jenks	0 6
A Friend	0 6
A Friend	0 6
M. B.	0 6
J. C.	0 6
Two Friends	1 0
F. P. and	0 6
P. Haynes	0 6
B. Turner	0 6
Henry Edwards	0 6
Ed. Hoskins	0 6
Total	£1 11 2

In Treasurer's hands

	0 10
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OLDHAM—Per Henry Smethurst.

Leonard Haslop's Book.	
Leonard Haslop	£ 1 0
John Jones	0 4
James Taylor	0 2
A. Manly	0 2
Samuel Hayne	0 2
Simon Kent	0 2
James Ashworth	0 2
John Brierley	0 2
James Kelshaw	0 2
William Mossley	0 2
Edward Lee	0 2
A Friend	0 2
James Howarth	0 2
Thomas Harrison	0 2
William Hasshaw	0 2
Robert Owen	0 2
James Taylor	0 2
J. Nield	0 2
G. Thomas	0 2
J. Robinson	0 2
William Bruffy	0 2
J. Fielding	0 2
John Rees	0 2
J. Lees	0 2
Thomas Lewis	0 2
Abraham Wilde	0 2
Henry Whittaker	0 2
Jonathan Glegg	0 2
Total	12 9

Richard Haslam's Book.

Richard Haslam	£ 1 0
Abraham Crompton	0 6
Thomas Trustum	0 6
—Newton	0 6
J. Bailey	0 6
Thomas Kay	0 6
One of the Press Gang Tote	0 6
—tollers	0 6
A Friend	0 2
Ditto	0 2
Ditto	1 0
Ditto, out of work	0 2
Ditto	0 6
John Swire	0 6
Benjamin Wilde	0 6
Thomas Hague	0 6
Samuel Halbert	0 6
R. Stephens, stocking-weaver	0 6
A Friend	1 0
Edward Gilpin	1 0
James Taylor, barber	0 6
William Knott	0 6
A Friend, J. B.	0 6
A Friend	0 6
Total	19 3

Thomas Taylor's Book.

Thomas Taylor	£ 1 0
A Friend	0 6
Thomas Taylor	0 6
James Whiteley	0 6
John Carr	0 6
John Buckley	0 6
James Schofield	0 6
A few Friends	2 0
Total	5 8

Abraham Leech's Book.

Abraham Leech	£ 1 0
John Simpson	0 6
Elkanah Schofield	0 6
Miles Taylor	0 6
Benjamin Needham	0 6
Joseph Leach	0 6
Samuel Wide	0 6
Edward Needham	0 6
Jonathan Broadbent	0 6
Thomas Wilde	0 6
Robert Wright	0 6
William Leach	1 0
S. Hicks	0 6
J. O. Hellowell	0 6
Fluores Proctor	0 6
David Siddall	0 6
William Hellowell	0 6
William Grandage	0 6
Joseph Wilde	0 6
Joseph Waterhouse	0 6
Miles Taylor	1 0
Total	10 4

Thomas Smith's Book, Liveryman.

Thomas Smith, being the pro-	£ 1 0
fits on the Northern Star	0 6
A Friend and Christ	1 0
J. W.	1 0
S. W.	1 0
John Mellor	0 6
Mrs. Shaw	0 6
Thomas Smith, jun.	0 1
Primrose Hill	0 2
John Patten	0 6
William Brooks	0 6
Joseph Brooks	0 6
John Buckley	0 6
Isaac Nichols	0 6
John Martin	0 6
Henry Gartside	0 6
A Friend to the Cause	0 6
A Friend to Liberty	0 6
Joseph Smithes	0 6
Collected at Chesham's shop	0 6
James Bardley	0 6
Robert Brierley	0 6
Roma Hillingworth	0 6
Joseph Wagon	0 6
Robert Brierley	0 6
Horatio Dronfield	0 6
Robert Butterworth	0 6
R. C.	2 4
Total	£1 7 6

Henry Smethurst's Book.

Henry Smethurst	£ 1 0
Robert Ashworth	0 6
J. Dixon, J. Connell, and R.	0 6
Taylor, Ed. each	0 9
B. Volenfort	0 6
A Friend	0 6
Abraham Leacock	0 6
J. Dodge	0 6
J. Fink, W. Firth, la. each	2 0
John Scott	0 6
Joseph Bellot	0 6
A Friend	0 24
Jackson's Factory	0 6
J. B. and J. C.	0 6
Thomas Brooks	1 0
A few Friends	0 6
Charles Capric	2 6
Thomas Evans	1 0
John Street Mills	7 4
A few Readers of the Nor-	8 0
thern Star	23 5
Waterhead Mill District	23 5
Holme District	10 0
Upper Mill District	2 8
James Pontefract, Tams	0 6
Water Mill	0 9
Shelderslow, a few Friends	1 2
Shelderslow Mill	4 4
William Grayham	0 6
Eljah Crosey	0 6
Collected by two Friends	1 0
Hey and Shelderslow	5 4
Total	£9 5 4

Bank orders and postages

	£ 2 8
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HUDDERSFIELD—Per J. Leach.

Stephen Dickinson's List	£ 9 8
Kirkstall, by Marland	21 4
Holmfirth, by Cuttle	22 0
Lepton, by White	30 0
Honley, by G. Wood	10 0
Skelmanthorpe, by a few friends	7 0
Honley, by J. Horsfall	3 2
Mary Burns	0 6
Berry Brow Association	18 7
O'Neill	0 6
Ormeau	0 6
A Friend	1 0
Felix O'Hanlon	0 6
Patrick Hart	0 6
Rainbow	10 0
Joseph Oldfield's Book	7 3
Berry Brow Association	18 7
Mr. O'Neill	0 6
Owen Moran	1 0
Felix O'Hanlon	1 0
Patrick Hart	0 6
Total	£34 7 4

CHIFFHAM—Per L. W. C. Dring.

Association	£ 5 d.
Ditto	5 9
Ditto	5 9
Thomas Miles	1 0
Robert Cramb	1 0
Mr. P. and	1 0
Missionary Tramp	1 0
James Long	0 6
John Grey	0 6
John Wilson	0 6
George Anderson	0 6
Edmund Parks	0 6
James Wair	1 0
A few Democrats	3 11
Total	£1 11 1

Postage and Check

	£1 1 1
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MANCHESTER—Collected by Mr. Barrow.

James Guiding	£ 1 0
John Johnson	0 6
Abel Howarth	0 6
H. B.	0 6
S. B.	0 6
J. Baxter	0 6
W. Weston	0 6
Gaskell	0 6
Thomas Croker	0 6
Thomas Childron	0 6
Jos. Taylor	0 6
John Guest	0 6
C. M.	0 6
W. Thomas	0 6
James Renshaw	0 6
Jos. Johnson (2nd.)	0 6
Ellen Guest	0 6
Argus	0 6
J. Nield	0 6
Mrs. Jaridge	0 6
Mrs. Smith, Chester-rd.	2 6
A few Shoemakers, by	15 10
Messrs. Johnson and	0 6
Pemberton	0 6
Anti-granby	0 3
John James	0 6
S. G. by W. Williams	1 0
J. Renshaw	0 6
J. King	0 6
Z. Q.	3 6
G. H. Smith, for Mr.	2 9
Divan	0 3
Betty Croker	0 3
Total	£21 14 3 4

By T. P. Carille.

J. B.	£ 0 3
S. Nattall	0 6
Ogden	0 6
N. Nixon	0 6
J. Wilson	0 6
G. Smith	0 6
Verax	0 6
T. W. G.	0 6
Bel (2nd)	0 6
U. S.	0 6
Nesmith	0 6
J. T.	0 6
R. Ryan	0 6
Gibson	0 6
Nat. Swetmore	0 6
A Friend	0 1
J. Hutton (3rd)	0 6
Lightfoot	1 0
T. B.	0 6
Robinson	0 6
J. W.	0 6
Mr. Grealy	3 6
Roach	1 0
Gibson	1 0
A Friend	1 0
Rev. W. V. Jackson	21 9
J. Sutton (3rd)	0 6
T. Reed	0 6
W. Charters	0 6
A Friend, by G. H. Smith	0 6
J. Burton	0 6
Ulrich Knowles	0 6
Mrs. Kelly	1 0
Mr. Craig	0 6
Taylor	0 6
J. Ratcliffe	0 6
Mr. Pell	0 6
A. Charist	0 6
Sanderson	0 6
Hall	0 6
Mrs. Knight	0 6
Mr. Crowther	0 6
A Radical	0 6
A True Friend	0 4
By J. Franklin	1 0
Margaret Franklin	0 6
W. Farwood	0 6
John Walker	0 6
T. B. H.	0 6
T. Bartholomew	0 6
Stott	0 6
T. C.	2 0
Baxter, per Mr. Goring	0 6
A few Friends at Bridge-	11 2
water Foundry, Pa-	0 6
trifort	0 6
T. P.	1 0
John Jones	1 0
Samuel Jones	0 6
T. Buck	0 6
T. B. (a friend)	0 6
U. S.	0 6
J. Bennett	0 6
R. M.	0 6
R. Bell (3d)	0 6
T. M.	0 6
T. Moran	0 6
W. W.	0 6
A Friend to Freedom	0 6
Robert Monks	2 6
Total	£22 2 6

Collected at New Mills, North Derbyshire.

Garrison Print Works	£ 2 12
S. B.	2 6
A Friend, per Mrs. Sur-	0 6
tees	0 6
Nathan Hulston	1 0
A few Friends	2 0
All I have	0 6
Shawcross, clogger, C.	1 0
is and G. will be	1 0
W. Gannett, real Char-	1 0