TO THE PEOPLE OF YORKSHIRE.

MY FRIENDS,-The day we arrived at FIXBY was edd and winterly. The trees and park were all covered th snow. The north-east wing of the Hall, which had been sometime unoccupied, was in a state of great despidation. The dry rot had destroyed many of its gmbers. The Library was furnished with a quantity of oples, spread upon straw. Altogether, the appearwere gloomy and insuspicions. The furniture which had made our little cottage in LEEDS comfort-

my important appointment gave me, not to enrich syself, but, as far as possible, for the benefit of all ful. The result of this mode of proceeding was dista and Dissenters on the estates, (and there were amongst whom I dwelt; and especially of the tenants. who suffered so much from the absence of their land-

I had not forgotten what FIXBY was in the days of my hoyhood, before it had been deserted by Mr. THORNHILL The anecdotes of the hospitality and munificence of the old THORNHILLS, for many generations, were remembered by me; and although I dared not hope to revive the ancient reputation of the place. I did resolve, that, so far as it was possible, the name d THORNHILL should regain somewhat of its former renown in its own district; and that FIRE HALL should if I had she power so accomplish it, be once more recognised as the mansion of a "fine old English gentleman," who was the lord of a large and influential estate. I had heard of the "Fine Old English Gentleman all of the THORNHILLS.

"Who kept up the old mansion At a bountiful old rate-And who placed a good old porter

To relieve the good old poor at the gate:" And who,

> "When winter old brought frost and cold, They opened house to all! Nor was the houseless wanderer E'er driven from their hall-For, while they feasted all the great,

They ne'er forgot the small.' Yes, my friends, the fame of OLD FIXBY was very dear to me; and, although I could not but reverence the reasons which had induced Mr. THORNHILL to banish himself from the hall of his fathers, (which he fully explained to me,) I did moan his absence, and I resolved, to the utmost of my power, nay, even beyond my power, to render that absence as little injurious to his name and estate as possible.

My means were very limited. I had agreed with of three hundred pounds a year, without one farthing of and protected with diligence and skill by me? perquisite in any shape. For myself, I had no anxiety I believed that I was settled for life; and I felt assured, if I left a widow, that Mr. THORNHILL would provide for her. I was emboldend in this persuasion by many acts of kindness which he had shown to widows-and by the first question he asked me, after my father's for twenty thousand pounds more than they would in our neighbourhood." Thank you, my right trusty clared that if this paper was liable to prosecution as the Court. death:—"Has your father left your mother in comfort—which, it is certain, would have been the case, had I know:—then shall we meet again.

In our neighbourhood.

In our neighbourhood. enquire into your family affairs; but I did wish to know of that struggle was a long, severe, painful, and very cursed New Poor Law, in the Huddensfield Union, and other similar journals, and they would perhaps the propose of about mind that the purpose of about mind the purpose o my reply. "Excuse my asking-I have no wish to not exerted myself in that cause. To me, the result would make her so?" I believed that to be his mean. Thornell ever reward me with for all that exertion, bloodless victory, over the Three Devil-Kings, and all ing. Under this impression I acted during the whole loss, and pain! time that I held the Stewardship-and Mr. THORNmy reward from him has been discharge—banishment definistion, and the most tyrannical persecution ;-but

I possess also, the love and sympathy of thousands that the numerous tenants upon the estate, amongst esteem and friendship. I know of only one exception, There I should not now be received with the most pense, to make up for his lack of service. cordial friendship amongst the tenants-and that one has professed more friendship than all the rest. I mean the Spaniel. Yes, my friends, I cannot but feel happy: my, I may well feel prond; that, after having had the estates, the owner of them, who has been absent the Whole time, and many years before, is the only individual who feels himself justified in persecuting me; and the most fauning flatterer, the only one who maligns me; -that I can appeal to every person, of every rank and of every party, who has had the opportunity of watching my conduct, if, on all occasions, I have not endeavoured, to do honour to the name, and to defend the property of Mr. THORNHILL.

I had not been long at FIXBY before very advantageous offers were made to me, by which my income would have been very much increased; I felt wedded to the spot. I loved my master; I delighted in his perhaps say that I am rightly served for not "feathering tenants, and I refused every offer of advancement. I my nest" when I had the opportunity-for not making felt as though the union were for life.

Mr. THORNHILL, you are aware, resides, and has resided for many years, in Nobrolk. In that county the principle that "property has duties as well as and daughter could not inherit them. It became there, not near when Mr. THORNHILL will find that I have and Darnton Lupton, Esqrs., the sitting magistrates. fore the duty of their father, to obtain as much money been a better friend to him and his children than the 28 possible from YORKSHIRE, in order to improve his property in the South, for the fortunes of his children. This fact is the grand secret of all my hopes and call his steward.

ADVERTISER.

upon the whole of Mr. THORNHILL'S YORKSHIRE every aid. estates did not amount to more than five or six pounds 2-year. I had no favourites amongst the tenants-

It would be tedious if I were to enter into par neverdid. Let the poor labourers on the estates answer: the issue that this number was unstamped the circulars:—suffice it to say, that, during the whole period of my stewardship. I maintained the kinder.

Mr. Thornwill, to do no. ticulars: suffice it to say, that, during the whole -Did I not always resist the lowering of your wages period of my stewardship, I maintained the kinder when promise Mr. THORNHILL to do so; protection as intercourse with the tenants, neighbours, gestry, ad programmed gentlemen. Differ, as we might, about he was, which larger advance in rest than you were politics, on all matters connected with the estate we receiving in wages? This will fully demonstrate

hospitality suitable to their rank. I was resolved, titute individual, say:—Did I ever refuse to hear his tale olden time," who formerly occupied the home of the disgraced by me. The neighbouring poor found some I ever refuse to grant relief? I know I never did. little relief at the steward's door-and often, when I have called upon the poor tenants for arrears of rent. their poverty, their destitution, has been such, that, the truth, and appeal to all, both rich and poor. instead of asking for rent, I have left relief.

long before he had them replaced. On one occasion I the poor; and that, hearing of the sufferings of the had the honour to entertain Mr. THORNHILL'S son-in- factory children, I endeavoured to make an impression law, the brother of LORD PORTMAN. Of course, these on the mind of the public in their behalf. things were expensive, annually eating up not only my small salary, but also the money which I had from time to the conclusion of this letter. time bequeathed to me, as well as that which I earned by valuations and arbitrations, and by a few fortunate purchases in land. I relied on the honour of my aris tocratic master. You know, my friends, how I have been

When Mr. THORNHILL'S property was interfered with by roads, canals, water-works, railroads, or any other public matter, I can fearlessly appeal to every gentleman engaged upon, or connected with, them, if Mr. THORNHILL to manage this vast estate for a salary Mr. THORNHILL'S interests were not always watched

My efforts in the settlement of the Halifax tith question are known to you all; they resulted in a charge upon Mr. THORNHILL'S estates, so small, (in proportion to the demand) that I hesitate not to say, are very anxious about your welfare, and feel proud of

In all the county elections, too, I resolved that Mr. my PADDOCK letter, are worth printing—and they see if there was ever the slightest hint of intelligence HILL knew it. I reselved to care only for the name THORNHILL'S name should be known, and his influence shall be printed:—"The Guard'ans have stopped the and estate of my patron—and leave the event with him. respected. It was generally supposed by all parties supplies! We are maintaining the poor by subscrip-I have done so. I have spent all, and more than all, that he paid all my expences. No-no: they were paid tion. The 'Law' is 'working well.' The Whigs are in his service; and even now I do not regret. True, by myself. Some hundreds of pounds have been thus getting sick of it—they have more to pay—the poor theman had printed the Temperance Herald, which

so for Lord MILTON, the was then a Whigi he was not he be a "a discharged steward" in exile. of my fellow-countrymen, who have watched my con- noticed by his Lordship. He was not rewarded. I. duct, as Steward, for many years. Above all, I know on the contrary, might have been well paid, if I would the Freemasons' Tavern, last Friday. I attended but, stanced—they contained articles of news, were unhave canvassed against my principles. But, believing worse and worse, not one word could I hear—I assure notice of the Stamp Officers, as they paid duties for whom I have resided, still cherish for me sentiments of it was Mr. Thornelle's duty to mix in Yorkshire you not one word from any of the speakers. All was politics, I, as in other cases, resolved, at my own ex-

Do I complain? Not I, indeed; but Mr. THORN- baying, stamping, whistling, braying, hissing, hooting, The evil which would be done to pious and religious HILL'S conduct has made it my duty to justify myself. groaning, and such like. Still, no police—no un-Now, my friends, these statements are either true, washed—all, as before, GENTLEMEN, d-e-l-i-b-e-r-a-tentire management of the Thornally Yorkshire corner. If they are not true, think you that I dare spare the London police, to kick up riots in the page 1111, of the number which they were then publish them? I will prove, before I conclude this country, but cannot employ them to quell riots here! narrative, that Mr. Thornhill knows that they are I really do not understand it. I met with a most

> his service all I earned, all I had left to me-all my till next week. I know that it will please you, and little salary, and then borrowed from the man for you shall then have it. whom I had spent all; and, when I was in the course of repaying him, he discharged me, appealed to you, and said I had defrauded him, and neglected his business. Happy is it for me that his own books and his own hand writing will prove the falsehood of his charge against me. After all, you will INFORMATIONS AGAINST THE " NEW a fortune when I had the means of doing it.

My friends. I do not even now regret. I acted upon and in Suffolk, he has purchased large tracts of land. privileges"—and I know that the award of posterity on Owing to the entail on the YORKSIRE estates, his son my exercions will be approval. I mistake if the time is World," &c., &c., appeared before Edward Grace, Welsh Attorney, the Vicar of Calverley, or even the "monstrous clever fellow" whom he is now so proud to W. Pearson Fox, an Officer of Stamps, residing at

HILL, than whom, a more excellent wife, mother, or aware that many landlords forget this truth. I know the Court House by Robert Owen, Frederick Hollick, our pages exclusively devoted to the principles and friend, could not live, I felt much pleasure in doing that Mr. THORNHILL has been so long absent from his of Sheffield, and other friends. all that could be done, at whatever sacrifice, to forward YORKSHIRE estates, that he has persuaded himself that Mr. THORNHILL'S providental plans. Many and con- the only connection between an absentee landlord and siant were the sacrifices which I have felt myself bound his tenants, is the receipt and payment of rent! That to make on that account. No one can conceive the the poor and the Church have no claims upon him, and overruled the objection.

bending the wishes of the wish of the wishes of the wish of the should next have to prove that Mr. Hobson printed or published, or caused to be printed or published, the unstamped paper in question. In have been aware that the informations were against to defraud the revenue, as this to father, mother, and all the tamily; tell them not distress themselves for me—let the worst come, I forget me altogether. I am prepared for it, little as I deserve it. Let them of this paper in question. In have been aware that the informations were altogether. I am prepared for it, little as I deserve it. Let them not distress themselves for me—let the worst come, I for which was not done in a corner. When, therefore, it distress themselves for me—let the worst come, I forget me altogether. I am prepared for it, little as I deserve it. Let them not me with one in a corner. When, therefore, it distress themselves for me—let the worst come, I forget me altogether. I am prepared for it, lett them not me with one in a corner were against to distress themselves for me—let the worst come, I forget me altogether. I am prepared for it, little as I deserve it. Let them not me with one in a corner were against to distress themselves for me—le

with the Stewards of the surrounding states. This to prevent the education of the poor. I am willing I never failed to do, and was eminently success- always to be tested by facts. I appeal to the Metheexemplified in the peace of the district—in the quiet many,) did I ever refuse my exertions on your behalf witness, as he freely admitted the publication in disposition of the tenantry; which was shown in the for chapels or for schools? I know that I never fact, that, for many years, I believe, the law charges did. For the Church, too, I was anxious to obtain that the number purchased by Mr. Willock con-

fearlessly appeal: Did I ever refuse to do justice tohence there was no jenlousy, which is the mother of wards you, because in politics, religion, or any other cussions, &c., thereby giving public news, intelligible. matter, swe held different opinions? I know that I gence, and occurrences of the day. There warelso no right to complain, receiving, as were friends. It was always my habit to treat all with before I have done. Let the most abject, the most des-

To every person connected with the estates I can

while I lived at FIXBY, that its owner should not be of woe, however long?—or, if I had the power, did Excuse me, Yorkshiremen; I am forced before your bar by my grand accuser. I must be permitted to tell

sold his blankets to pay his rent-he was not, however, estate, it was my habit to spend much time amongst

The mention of this fact opens a field too wide for For the present, therefore, I subscribe myself,

My friends, Yours, right truly,

RICHARD OASTLER.

No. 8, Rawstorne-street, Brompton, Middlesex, March 3rd, 1840.

P. S. I have just received a very kind letter from my PADDOCK friends; it is delightful thus to be assured of the continued esteem of my old neighbours. Amongst authorised officers; or to any printed votes or other other things they say,—"We are glad to hear your matters, by order of either House of Parliament; or determination to meet 'the Squire.' We hope to have to books commonly used in the schools of Great loyal 'subjects;' many a day have we fought together; PIETY, OR CHARITY."

their cowardly minions! The following words, from expended by me, but Mr. THORNHILL has received the are not relieved—and some of the Guardians, (Bas- not only gave reports of the proceedings of the friends

Another MIDDLESEX COUNTY meeting was held at confusion, riot, abuse, fighting, collaring, tearing coats, present information could not have been laid with cursing, screaming, swearing, grunting, mewing, the knowledge of the Commissioners of Stamps. pleasing circumstance at that meeting; but I have For the present, let it suffice, that I thus spent in neither room nor time to tell it now. It will keep

LEEDS COURT HOUSE.

MORAL WORLD!

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE MAGIS-TRATES.

On Wednesday, Mr. Joshua Hobson, printer and publisher of the "Northern Star," "New Moral to answer five several informations against him for publishing an unstamped newspaper.

The informations were laid in the name of Mr.

On the case being called on, Mr. PALPREYMAN in the informations, they were informal; but The Magistrates, after a short consultation,

Rebruary—Hobson said there was no occasion

whatever to proceed with the deposition of the tained accounts of occurrences of the day. He then directed the attention of the magistrates to page

1111, which contained accounts of what had passed

considered that upon the merits of the case, he had an answer in sull to the charge brought against that gentleman? but he trusted that, in his address, he should not say a word that might, in the remotest degree, be calculated to wound the religious feelings and opinions of any one. The paper against which the information was laid, was called the New Moral World, or Gazetts of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, and had now been published for a considerable length of time, as this number purported to be No. 69 of the new series. He was prepared to show that this Journal It so happened, as you, my friends, are aware, that a society duly enrolled under the Friendly SoI once discovered that a poor honest tenant had after I had become master of the business of the societies certain religious doctrines. This he thought the Learned Gentleman ought to have alluded to, but he had said nothing whatever upon the subject. The 60th Geo. III, c. 9, was now in full

force. (excepting some portions relating to the amount of Stamp Daty on newspapers, &c.) and the act mentions :-"If any person shall bell or expose to sale any pamphlet or other paper, not being duly stamped if required to be stamped, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £20."

But there were certain exceptions, which were as

"That nothing in this act shall extend to Acts of Parliament, proclamations, orders in council, and acts of state, ordered to be printed by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or his or their sufficient and or books or PAPERS CON TAINING ONLY MATTERS OF DEVOTION,

if the estates were now to be sold, they would sell being your supporters, always hoping soon to see you for twenty thousand pounds more than they would more than they would being your supporters, always hoping soon to see you the highest personages of the land; who had de-That the New Moral World was a publication thus secution. Let the court look at the useful publica-tions for the purpose of abolishing intemperance,

only published intelligence concerning the body to which it belonged; and he would earnestly beg the bench to look over it, and not of the nature alluded to. Mr. Hobson, in publishing this journal, had but followed the example of a gentleman (Mr. Baines, M.P.) who had since been of the stamp distributors. He might instance other publications, such as the Saturday Magazine, the Athenœum, &c. &c. which were similarly circumadvertisements, and therefore he thought that the publications, as well as to the cause of temperance, by a conviction in this case, would be so great that

page 1111, of the number which they were then proceeding upon, and which, as it had been put in as evidence, he had a right to read, he found that the New Moral World had been established for six He also found two facts mentioned. The first was-"When the prosecutions of the unstamped newspapers were raging in 1835-36, the New Moral hope, will make up for the other being so short. I

cels of these newspapers, and was invariable sent for-

Then followed this sentence:

act. The Commissioners therefore declined to permit its being stamped, until it was so altered as to come Nothing is more true than "THAT PROPERTY HAS Mr. HILL, Barrister-at-law appeared in support of acts of Parliament applying to the publications the informations; and Mr. Palfreyman, of Sheffield, of all religious bodies. We neither meddle with Having experienced much kindness from Mrs. Thorn- 173 DUTIES AS WELL AS 175 PRIVILEGES." I am well on behalf of Mr. Hobson, who was accompanized to political nor party agitation of any kind; but keep progress of our society.

objected that the name of the paper not being stated Here was evidence of the light in which this publication was looked upon by the Stamp Office. The body to which it belonged was a religious body; and to make on that account. No one can conceive the arriving occasioned by the sociation of by the sociation of by the sociation of the Norrotts designed and deals with, merely as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and deals with, merely as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and deals with merely as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and deals with merely as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and deals with merely as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and designed and deals with merely as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and designed and deals with merely as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the therefore the wind and the thermostation was also as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the thermostation was also as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the thermostation was the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the thermostation was the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the thermostation was the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the thermostation was the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the thermost the norrotts designed and the swint of the same as the mitestance of the Norrotts designed and the swint of the neighbourhous the same as the state of the owner. It may not the the same as the state of the owner. It may not the the same as the mitestance of the same as the state of the owner. It may not the the same as the same as the state of the owner. It may not the the same as the same as the state of the owner. It may not the theory and the carry on the business, at the same as the mitestance of the same as the sa The cases were then proceeded with, the Prosecutor it was exempted by the act he had quoted. Not only for altering the law by force, when Mr. Hume, M.P. districts; surrounded by such a numerous tenantry; where or what it may, I shall not envy the owner of great and small, the number is 999; with many woods, and some collieries—and funds on many tumpike roads—I found myself, though very poor, a tumpike roads—I found myself, though very poor, a person of no little consequence. It would have been person of no little consequence. It would have been person of no little consequence. It would have been person of no little consequence with all the very carry to have formed acquaintance with all the summanding gentry; and to have lived a life of pleasure.

Where or what it may, I shall not envy the owner of fixed a penalty of £20 for every such offence; and a newspaper was, by the same act, defined to be a paper containing the public news, and some collieries—and funds on many tumpike roads—I found myself, though very poor, a tumpike roads—I found myself, though very poor, a person of no little consequence. It would have been person of no little consequence. It would have been person of no little consequence. It would have been person of the said Act provided that the said after a careful person and funds on many tumpike roads—I found myself, though very poor, a person of the day. The 27th section of the said Act provided that the said after a careful person and the Secretary, and the Commissioners, then present at the Board, after a careful person appointed by the Commissioners of lication, and introduce new matter into it, before it complain, they are arraigned at the bar, and on the inhabitants—its poor allowed to starve; its defined to be a paper containing the public news, series, in order to get them stamped; and the Secretary, and the Commissioners, then present at the Board, after a careful person appointed by twenty millions and upwards to liberate their black after a careful person appointed by the commissioners of lication, and introduce new matter into it, before it complaints—its poor allowed to starve; its defined to be a paper containing the public news, Strounding gentry; and to have lived a life of pleasure.

My habits and feelings led me to adopt a different course. Whilst I resolved to show hospitality to all the paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the course that I ever neglected any order which he gave me, any person appointed by the Commissioners of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the attention of could be stamped. The paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the courty by any officer of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the attention of could be stamped. The paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court) by any officer of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the attention of could be stamped. The paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court) by any officer of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the attention of could be stamped. The paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court) by any officer of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the attention of could be stamped. The paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court) by any officer of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the attention of could be stamped. The paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court) by any officer of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the attention of the Court) by any officer of Stamps, or (and to this he begged the it outlet than the country. This is no better than legal murder. Oh, the mere semblance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper, in no single instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper in so ingle instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper in so ingle instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper in so ingle instance of laws, hung or sent out of the Court's paper in so ingle instanc ims in that neighbourhood, first, to become intimately injustice!

I believe no one will say, that I ever, on any account, and well acquainted with the tenants and the estate. I believe no one will say, that I ever, on any account, and the adjoining counties. He also printed and was printer and publisher of the Aberdeen I detoted about three years exclusively to the acquire. So successary information.

So successary information.

So successary information as laid. The evidence he should the preparent in egilarly attended to and proceeded with.

I am not aware, that in one single instance, during infragely discovered that his business was negligible. The profit is a star preceipt for the payment of such duties up to the information was laid. The payment of such duties up to the information was laid, was an officer of the Stamps in Leeds, by the case at this time. If I say they believe in a God, a merciful yet an all information was laid, was an officer of the Stamp in the advertisements, and who had in his possession of the fragely discountry, to meit is a would have been considerably increased.—Aberdeen the original payment of the original payment of the payment of such duties up to the information was laid. The evidence he should information was laid, was an officer of the Stamp in Leeds, by the original payment in the state in the adjoining counties. He also printed the original payment and the estate. I shall, if never can see the widow and the estate. The paper in the adjoining counties. He also printed the original payment of the payment of the most includence of the worst in the adjoining counties. He also printed the adjoining counties. He also printed the adjoining counties. He also printed the original payment and the estate. I shall, if nor hand exposes the widow and the estate. When the original payment in the original payment in the original payment in the original payment and the stamp the paper in the adjoining counties. He also printed the original payment and the stamp the paper in the adjoining

truth."

Mr. Grant then deposed that in November, 1838 ing the he attended the stamp Office. He told the wife, wife, were truthers of the next surface. He say the or three of the Commissioners of Stamps, and the Se-

cretary. He showed them copies of the publication The society was desirous that part of it should be stamped, for the convenience of those who took single numbers. This was in the secretary's room, and in business hours. The Commissioners stated that they could not stamp them in that form: and that there must be a material change before they would be permitted to pass through the Post Office. The New Moral World had been published ever since, and he was in the habit of reading it. He knew no difference in its contents, except that lately it had conwas not liable to be stamped, as it was the organ of tained Parliamentary debates which had reference to the society. It was not stamped; and he had never received an intimation that it should be stamped. When he left the Stamp Office, it was the impression on his mind that he should have information from the Commissioners if it was afterwards

decided that the paper should be stamped. Mr. Palfreyman then put in the Saturday Jour nal as a publication of a similar description. Mr. HILL thought it was not relevant to the

Mr. PALFREYMAN put it in with reference to the provision of the statute that the fine should be imposed if persons "knowingly and wilfully" should print and publish certain papers. He would, therefore, also put in other numbers of similar papers, to show the intelligence they contained were in reference to the peculiar views they adopted. Mr. HILL briefly replied, and concluded by calling

on the Court to inflict the penalty of £20 on Mr. The Magistrates retired for about a quarter of an hour, and, on their return,

Mr. Lupton said that it was scarcely necessary for him to state, that both Mr. Grace fered from the views expressed in the publication before them. Still, however, they were of opinion that it came within the list of exemptions, and there-

THE WELSH PATRIOTS AND THEIR FAMILIES. We were unable from lack of room to give in

our last paper the following PRIVATE LETTERS FROM FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES, TO THEIR WIVES

FROM WILLIAM JONES.

Monmouth Gaol, Jan. 11th, 1840. My Dear Wife,—Before you receive this my trial will be over; which way it will terminate, a have at present no chance of judging, but I should definition, and the most tyrannical persection; but I have ofter been charged with flaving interest in the first of the Temperature of the friends of the Temperature of the proceedings of the friends of the Temperature of the proceedings of the friends of the Temperature of the proceedings of the friends of the Temperature of the proceedings of the friends of the Temperature of the proceedings of the friends of the Temperature of the proceedings of the friends of the Temperature of t

have a flag on the top of Newport Church by ten o'clock on Monday morning. And Emery swore that I said he would see a placard on the walls of it leaves the body it would not return had it the without knowing the character of those whose evihours after I had written to you. The reason why You received one last night a little longer, which, I World was frequently seized among the country par- am sorry to find your father's leg so bad, as I should fortunes. have been glad to have seen him. John has been in ward by the stamp officers to the vendors, as they Court all day, he was with me this morning before of my family, but I cannot suffer it to dwell on each not had much time to write letters, for every moment I have had has been taken up in pre-

portion of the impression should be stamped, for the I shall be with you as soon as possible; if not, there heavy calamity with resignation, and let them parconvenience of country districts: and Mr. Owen is but little doubt that I shall not live to be much waited upon the Commissioners of Stamps in London, with the first number, to make arrangements for that purpose. The paper was referred to their Solicitor, who said that it was not a newspaper, and did not come within the meaning of the land of compared to the state of the stat instead of censured, praised instead of condemned. its being stamped, until it was so altered as to come under the law. This it has never been. It never gives intelligence of any description, save of the proceedings of our society, to its members: and, in the control of the country from it will be the only means of saving the country from the c ruin, and restoring happiness to this land; then shall I and others be looked on as martyrs to our country -murdered, and nothing else. If, indeed, we are guilty of treason for advocating a change in the law, ought to pursue, not being sufficiently acquainted how much more must those be guilty of it, who, at the time of the Reform agitation, joined in procession with men carrying an effigy of the king, with a bloody knife over it, and the words on a flag of-"The King Reversed;" yet this was not treason, very strong, time will assuredly weaken it, and some because advocated and sanctioned by the Attorney-

they are lost; I have not had them; they were lost by some of Mr. Ford a family, the very night I arrived, I know not how. I only know that I never saw them. Keep your spirits up, and hope for the best. I hope to see you the day after to-morrow, but should I not, farewell, till I see you; till then, Lam your affectionate husband,

WM. JONES. FROM ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS.

Monmouth Gaol, 12th Jan. 1840. My Dear Wife, Fruish to know, as soon as you can, the expenses to know, as coon as you can, the expenses to have been at with the witnesses, from the beginning until the present time—what they cost you at home, taking them to the Rock, keeping them, ere, bringing and taking them home from here. Recollect all expenses attending them, including what you will be obliged to pay them for their time also. Their names

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SAIURIEII. Mr. Hill shjected to his, saying Mr. Owen was neither a Quaker nor a literation, when Mr. Palperyman filted his attention to the said hetoria, 100, by which it is a said that any person, on any corasion. Here are required, may have such outh administrated in the form, and with such constraints, as such person and declare to be binding of him.

Mr. Him latter reading the Ass. State how Mr. Owen would "affirm," and it such form would be abbinding as any cata administrated in any own would be as binding as any cata administrated in any own way to any other parties, the cath of affirm, "I affirm that what I shall say in this case shall be the truth," and nothing but the prejuded set of traitors, catechised by prejudiced and wicked mei for the purpose. Anxiously waiting the hour to see my dear, beloved, and affectionate

ing the hour to see my dear, beloved, and affectionate

ZEPHANIAH WHLIAMS Himses, at the Queen's Head.

FROM JOHN FROST.

Monmouth Gaol, Christmas Day,

December 25th, 1839. My Dearest Mary,-In the many trials and difficulties which we have met with during a period of twenty-seven years, you have discovered fortitude to bear affliction seldom exceeded by woman. Now, then, my love, is the time to call forth all you possess, for in the trial which awaits us you will require it all. The mind is too apt to look backward-too apt to recur to times which are past-too apt to consider what might, what ought, to have been done to avoid the danger; but these, you will perceive, tend to weaken the mind, and to render it less able to bear the suffering which awaits it. Bring your resolution into action-let not wishes and regrets weaken the mind-look, my dear, to the future, and judge fairly on the probabilities. Suppose, then, that the worst you contemplate should be realised, how much more necessary would this event render resolution imperative on your part. Recollect, my love, those who are left behind, and show your regard for the memory of your husband by your attention to those dear pledges of our love. To give way to grief would render you unable to perform your duty to those who would then doubly demand it. It would, too, give a triumple to our bitterest enemies; you may see our oppressors receive their reward. Believe me that great events are at hand. The system by which our country has so long been oppressed, totters, and a very little would tend to lay it in ruins. Many women in your situation discovered extraordinary resolution in consoling their husbands, and by the fortinot be wanting should this fate await me. The time of trial, with you and many others, must be, a most anxious one. Guard, my dear, against any sudden shock, whether favourable or otherwise.

ter. If you knew how long the last look of you, and my beloved Catherine and Ellen, haunted me, you would not for a moment hesitate to comply with my wishes. There are various opinious in circulation as to the fate which will follow a conviction in that case. Sentence of death must follow, but whether it would be carried into effect is beyond the power of any one at present to foretel: there are strong reasons for moderation in the punishment of the prisoners, and there are reasons equally strong which will operate with the authorities for extraction measures. What may be the result, will depend from the consideration. I believe firmly in its im-

Try to put on a little of the stoic; be prepared, and may the Supreme dispenser of events give my wife courage to hear, and fortitude to bear, whatever may be the

result. I should, on no account, wish to see you, or

any member of my family, at Monmouth. I hope,

my dear, you will attend to my wishes in this mat-

that I said he would see a placard on the walls of Newport by daybreak, beginning, "We the Executive Government of England," and signed "John Frost, President," both of which are as false as hell. I was at length persuaded, by F. O'Connor and Mr. Owen, to give my case into the hands of Counsel, and I shall only once regret it, that will he as long as I live. Not that I in the least blame be as long as I live. Not that I in the least blame them; they advised me with the best intention, no doubt. In fact, I believe that if every Counsel in or they are false. These things were not done in a i-n-g. It is so odd to me, that they can, at any time, cation of the Learned Gentleman. On referring to so false, that there was no chance of acquitting me. pared to that eternity which awaits us all—thou-England had been on our side, the witnesses swore this belief afford! Time—a span, a moment, comsands of years diminish not, millions increase nothing. Although, in the estimation of many, should extreme measures await us, disgrace would attach to years, and he had therefore a right to infer, that its existence must have been known to Government. -resistance to oppression. Yes, and future ages did them justice: their memory was held in estimation, it is was so short was, the Post was just starting. while that of their oppressors was held up to detestation. The present cloud would be removed, and the virtues would be recollected as well as the mis-

individual-it would unman me-it would produce such regret for the injury, the great injury which "When the present series was commenced, sixtyeight weeks ago, it was deemed advisable that a

mount in the present series was commenced, sixtyeight weeks ago, it was deemed advisable that a

now near over. Let it be decided in my favour, and son, if he is in Newport : let them too but this don their erging father. I trust that my daughters will bear this great trial with calm resignation; fortitude and coolness are especially required; with them regret will be unavailing. Let them look to the Supreme Being for support in this hour of affliction, and, when it is all over, I hope that their minds will be able to bear the shock; let them not be too motives, judges, in general, by the result; with the bulk of mankind success is everything. I cannot, my dear Mary, say anything as to the course you with circumstances to justify me in forming an opinion, but I should advise, if possible, and I hope to God it is, to retain your present habitation. Although the feeling against me may, at present, be of my good qualities will not, I hope, be forgotten.

> Trembling, hoping, lingering, sighing; Oh, the pain, the bliss of dying," &c. Ever, my dear Mary, Affectionately yours,

LIVERPOOL. THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to have a regular Succession of splendid AMERICAN & BRITISH SHIPS, sailing about EVERY TEN DAYS during the Season, with GOODS and PASSENGERS, for New York, New ORLEARS, PHILADELPHIA, QUEBEC, and other Parts in the United States, and British America.

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it is very rarely our practice to advert to books professional subjects, but the Facts and Observations' appear, by their practical and unpretending character, to indicate so easy and prompt a relief from a large class of most painful and distressing diseases, that we believe this word of commendation from us, which we give with much sincerity, will not be thought misplaced or without its use.-Ecaminer, September 15, 1839.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS. MR. BAXTER, of Bolton, who has restored to sight so many individuals, many of whom have sight so many individuals, many of whom have in science, in literature, in art, to whom fortune been blind for a number of years, and pledges himself to cure the Aphthalmia, or Inflamations, Films, —a sum sacred to genius and to misfortune—the Scums, Specks, &c. Amaurosis, Dimness of Sight, without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of diet.

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To Thomas Holleway, Esq. Sir,-Will you excuse this informal answer? The me, if you please, some more in a few days' time; I have enough for the present.

19, George Street, Hanover Square, April 19, 1837.

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THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms ney, now in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after Mea's, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels. Indiness and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels. Indi-evening to the house, in compliance with the request gession producing a Torpid State of the Liver, and contained in Mr. Pearce's letter. Mr. Pearce a constant macrivity of the Bowels, causing a dis- expressed himself in terms of the utmost astonishcranization of every function of the Frame, will, in | ment, and desired the messenger to communicate to this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three does will convince the afflicted of its salutary called at the prison cells with a letter, purporting to effects. The stomach will speedily regain its bear Mr. Pearce's signature, to the effect already strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and, instead was a forgery. The Hon. Bart. was assured by the which has since been found on the fellow attenoth, aguirty, and renewed health, will be the duick result of taking this Medicine according to cerated, a feeling in which Sir Francis fully continuous accompanying each box; and if taken curred. The prisoners were allowed to attend house frequently; and a book found on him continuous forms.

Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in gentleman thinking, to use his own words, that it could not find the list of witnesses." the Ears, arising from too great a flow of bleed to would be unbecoming him as a soldier to show a the head, should never be without them, as many white feather in so good a cause. dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by ALARMING FIRE IN LIMB-STREET, CITY.—Shortly though; although, like every scoundrel who is four

oallest removing all obstructions; the dis-ressing the greatest alarm by the sudden outbreak of a most Meadache so very prevalent with the sex; Depres. alarming fire on the extensive premises of Mr. Townsion of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Rervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. As a pleasant, safe, easy Aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or and speedily threatened destruction to the whole of PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfartable Medicine hitherto prepared.

hardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dawsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford. Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Berry, Denton; Suter, Levland, Halifax; Boot, and Son. Rochdale: Lambert, Boroughbridge;

Ask for Frampien's Pill of Health, and ebserve must be very great. It is, we believe, insured in the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, the Dissenters' General and other offices, and the Ask for Frampien's Pill of Health, and observe Strand, London," on the Government Stamp,

MINISTERS DEFEATED AGAIN Late on Thursday night, Ministers were defeated on the notorious Newport and Monteagle job by a majority of 28, the numbers being 212 to 240. We subjoin the following extract from the *Herald* on

the subject:

The Queen's respectable advisers have been again left in a minority—a minority of 28. The subject was the notorious Newport and Monteagle job. If these men were not the meanest and most despicable place-holders to whom the destinies of a great nation ever were entrusted, the resignation of These Ships are fitted up in Cabin, Second Cabin this signal and most humiliating defeat. But Lord traitors !"-the Whigs or the Chartists ! John Russell and his worthy accomplices, rather than abandon office, will brave defeat and discomfiture every night in the Session. The flaming "patriots" and "Reformers" of 1831 have, in 1840, subsided into the most obsequious of palace toadies—the most reckless and profligate of jobbers.

tried to secure his return as Speaker of the House of Commons; but as Mr. Leader stated, last night, they met with little encouragement in their project even

gross. By a special Act of Parliament, the Comptroller of the Exchequer is specially precluded from the enjoyment of a pension, or of a retiring allow-ance—it being deemed all important that the individual filling that important office should have nothing to hope from Government. In defiance of this express statute, Sir John Newport was bribed by a pension of £1,000 a year to resign the Comptrollership of the Exchequer in favour of Mr. Spring

And from what source was this pension supplied ? There is a fund of £1,200 a-year placed at the disposal of the Sovereign for the relief of men eminent present occupants of office were not ashamed to apappropriate £1,000 a-year to the purpose of bribing r John Newport to resign his office in favour of Mr. Spring Rice.

Can any portion of the public hesitate to pronounce unfit to administer public affairs. The defeat of last night constitutes the third defeat which the Queen's high-minded Ministers have already sustained in the present Session. "We have shown fight," exclaimed Lord Morpeth. "Yes," re-N. B. In answer to the numerous letters received, joined Sir James Graham, "and you have shown yourselves gluttons of punishment."

> THE FOLLOWING puff on M. Ole Bull, the cele-THE FOLLOWING puff on M. Ole Buil, the cele-brated violinist, appears in some of the French papers:—"A few nights ago, on returning to his lodgings, he found a large case addressed to him, marked bois abruler, (firewood.) Having opened it, he marked bois abruler, (firewood.) Having opened it, he scape through the window, of Worship-street. or for Superin-brated violinist, appears in some of the French Spurr, however, barred his exit by placing his back against the door, upon which he made an attempt to escape through the window, failing which he whisbed begins of the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, in making the best of the House of Correction for the better management of the secape through the window, of Worship-street. or for Superin-brate would not eat it. let them feed the pigs on it. and eat found twenty-three violins with their bows, and a Sergeant Grove, of Worship-street, or for Superin-letter from a musical society, informing him that the tendent Pierce." A policeman was sent for, on owners of these violins, who gave their names, after whose arrival the prisoner was removed to the stahaving heard him perform, were so displeased with tion-house. their inferiority, that they had resolved to send their instruments to him, and to request him to burn them. M. Ole Bull instantly resolved upon inviting the twenty-three gentlemen to a splendid dinner, and as the guests entered the dining-room, each found his violin suspended over his chair, with a label bearing the words Solitude and Perseverance." A PORTER on the Quaid Orsay, named Tissandier, found, on Monday afternoon, in the rue de Bour-

gogne, a red morocco pocket-book, containing nine bank-notes for 500 fr. each, but no papers indicating the address or even the name of the owner. Pormaking to obtain its repeal. The prohibition has no suaded that the loser would come back to try and foundation either in Religion or Morality, and can find his lost treasure, he posted himself in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot, and waited patiently for upwards of an hour, till he perceived an elderly gentleman pass by with a countenance that betrayed great anxiety. Tissandier accosted him, asking him if he had met with any accident. The gentleman replied, that he had that afternoon, in passing along the street, dropped his pocket-book, and gave so accurate a description of that which the porter had Copy of a Letter from Herbert Mayo, Rad picked up, that the worthy fellow immediately gave cards, and a fr.R.S., Senior Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, and it up, and wished the owner good bye. The gentle-man, however, hastened after him, and with great difficulty prevailed upon him to accept one of the notes—Collimania. notes.—Gálignani.

THE Nouvelliste states that an English groom Ointment which you have sent me has been of use who arrived recently at Boulogne with some horses in ALL the cases in which I have tried it; send of value, and who was lodging at a small hotel on the port, kept by a person of the name of Newman, asked the other day for a glass of water, into which he threw a white substance, which he said was Epsom salts. He invited the master of the house to fellow." He then asked him for his deposition, as take some of the purgative, and the latter having Mr. Roberts wanted it immediately to amend it. accepted the invitation, he took the glass after the groom had swallowed the liquid, and poured some water upon what remained of the white substance at the bottom. His wife also drank with her husband, but they were both dreadfully alarmed on seeing in consequence of his having sold one of the horses never before seen the prisoner. intrusted to his care and spent the money. The substance was arsenic.

THE IMPRISONED SHERIPFS.—Sign are beginning to show teemselves that the now long protracted imprisonment of Mr. Sheriff Evans is exciting still stronger fellings in the minds of a large mass of the people. In the City, on Thursday, placards were placed in various shopl, referring to the subject in terms Sold by the Proprietor, 18, Broad Street Build- not to be mistaken. In one shop was a trio of quesings, City, London, and by all respectable wholeeals and retail medicine venders throughou the
kingdom, in pors, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
each. The largest size contains six of the smalles:

"By whom was he placed there?" "By the Commons' House of Parliament." "For what reason?"

"For obeying the law." This is printed in alternate "For obeying the law." This is printed in alternate was sufficient to bring it within the provisions of lines of red and black letters, or large size; and the act, the principle being the same whether the being placed over the entrance to the house, attracted property was worth £100 or one farthing. The very general attention.

THE "PRIVILEGE" PRISONERS.—A disgraceful long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders Pearce, the clerk to Mr. Howard, Stockdale's attor-Sir Francis that he had not written any letter to him, neither was it his intention to present any petimentioned, and which, it is hardly necessary to say, prisoner that he would endure any suffering rather Harris, as he calls himself; but whose real name than compromise the question for which he was incarthe directions accompanying each box; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Hadden. Giddiness. Drowsiness, and Singing in the open air. Several attempts to tamper with Mr. Pearce have been made, without success, that think it's all right;"—"got the depositions, but could not find the list of witnesses."

FOR FRMALES these Pills are most truly ex. of Fenchurch-street, city, was thrown into a state of before four o'clock on Saturday morning the vicinity end, wholesale hat-manufacturer, situate on the lefthand side of Lime-street, between the entrances to Leadenhall-market. The fire was first discovered in what is termed the store-room on the second floor, which, in fact, is the upper story of the spacious the premises. On the alarm being given, the city police assembled in considerable numbers, and rendered efficient aid in removing an immense quantity Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price of valuable hats from the lower rooms to places of 1s. 12d. and 2s. 9d. per box, and by Heaton, Hay, safety. Within a few minutes after the discovery of Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell. the fire the parochial engine was brought to the spot, Townsend, Baines & Newsome, Smeeton, Rein- followed shortly afterwards by those of the brigade from Jeffrey's-square and Watling-street stations, as well as those of the County and West of England fire-offices. Other engines of the brigade also hastened to the spot in rapid succession, and, being speedily got into operation, soon poured a powerful stream of water on to the flames, which by that time Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darling- phere for miles round. The combined action of the had encompassed the roof, illuminating the atmoston: Dixon. Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton, engines, however, by six o'clock had so far subdued Bhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson; the destructive element, as to allay all fears of its Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; extending further. The premises from the first floor Brice, Priestley. Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, upwards, are completely gutted. They were, we Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; understand, originally built somewhere about the understand, originally built somewhere about the year 1668 (shortly after the great fire of London) for the use of the Pewterers' Company, and were known as Pewterers' hall. The entire premises Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all have now, however, been for some time in the occurrespectable Medicine Venders throughout the King-pation of Mr. Townend, whose loss, notwithstanding much property as well as the books were saved,

premises in the London and Phonix companies.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRES- Mr. M.C. which the following is not excellent speech, of which the following is not even an outline: it was PONDENT.

THE INFAMOUS SPY SYSTEM AGAIN!

other instances, have been by subsequent events. great nation ever were entrusted, the resignation of Let the readers of the Star peruse the following their offices would follow, as a matter of course, from statement, and then ask themselves—"who are the

sumed, was brought before Mr. Grove, upon a charge spend even threepence a day in drink. It was too subsided into the most obsequious of palace toadies—the most reckless and profligate of jobbers.

They have contrived to render the name of Whig synonymous with all that is infamous and grovelling.

The ich which was under discussion last night is.

Sumed, was prought before arr. Grove, upon a charge special correction, upon a charge special correction and served and served that some women would send for drink, for the pretended purpose of keeping their husbands from the pretended purpose of keeping their husbands from the pretended purpose of keeping their husbands from the course of signature, requesting the Mayor of Liver-politic call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning rially involved in it, crowded the court. Mr. Henry midst of a den of drunkards, and something worse; new before the House of Commons. The job which was under discussion last night is, perhaps, the most atrocious of their innumerable of fences against public decency. The circumstances of the case may be briefly stated.

Mr. Spring Rice proved, perhaps, the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever was inflicted on this country. His mismanaged everything intrusted to his care. It became necessary, in fact, to his colleagues, that he should be got rid of. They it is colleagues, that he should be got rid of. They tried to secure his return as Speaker of the House of the prosecution for the prosecution, the stated that he had been employed to defend certain constant the had been employed to defend certain charteness for the sustenance or exhibitance or commons.

Boyden Roberts, the solicitor for the prosecution, perhaps, the most atrocious of their innumerable of the creasury for the sustenance or exhibitance or commons.

It appears by a letter from Valenciennes, that in classification of labouring men, or of any human being: in short, that every drop of liquid containing alcohol was prejudical, and in many cases absolutely destructive to health. They had all heard the story of the men who were selling brooms; one crying his at a price that assounded his commodity in opinion had been made at his offices, which were afterwards sent to the witnesses for perusal. The trials were to have come on in the ensuing sessions, the stuff of which his brooms were made. Upon as a letter from Valenciennes, that in the extension of coals on hand every drop of liquid containing alcohol was prejudical, and in many cases absolutely destructive to dicial, and in many cases absolutely destructive to health. They had all heard the story of the men who were selling brooms; one crying his at a price.

The steam navigation of the House of Commons.

It appears to the district of Mons, the extraction of coals on hand every drop of liquid containing alcohol was prejudical, and in many cases absolutely destructive to the who were selling brooms; one crying his at a price. but they had been very recently removed by certioinquiring how he could afford to sell his commodity city for Semlin and Basiasch.

The charge he cheaper, the other replied, "Why, you only stole had to prefer against the prisoner was, that of having the stuff, you see; while I stole mine ready made."

of entertainment, which has f from their habitual supporters. They, then, bethought themselves of the Comptrollership of the
Exchequer; and that office they, finally, contrived to
secure for him.

Sir John Newport's appointment to the Comptrollership of the Exchequer was a gross job. His
retirement was brought about by a job ever more

had to prefer against the prisoner was, that of having a griss that to the dealers in intoxicating liquors; they might not, perhaps, steal the
berts), of having applied for those depositions, in one
instance successfully. He considered the prisoner
to be a tool in the hands of some evil-disposed persons who wished to deprive the accused of their
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sons who wished to deprive the accused of their

Robert Spurr, a carpenter, living in New-court King-street, Smithfield, gave corroborative evidence William Flahey, a tailor, living at No. 5, Brown'sbuildings, St. Mary-axe, after having stated that he was one of the witnesses for the defendants, proceeded to say that on the afternoon before the prisoner called upon him at his workshop, and told him that he had been sent by Mr. Roberts, who wanted his deposition to alter it in consequence of the trials having been removed into the Queen's Bench. He pulled out a book containing a list of the several witnesses, upon each of whom he said he was about to call on a similar errand. Witness told him that the document was at his lodgings, upon which the prisoner requested him to meet him with it at his house of call; and after some further conversation the meeting was arranged for that evening at the Bell and Dragon. The prisoner then departed, and witness went to Mr. Williams and apprised him of the transaction. [The remainder of the witness's evidence confirmed that given above.]

Sergeant Ellis produced two of Mr. Roberts's cards, and a list of the witnesses' names, found upon the prisoner, together with a pecket book containing memoranda of what took place at his interviews but could not find it, and I again said to myself I am but could not find it, and I again said to myself surely with them.

Benj. Newley, a weaver, living in White-street, Bethnal-green, stated that on the preceding afternoon the prisoner came to him at his workshop, and after introducing himself as a messenger from Mr. Roberts, he asked him if he was aware that the procedcution had been removed into the Queen's Bench. Mr. Roberts, he said, "was in a devil of a way about Witness took the document out of a trunk in which he kept it, and handed it to the prisoner, who pointed to a part relating to Mr. Neesom's having taken the chair, observing that that was the part that required alteration. He then took away the paper, and wit-

The case for the prosecution having closed, a solicitor, who attended for the prisoner, submitted that

the document, alleged to have been obtained by his client, must be produced before the case could be established against him. Mr. Boustead, the clerk, remarked that to do so would be an impossibility, as the prisoner, if he were

not still in possession of it, must have disposed of it beyond the reach of the complainants. The Solicitor further urged that, to make out the offence under the statute, the article obtained must possess some intrinsic value. Mr. Grove said that the value of the paper alone

He should, therefore, commit the prisoner upon the

Mr. Roberts begged the magistrate to allow the prsioner to be brought up again on a future day, as several similar cases could be made out against him. The prisoner was accordingly remanded until

In addition to the particulars stated above, we have since ascertained that a man named Goulding was present at the office of the solicitor, Mr. Roberts, in Child's Place, Temple Bar, when a certain document was brought to the office from the prisoners: that document was placed on the file by Mr. Roberts's clerk, who went to speak to some other | made me say to myself, "Surely my servant plunders clients, and subsequently missed the document, me." It will not do to trust ourselves to speak of this

vile and detestable plot; it is not the only one, out in his villany, "it is the first time."

of this university backed himself against time to are to be exhibited at the Polyteck There is to be a meeting of the Committee at perform the following feats:—Kill twelve pigeons, The glass is spun by steam power. Lunt's Coffee House, to-morrow evening, at which

smith) was voted to the chair.

received with rapturous applause; and the meeting responded heartily to the sentiments expressed by THE INFAMOUS SPY SYSTEM AGAIN!

You will recollect that, in all my letters to you of this country might soon possess by carrying out the Bethnal Green meeting, and the trials that were to take place, I have spoken of the affair, uniformly, as a "deeply-laid police plot."

It is truly satisfactory to be able to see eness opinions corroborated, as mine in this and some other instances. have been by subsequent assets that led the factions to concur with him in the second of the sentiments expressed by the spoker relative to the power the working men of this country might soon possess by carrying out the Temperance principles: "To prove to you that a ardent spirits have been the bane of this land, I need only adduce a few facts that will come home to you all. What was Pitt but a drunkard from his birth! for he could not throw off one of those splendid orations that led the factions to concur with him in wasting the blood and treasures of his country in Let the readers of the Star peruse the following statement, and then ask themselves—"who are the traitors?"—the Whigs or the Chartists?

Worship-Strket.—A tall young man, having the appearance of a decent mechanic, who gave the name of Henry Harris, which is known to be astradesmen in London who could honestly afford to hibitant of Balles, died lately, leaving no less than stradesmen in London who could honestly afford to hibitant of Balles, died lately, leaving no less than sons who wished to deprive the accused of their pounds under that name for 8s, or 9s., as they promeans of defence, and to defeat the ends of justice. It is convicted to the following of London, had observed that the people were so witnesses:

Joseph Williams, a baker, living in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, stated that he was one of the Chartist defendants now out on bail. On the preceding afternoon one of his witnesses, named Fishey, came to his house, and told him that a man, whom he suspected to be an imposter, had just before applied to to his house, and told him that a man, whom he suspected to be an imposter, had just before applied to him, in Mr. Roberts's name, for the copy of his deposition, and that he had appointed to meet him that evening at the Bell and Dragon public-house, in Worship-street. Upon hearing this witness immediately hastened, in company of another defendant named Spurr, to Mr. Roberts's offices in the Temple, where he ascertained that no one had been sent on which he refused. Now, they might think that an excention to the general humanity of the class but damages are laid at £50,000, the venue is laid in such a mission. He accordingly went at half-past exception to the general humanity of the class, but six to the place of appointment, where he found his he could assure them it was not so; for although witness sitting in the parlour with the prisoner, the Staffordshire potters were no less than twenty-whom he introduced to witness as the man who had nine weeks out, and their families starving, when a visited him. Witness asked him under whose au- deputation was appointed to wait upon the publithority he had acted, and he answered under that cans for their aid, it was an astounding fact that out of Earl Glanville, our ambassador to the court of the thority he had acted, and he answered under that cans for their aid, it was an astounding fact that out with Mr. Roberts's name and address engraved upon those starving people. But the scales have fallen off it. He stated further that he had been provided Paul's eyes—Samson's hair has grown again. The with the card in consequence of several of the wit- extraordinary movement the total abstinence quesnesses on whom he had called having doubted his authority. Witness then charged him with being an impostor, which he denied, and requested that Mr. root out the fruitful sources of vice, misery, and The entertainment represented an episode of the time Roberts might be sent for, but on being told he squalor that now meet the eye at every turn. It of Thierry II. The arms and dresses of the knights, should be given into custody, he became much agi- may be asked, what will become of the brewers, pub- their esquires, and horses, were exceedingly beautiful, tated, and endeavoured to leave the room. Mr. licans, and distillers? He would say, let them several excellent tilts were run, and the whole passed

> The speaker was very loudly applauded at the con- that prison instead of one, clusion, as well as throughout his speech.

would not eat it, let them feed the pigs on it, and eat

PARIS POLICE.

On Wednesday week a little decrepid old bachelor, delighting in the name of Hygin Narcissus Topinot, summoned a great strapping maid, by name Ursula, on a charge of assault. M. Topinot opened the case by stating that he was formerly a hosier, and on a charge of assault. M. Topinot opened the case by stating that he was formerly a hosier, and had retired from business to enjoy tranquillity in his old age; that he had taken the defendant to serve which, it is understood, will be supplied to the prohim in the various posts of maid, housekeeper, and companion, little expecting that he would one day be confined a week to his bed from her rough treatment.

Which, it is understood, will vinces of British America.

In consequence of the green confined a week to his bed from her rough treatment. After this preliminary statement, the worthy hosier added, "I had been thinking for some time back that my servant plundered me—it is useful to have such ideas, for it makes one be constantly on the watch. Well, then, I used to say to myself daily, I am sure I am plundered; but as I always found what I looked after, I kept my thoughts to myself, but still continued to have my eyes open. One day I could not find a china bowl, which my godson gave

my servant plunders me."

Ursula—Your old cracked bowl has been found. It was worth while making such a fuss about such trumpery, was it not !

You mean ! Do you mean to

against you.
The President—You were very wrong to strike your master; if he accused you without reason, you should have demanded an explanation.

Ursula-You little know what a bore he is. He is always supposing one to be coveting his old things.

One day he told me that I had stolen a pasteboard nose with mustachios, which he had bought twenty years ago to disguise himself during carnival. asked what I, a young unmarried woman, could do with such a frightful thing; and a few days after he found it in a cupboard which he had not opened

f was a tigress deprived of her young ones. She caught me by my arm, and thumped with such energy that I may be grateful for not having been beaten to pieces. When she had thrashed me well, she turns to me, and says, "Now explain what you mean by saying that I rob you." It was high time to ask for an explanation, was it not! I then asked her what had become of my gold-edged china bowl! "And was it for your old cracked bowl that you dared accuse an honest woman of being a thief? Your bowl is in the kitchen; it serves me to keep the sand in with which I scour the saucepans." And in fact magistrate cited a case in point from Barnard and pieces. When she had thrashed me well, she turns Alderson, and gave it as his decided opinion that to me, and says, "Now explain what you mean by the false pretence had been sufficiently made out. saying that I rob you." It was high time to ask for in with which I scour the saucepans." And in fact my poor bowl was turned to that abominable

The President-You were wrong to accuse the girl of being a thief without any cause. Topinot-Without cause! I had plenty of cause. She was always where she had no business to be, examining my cupboards, coming into my dressingroom; and it was this conduct on her part which

Ursula-I think I had a right to do what I did.

English Champagne.—A patent has recently been obtained by a gentleman in this city for making wine from the green stalks of the rhubarb plant, which almost equals the champagne wine of France in flavour. The quantity of wine that can be made in a year, from one acre of land, is immenseexceeding 150 hogsheads.—Bath Guzette. FEAT EXTRAORDINARY.—Thursday, a gentleman

jump over six hurdles on foot, and leap a horse over the control of the examination on Wednesday.

I shall forward the particulars; and also the result of the examination on Wednesday.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE TEETOTALLERS.

On Thursday night last, an important meeting, for the provided by the Executive Council of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, took place at the South of the gentleman made his appearance accompanied by the intermediate quarters.

On Thursday night last, an important meeting, and the sign of the executive Council of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, took place at the South is free gentleman made his appearance accompanied by the Executive Council of the British and Foreign Temperance Hall (late a chapel), for the intermediate quarters.

On Thursday night last, an important meeting, at which is part of the undertaking five guns and eight London Temperance Hall (late a chapel), for the intermediate quarters.

On Thursday night last, an important meeting, at which is part of the undertaking five guns and eight the result of the examination on Wednesday.

On Thursday night last, an important meeting, at which is part of the undertaking five guns and eight the result of the examination on Wednesday.

On Thursday night last, an important meeting, at that it me, and betting commenced with great the helf-hours, and will continue daily from seven in the morning till nine in the evening, until the month of May; leaving Gosport which the ladder to the ground. He was afterwards merved that trips on the average of six minutes and a half. It will commence its public transits on the lith of March, and will continue daily from seven in the morning till nine in the evening, until the month of May; leaving Gosport which the ladder to the government lavy or the extended with the result of the sate of the coron the presence of the doctor for three months. The presence of the doctor for three months of the presence of the coron the performed its trips on the average of six not performed its trips on the average of six not performed its trips on alleged purpose of forming a Catholic Temperance Union, on the plan adopted by the Rev. Theobald Mathew, of Cork. At eight o'clock, the place of meeting, which is capable of accommodating from 680 or 700 persons, was filled to overdating from 680 or 700 persons, was filled to overdating; and, notwithstanding there was another Temperance meeting within two miles, on the same evening, and that a meeting had been held by the Catholics themselves, at their own Chapel, on the Total Abstinence Pledge:

The signal being given, down they came, one at a time, also been set light to, but were not wholly consumed. Nearly three hundred bushels of corn have thus pigeons were killed, out of nineteen fired at; of the also been set light to, but were not wholly consumed. Nearly three hundred bushels of corn have thus pigeons were killed, out of nineteen fired at; of the also been set light to, but were not wholly consumed. Nearly three hundred bushels of corn have thus pigeons were killed, out of nineteen fired at; of the also been set light to, but were not wholly consumed. Nearly three hundred bushels of corn have thus been destroyed. The Rev. Gentleman has offered a large reward for the apprehension of the incendiary.—Exeter Flying Post.

The Timber fit to cut upon the Marquis of Huntfrom the most moderate calculation was expected to him also been set light to, but were not wholly consumed. Nearly three hundred bushels of corn have thus a large reward for the apprehension of the incendiary.—Exeter Flying Post.

The Timber fit to cut upon the Marquis of Huntfrom the most moderate calculation was expected to him also been set light to, but were not wholly consumed. Nearly three hundred bushels of corn have thus a large reward for the apprehension of the incendiary.—Exeter Flying Post.

The Timber fit to cut upon the Marquis of Huntfrom the most moderate calculation was expected to have complete the twelve pigeons were killed, out of nineteen fired at; of the first substance and the prisoner immediate.

The Rev. Gentleman has a considerable number of names were, on this even- hurdles, which were placed about three yards apart; ing, also obtained at the conclusion of the business. I these he cleared in a twinkling; and having mounted The resolutions which it had been intended to submit his steed, took the next six in gallant style; the to the meeting were withdrawn, in consequence of a whole of the leaping being completed in two minutes communication having been received from Father and a quarter. He then quietly jumped into the Doyle, that it had been resolved by the Clergy to boat, and with apparent ease, soulled a mile down hold their meetings on this subject in their respective the stream in nine minutes, amidst the plaudits of places of worship; although the Temperance advo-cates were to be invited, and they would themselves attend any of the British and Foreign Temperance

Society's meetings at which they can ask the persons assembled. The next and last thing one of the witnesses against the ritters connected was charged was one of a very serious character, with the late outbreak, was going home from received with the late outbreak, was going home from received but for the circumstance of his having received in the recommendation. Society's meetings at which they could be of mainder was only a moderate pace, this took up mainder was only a moderate pace, this took up assaulted between Gelly Groes and Blackwood, by mercy by the Jury, a very severe senter ce we seven minutes and a half. Thus accomplishing the several men from the hills, who beat him with clubs have been inflicted. The prisoner was then and other weapons, about his face and stomach till teneed to six months?

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

THE BALLOT for the Cambridge petition is fixed for March 16. MR. SHAPTO ADAIR is canvassing East Suffolk on the Reform interest. MR. HOBATIO SMITH has been unanimously elected

Plesident of the Sussex Royal Institution for the IN ALLUSION to the recent defect of Ministers they here acquired the new name of the "Newport Con-

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The licence for this class of entertainment, which has for several seasons past been refused, has now been granted; and a series of

fifty representations will be given, commencing on Easter Monday. They will be supported by the best company in Germany. THE MONNOUTH Merlin states that the five Char-

gaol, have determined on appointing another chap-

THE Monarch STEAM SHIP, commanded by night.

Captain Frazer, left Edinburgh for London on ANEC Wednesday, last, at four o'clock P.M., but when off is so ore Dunstanburgh grounded on a sunken ridge of rocks; Admir the weather being fine, she was got off without

THE EARL OF UXBRIDGE, Lord Chamberlain, we understand, has determined, on the return of the Court to Windsor, that tickets shall be issued to poor families resident in the town, who are to attend daily at the Castle, and receive what is commonly termed "the waste." This plan is to be adopted in consequence of one or two suspicious circumstances having transpired with the servants, who have hitherto been allowed the privilege of taking it themselves.

THE RRY. DR. WARREN, formerly a distinguished insinuate anything against my moral character?

Ursula (bursting into laughter)—You are very amusing. Look at yourself, in God's name, and tell me if any body could bring any charge of that nature the appointment to the church now in correct. preacher in the Wesleyan connection, received episthe appointment to the church now in course of erection at Manchester, the foundation stone of which was laid in October last by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

King's College.—Dr. Budd, the physician to the floating hospital, the *Dreadnought*, has been appointed professor of medicine to King's College, and physician to the hospital. Mr. Fergusson, of Edinburgh, has been elected the professor of surgery, and surgeon to the hospital. It is expected that a chair of pathological medicine will be shortly created.

hover about our cliffs on Tuesday morning, and several attempts were made to take it, but without success. The cold must have been dreadfully severe in its native clime, to drive it for shelter to a coast so bleak and inclement as this.—Cornwall

On SATURDAY, at the Twickenham Petty Sessions upwards of a dozen of the inhabitants of that parish were summoned before the sitting magistrates, to show cause why they had neglected or refused to pay the amount of church rates assessed on them. Most of the defendants pleaded inability from the dearth of trade and other depressing circumstances. and in all the cases time was given them to pay the respective amounts.

AT THE Source of the Marquis of Northampton on Saturday evening, Mr. Nurse introduced several beautiful specimens of the newly-invented spun and was going up the ladder, and it cut his head baddy wove glass, which attracted the particular admiration of the Marquis and his visitors. The whole process of the manufacture of this fabric from its ther, and in the scuffle his leg was broken. He had a manufacture of this fabric from its ther, and in the scuffle his leg was broken. He had a manufacture of this fabric from its ther, and in the scuffle his leg was broken. He had a manufacture of this fabric from its ther, and in the scuffle his leg was broken. of this university backed himself against time to are to be exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution.

THE FLOATING BRIDGE across Portsmouth har-

Catholics themselves, at their own Chapel, on the Tuesday previous, when sixty-four names were obtained in one hour to the Total Abstinence Pledge: showed good pluck, and started for the first six all of the Marquis's life interest, and the clearing a considerable number of pages were showed good pluck, and started for the first six off the timber will greatly injure his highly respected son, the Earl of Aboyne, to whom offers have ill for two months. The wounds might have be been made by a rich gentleman of Peterborough to inflicted by such an instrument as a hay-fork. Marquis's life interest .- Lincoln Mercury.

CHARTIST AVENGERS.—On Tuesday night last, about half-past nine, as Wm. Harris, of Blackwood, Mr. Hockings (brother of the Birmingham black-undertaking in the incredible short space of twenty-and other weapons, about his face and stomach, till tenced to six menths' imprisonment and two minutes and a half.—Cambridge paper.

A DEPUTATION from the silk trade had on Monday an interview at the Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Ballance, Bridges, Remington, Mills, and Grout, attended by the Hon. E. J. Stanley, Mr. Egerton, Colonel Wood, Mr. Williams, Coventry, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Heathceat, Tiverton; Mr. Wymn Ellis, Leicester; Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Grimsditch, Mr. G. Wilbraham was so unwell as to be unable to attend.

CHT OT

SHIP THOE MO WITH

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. JOHN HOLROYD, of Northumberland-street, Strand, plumber to her Majesty, the public offices, &c., was proved in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, on the 6th instant and the personal estate sworn under £90,000. The deceased many years since saved the life of his late Majesty George III., when fired at by Hatfield, the lunatic, at the Theatre.

A GRAND BALL was given at Vienna on the 18th inst., by Prince Schwarzenberg, and is said to have been the most splendid of any since the time of the great Congress. The decorations are said to have cost upwards of 30,000 floring, and the saloons were lighted by 10,000 wax candles. The Arch-duke Albert, son of the Archduke Charles, was present, and the honours of each supper table were done by a Princess of the Imperial family.—Galignani. MEETING TO PETITION AGAINST ANY PURTUE

Thursday, to petition Parliament against any further grant for building new Churches, against Churcherates, and against the tyrannical proceedings and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts. EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Two men died in Bridewell, Liverpool, on Sunday last, and in each

case the death is attributed to intoxication. The name of one of these men is Owen M'Bride, having drank a quantity of undiluted brandy which he had purloined on the dock quay. The other man, Thomas Cain, was put in Bridewell for safety on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock. He also was in-ANOTHER ARK TO THE NORTH MIDLAND .- We are glad to learn that steps have been taken for the

formation of a railway from Doncaster, to join the formation of a railway from Doncaster, to join the formation, and the terminus at Doncaster will be at the bottom of Factory-lane. The line, after crossing the Don, will sweep past the lower part of the village of Conisbro', towards the river; then below Conisbro Cliff, in front (on arches, we presume) of Levite. Hagg; onwards to the hamlet of Hexthorpe, terminating at the point already mentioned. Dongarder Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday even-

STOKDALE v. HANSARD.—In the fifth action brought by Mr. Stockdale v. Messrs. Hansard, in which the damages are laid at £50,000, the venue is laid in Surrey, and the suit of inquiry will therefore be executed before the Sheriffs at the next assizes for that county.

The Sunday organ of the Whigs says that Lord

BETWEEN SIX and seven o clock on Saturday evening an alarming fire, which we regret to say has unfortunately been attended with the loss of human life, occurred in York-street, Shereditch. It broke out in the apartment of an elderly fergale named Smith, residing at No. 24, who has for some time been bedridden, and when discovered the flames had got such hold of the room as to defy all attempts to save her. The Whitecross street and other engines save her. The Whitecross street and other engines. of the brigade, as well as those of Shoreditch parish,

On Saturday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Word Standard, Upper Dorset-street, Bryanston-square, deep the bedies of two male infants, the illegitimate of spring of Interest of the infants was servant to Mrs. Auldip, of 28 Bryanston-square, and on the previous morning had given high to the infants which his convenient in high the convenient of the infants which his convenient in high the convenient in the conven given birth to the infants, which she concealed in his box. A surgeon stated that one of the children had breathed after its birth, but he did not think the other had. Mr. Wakley said that the jury, in justice to the miserable mother, should wait for her lain, so that in future there will be two chaplains to presence before they gave a verdict, to which they

Wednesday, last, at four o'clock P.M., but when off is so creditable to our countryman, the late lamented and it from our readers. When in command of the material damage.

The General Collection for the Incorporated of the Apollo, that they should share between them. ANECDOTE OF A SATIOR.—The following anecdote which, it is understood, will be supplied to the provinces of British America.

In consequence of the great mortality among the troops in garrison at Senegal, owing to the excessive use of spirituous liquors, the Governor has issued an order, limiting the number of military cantines, and prohibiting the sale of spirits, except at certain hours, and in moderate quantities.

Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. Surprised and hesitating, Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000. therefore fairly yours. - Caledonian Mercury. THE ADVANTAGES OF NOT LEARNING TO WRITE-

Lord Strangford wished to know what report the Board of Customs had made to the Treasury respect-Board of Customs had made to the Treasury respecting the extension of the principles of bonding warehouses to inland towns. Lord Melbourne begged, in the name of the "public service," that Lord Straingford would not persist in his request. "If," some he, "you mean to tease me in this way for my letters. I shall resort to a different mode of conducting the affairs of the country. I'll do it all by word of mouth; for if this is your game, no man in his senses would write a word sense than he was stimulated in would write a word more than he was compelled to write." The inference is that the public would suffer by this! I'faith, the public would like to run the risk, for it would be hard to say when a Whig Minister ever put pen to paper without its costing them something. Perhaps, as it was once said of a celebrated forger, it would have been better for the public, as well as himself if his London had public, as well as himself, if his Lordship had never learned to write at all. ALARMING FIRE.—On Monday night, shortly

before ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the north side of Paternoster-row, and to the east of Ivy-lane.
Much anxiety was expressed in the neighbourhood,
where there are many large booksellers' establishments. Upon enquiry it was found that the destructive element had commenced on the premises of Mr. he found it in a cupboard which he had not opened for above ten years. I was accused of having stolen his old gaiters or boot-straps, and other old things that no one would pick up in the streets. All this vexed me, and one day I could not avoid thumping him.

The court, thinking that Topinot, by his false accusations, had caused the assault, dismissed the charge, and sentenced the prosecutor to costs.

Topinot—I valued the bowl on account of the giver; but to continue—I summoned Ursula to appear before me, and I said, "Decidedly, Ursula, you rob me." If you had seen her when I said this, it was no longer a woman that I had before me—it was no longer a woman that I had before me—it was a tigress deprived of her young ones. She caught me by my arm, and thumped with such energy of the fire. The city police were on duty, and assisted the operations of the firemen with great effect, by keeping off the crowd. MALICIOUS STABBING.—At the Hertford Amises

yesterday week, a young many hamed James Edwards, was indicted for unlawfully and maliciously stabbing and wounding William Macer, with intent to main and disable, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Dowling defended the prisoner. The circumstances of the case were of a rather gular character. The prosecutor deposed that h was a labouring man, and on the 5th of July he was a labouring man, and on the 5th of July he was at work with the prisoner and some other ments a field belonging to Mr. Chauncey, at Cheshunt, were engaged in building a stack of hay; and what they were at work he shoved the prisoner with in rake, and the prisoner then threw some stones him, and one of them struck him on the head as was going up the ladder on him the head as was going up the ladder. ped away upon one leg, and got up the ladder a little way, and the prisoner then stabbed him through the thigh with a hay fork. The fork well in as far as it could, and witness immediately fell. Dowling having addressed the Jury, they returned verdict of Guilty, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Littledale addressed prisoner, and said that the offence with which

Boetry.

THE VISION OF LIBERTY. I dreamt a dream; it was eventide: And the sun in his setting glory had died; The rephyr flew lightly over the plain, And kimed the nowers and golden grain; And they bent to his cress with gentle grace. And gazed on his wing as away he passed; Then sinking to silence, as day was closing, They breathed a farewell and lay reposing.

I looked again; but a host was there, Where the corn had been and the flow rets fair : And the evining's selt perfume was gone, And the flow'rs had vanished every one; And a sigh arose, as the voice of death, When he sweepeth by with his pois nous breath: And high above red banners were streaming, And below the bristling bayonet gleaming.

And I heard a crash of meeting foes; Neither shout nor groan on the gloom arose, But a deadly warfare seemed waging there In silence -no wounded rent the air With unmany shricks. The artiflery, Like thunder, boomed incessantly; Unechoed, the musket fissh once sounded, Then failed the report where the shot rebounded,

I saw one banner waving high, And its motto was "glorious liberty." The standard bearer was gaunt and wan, But the dread of Famine urged him on: His long arm swept a gory blade Which he whirl'd in fury o'er his head; And it fell dealing death-blows before him Then reeking rose in triumph o'er him.

Behind him followed a motley band : Stern was each brow, and fierce each hand. The snorting steeds before them fled. As they strode over heaps of gory dead. The pistol fisshes were drowned in gloom, Which e'en Virtue's eye could not illume: And the iewelled cowards fled before them As the death-winged lead shot whirring o'er them.

The corpses around fell thick and fast. As withered leaves at chill winter's blast; And fiercely the steeds plashed on in blood, And the ground was drenched with the crimson

And nought was heard but the breathing hard Of the panting herse, or his warrior lord; And above, the ingel of Pity was sighing And shedding her tears o'er the dead and the dying.

But this heavenly dew refreshed not the dead, As they lay on the trampled and gory bed : Nor released from the smart of the mortal wound The host of the dying that lay around. And flercer and hostile the combat grew, Till the host was dwindled and weak and few, And the ruthless spear and sword were tiring, And strength was decaying and valour expiring.

Then a meteor gleamed in the gloomy air : A red ferce light, like a falling star. It shet from its lofty place on high, And burst mid this gory anarchy. It fell on the earth and exploded loud, As a thunder vast amid the crowd. The horse and his rider and all things blended, Dissolving in light, and my dream was ended.

Then burst on my view a reality. Pair Wisdom's throne was exalted high; Th' oppressor had ceased, and the slave had crept From his dungeon of filth, and his chains bewept; And the losinsome rags of poverty Were exchanged for the vest of the glorious free; For the worm had turned on the foot that crushed it. But Anarchy slept, for Peace had hushed it.

FROST.

Who bears the weight on every side Of sneers and threats, a mingled tide? Who lifts his head against a hest Of foes malign? undannted Frost!

He looks serenely on the brood Of knaves, corrupt, that seeks his blood; He heard his doom, a gory grave, But no faint sigh the patriot gave.

There comes, but not from man, a voice That makes ten thousand hearts rejoice. The bloodhounds have o'erleap'd their prey, And mercy tears his chains away! They set the tells, they mark'd the game,

The lion's caught, yet banks their aim; A mouse may set a lion free When Heaven commands the liberty. And shall soft mercy's voice be drown'd By formen's malice mutt'ring round?

Shall the dove, 'scap'd one murd'rous are, By a retreated blow, expire? Forbid it, Heaven ! forbid it all

Who answer to stern freedom's call; With all our voices, all our prayers; And tear our patriots from the snares.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1840.

PRIVILEGE - ta-PEW LINES AFTER POPE. OH Privilege! our being's end and aim! Turk, tyrant, democrat! whate'er thy name: That something still for which we vainly sigh; For which we boast to live, although we die: Which, still so near us, yet beyond us lies, O'erlooked, seen double, both by Peel and Wyse, Plant of despotic seed! now dropped below, Say on what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow? Fair opening to some court's propitious shrine, Or deep and dark where traiters undermine? Twined with the wreaths which Wakley's poppies

Or reaped in sweet St. Giles's-in-the-Field, Luxuriant and uncheck'd? if vain our toil, We needs must blame the culture, not the soil But who dare deem thee, Privlege, insecure, Though laugh'd at everywhere, and nowhere sure? Who dare but deem it tyrannous and free, When, fled from justice, Peel, it dwells with thee?

Literary Extracts.

INDIANS AND AMBUSH.—The savages now ceased speaking, and the party that was concealed heard the slow and guarded movements of those who were on the bank, as they pushed the bushes aside in their wary progress. It was soon evident that the mouth in that hearty but noiseless laugh that nature orange-grove to be compared for a moment with the and habit had contributed to render a peculiarity of aromatic odours of a coffee plantation, when its as men who were now enduring prosecution for the man. His triumph, however, was premature; hundred thousand trees have just thrown out their for the last of the retiring party, just at this moment unrivalled display of jessamine-like flowers, remindcasting a look behind him, suddenly stopped; and ing you of what you may have read in Eastern fable fixed attitude and steady gaze at once betrayed the of the perfumes of Araby the Blest.-Mrs. Turn- for letters are in a state of great forwardness. The appalling fact that some neglected bush had awak- bull's "Cuba." ened his suspicions. It was, perhaps, fortunate for the concealed, that the warrior who manifested these fearful signs of distrust was young, and had still a reputation to acquire. He knew the importance of would certainly follow a files alarm. Without recalling any of his companions, therefore, he turned on his own footsteps; which he holds were still fastened as by a charm. Some of the leaves which were exposed the river, he amitody were expected the river, he amitody here expected the river of the head of the river of the riv descended some fifty or sixty yards before the young savage was again near enough to the bushes of the Pathfinder to touch them with his hand. Notwithstanding their critical situation, the whole party behind the cover had their eyes fastened on the working countenance of the young Iroquoise, who was agitated by conflicting feelings. First came the eager hope of obtaining success where some of the most experienced of his tribe had failed, and with it a degree of glory that had seldom fallen to the share of one of his years or a brave on his first war path; then followed doubts, as the drooping leaves seemed to rise again, and to revive in the currents of air; and distrust of hidden danger lent its exciting feeling to keep the eloquent features in play. So very elight, however, had been the alteration produced by the heat on bushes of which the stems were in the

the branches, and advanced a step within the hidngplace, when the forms of the concealed prty met his gaze, resembling so many breatless statues. The low exclamation, the slight sart, and the glaring eye, were hardly seen and heard before the arm of Chingachgook was raised, and the tomahawk of the Delaware lessenged on the share hard of the delay and the share hard of the delay are lessenged.

A MAN WOULD do well to carry a pencium inspection. Those that come insomighting the most valuable, and should be sectived, because they seldom return.—Lord Bacon.

A STRONG SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE WAS felt at Susa, near Turns, on the 27th ult. A few isolated houses blood-stained waters whirled down the current. carrying with them their quivering burden. - Coopy's by an incendiary.

LUDICEOUS MISTAKE OF MATHEWS .- During the height of the popularity of his celebrated entertinment "At Home," Mathews, walking down the Strand, observed, or thought he observed, his old acquaintance, Lee, the actor, looking into the vindows of a print shop. Mathews came behind eee, and putting one hand or each side of his head blad. and putting one hand on each side of his head, blndfolded him, and concluded by rubbing his ars heartily. The person so treated struggled, and turned very indignantly, when, to the inexpressible which recently set in has caused a great increase horror of Mathews, he saw in an instant that it was of applications for relief at the office of the Mendinot Mr. Lee, but an utter stranger, with whon he city Society, and the place has been thronged with had taken this familiar liberty. "What do you mean, you scoundrel!" said the old gentlenan. 1,075 tickets were produced at the institution, to offered the portfolio of finance, but refused. but nothing would satisfy the affront. A crowd and employment. gathered round-most of the spectators lnew Mathews by sight, and were laughing at the untoward event. On hearing the name of Mathews mentioned, the old gentleman became doubly incensed, and would not be convinced that he had not been gressly and wantonly insulted. He commenced such storand wantonly insulted. He commenced such a torrent of abuse, that Mathews was at last obliged to walk off. Any one acquainted with the nervous temperament of Mathews, will imagine the ludirous distress of the scene.—Bentley's Miscellany-Portfolio of Peter Popkin.

CELEBRATED PAINTERS.—One must confess that if the poets were an order of beings of too great sensibility for this world, the painters laboured still more under this malady of genius. Zoppo, a sculptor, having accidentally broken the chef-dœuvre of his efforts, destroyed himself. Chendi poisoned himself because he was only moderately applanded for the small value strengthen the bonds of friendship, and because he was only moderately applanded for the decorations of a tournament. Louis Caracci died of mortification because he could not set right a foot in Wenerable Yew Tree.—There is at present an arresco, the wrong position of which he did not perceive till the scaffolding was taken away. Cavedone lost his talent from grief at his son's death, and begged his bread from want of commissions. Schildene, inspired with the passion of play, died of despair to have lost all in one night. There was one who languished, and was no more, seeing the perfections.

Venerable Yew Tree.—There is at present an ancest yew tree growing in Darley Church-yard, and the commencement of business at the Bourse to-day the following was affixed on the doors:

"Telegraphic Despatch.

"Telegraphic Despatch.

"Telegraphic Despatch.

"Telegraphic Despatch.

"Telegraphic Despatch.

"Bayonne, Feb. 29, 1 past four o'clock.

"Just at the commencement of business at the Bourse to-day the following was affixed on the doors:

"Telegraphic Despatch.

"Bayonne, Feb. 29, 1 past four o'clock.

"Just at the commencement of business at the Bourse to-day the following was affixed on the doors:

"Telegraphic Despatch.

"Bayonne, Feb. 29, nine o'clock, a. m.

"In consequence of grave disorders in the bosom who languished, and was no more, seeing the perfectedifice. tion of Raphael. Torrigini, to avoid death at the hands of the Spanish Inquisition, put an end to himself, having broken to pieces his own statue of the Virgin; an avaricious hidalgo, who had ordered it, higgling at the price. Bandinelli died from losing a commission for a statue; Daniel de Voltierra from residence, situate on the road in question, was broken against the property of Mr. Sutton, whose tranquil. anxiety to finish a monument to Henry IV. of into a short time since. France. Cellini frequently became unwell in the course of his studies, from the excitement of his feelings. When one sums up the history of painters with the furious and bloody passions of a Spagnoletto and Caravaggio, Tempesta and Calabreze, one must suppose all their sensibilities much stronger than those of the rest of mankind.—The Real and the

THE SHIP'S STEWARD AND THE LADIES. - But I makes sception of de ladies, de dere critturs I do lub em, and likes to tend on em, dey is so helpless, poor tings! But one ting I must say, and dat is, de white ladies do lub werry stiff grog, werry stiff indeed. Mr. Labender, you ab no notion of it no more joying themselves over a drop of "mountain dew," than a child. Steward, a leetle; werry leetle weak in a shop at the Calton Mouth, one of them, in of February, that the emeute had not extended bebrandy and water, but mind and him be werry weak. showing forth her musical powers, and suiting the yound the environs of the Hall of the Cortes, and Yes, ma'am, I say, and away I goes to mix it. Poor action to the word, her clothes caught fire, and she had no ramifications among the population, who releetle tings! I knows werry well what weak means —it means half and half, jist as I likes him myself. Well, when I takes it to de lady, she makes a face

SIR RALPH LOPEZ is purchasing all the property.

SIR RALPH LOPEZ is purchasing all the property. like de cabbage leaf, all puckery, wrinckeley, wrinckeley, and arter eber so leetle of a swig at it, she gives him back again to me. Oh steward, she says, how could you! dat is too trong, put in a leetle drop more water, dat is a good steward. Well, I knows what dat means too, so I goes back and buts in one glass brandy more, and two lumps of ofde sugar more, and stir him up well wid de spoon, and gib him a little nutneg for de flavour. Try dat, marm, I say, see now you like him, I most fear he be too weak now. No, steward, she say, and she smile werry sweet, de leetle dear, dat will do werry sweet, de leetle dear, dat will do werry well, dat jist right now—always take care to min tiesed in the journals before us. "Here," says one clause in the act, making bank notes a LEGAL TENDER of our private letters, "is a telegraphic despatch remains was lately discovered by a labourer, who business on 'Change, admirably calculated, if not in an excellent state of preservation, and is believed smile werry sweet, de leetle dear, dat will do werry sweet, de leetle dear, dat will do werry well, dat jist right now—always take care to min tieed in the journals before us. "Here," says one clause in the act, making bank notes a LEGAL TENDER tieed in the journals before us. "Here," says one clause in the act, making bank notes a LEGAL TENDER tieed in the journals before us. "Here," says one clause in the act, making bank notes a LEGAL TENDER to of our private letters, "is a telegraphic despatch remains was lately discovered by a labourer, who business on 'Change, admirably calculated, if not in an excellent state of preservation, and is believed business on 'Change, admirably calculated, if not produce a deprecuation of in an excellent state of preservation, and is believed business on 'Change, admirably calculated, if not produce a deprecuation of in an excellent state of preservation, and is believed business on 'Change, admirably calculated, if not produce a deprecuation of in an excellent state of preservation, and is believed business on 'Change, admirably calculated, if not produce a deprecuation of the purble of the commencement of state of the commencement of the commencement of state of the commencement of state o well, dat jist right now-always take care to mix my brandy and water weak, for I isn't used to him trong, and he gets into my head. Yes, marm, I say, now I knows your gage, I fit you exactly to a T marm. De dere little critturs, de grog he do warm em hearts and brighten de eye, and make em werry good-natured. I knows dat myself, I always feels better for de stiff glass of grog .- Letter-bag of the Great Western.

DESTRUCTION OF BREAD FOOD BY DISTILLATION. Strangely deluded indeed are those legislators who view the revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors as a source of national prosperity. The destruction of grain alone, independently of the serious evils arising from intemperance, doubtless, more than preponderates over any benefit derived from a system so manifestly immoral in its nature and tendency. The report of the late Parliamentary inquiry on drunkenness, among other injurious results of the system, includes "the destruction of an immense amount of wholesome and nutritious grain, given by a bountiful Providence for the food of man. which is now converted by distillation into a poison; use of it, there would be more than twice the demand for the use of the now scantily fed people, who would then have healthy appetites to consume, and improved means to purchase nutriment for themselves and children in grain, as well as in all the other varied productions of the earth .- From Bacchus, a " Prize Essay.'

ORANGES AND COFFEE. Of all the new enjoyments of which the knowledge is acquired by a visit to the laid, and sold it to a lodging house keeper for the of which the knowledge is acquired by a visit to the intertropical regions, those that reach us through a sense which in the Old World is productive of as many painful as pleasurable emotions are, in my opinion, the most exquisite. Without leaving Europe, a traveller may learn how delightful it is to take his early walk in an orange-grove during the season when the trees are in bloom; the gardens of the Tulleries may give him a faint idea of it just before the ancient denizens of the orangeric have been despoiled of their crop of blossoms that the been despoiled of their crop of blossoms that the

Varieties.

in Russia, of a method whereby the softest stones may be hardened, and have communicated to them

authors and editors got £6,000, and the painters afterwards wrote a treatise to justify this unman-£3,000—not to speak of the silk-men and leather nerly expression of seal; he said, that he was led to sellers, who were paid £4,000 more. So that the it in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such

A MAN WOULD do well to carry a pencil in his

cended on the shaven head of his foe. The Iroquise were destroyed, but no farther damage was denenear Tunis, on the 27th ult. A few isolated houses

> A LADY'S TOILET.—Essential requisites for a lady's toilet, humbly recommended to our fair readers:-A fine eye-water-Benevolence. Best white paint—Innocence. A mixture, giving sweet-ness to the voice—Mildness and truth. A wash to prevent wrinkles—Contentment. Best rouge—Modesty. A pair of most valuable car rings-Attention. A universal beautifier-Good humour. A lip-salve-Cheerfulness.

THE MENDICITY SOCIETY.-The severe weather Mathews attempted an apology and explanaion, whom were given 4,220 meals, in addition to money

rogue, meeting another, asked him what he had doubt he is, or the King would not have him, then

SPOT OF CAPTAIN COOK'S DEATH .- The rock is somewhat isolated, and at high tide the water breaks over its summit. It is said to be, at present, not one-fourth its original size, as almost every visitor, for a number of years, has been in the habit of carrying away a fragment of it as a relic. A SMALL PREENT .- "I will give you my head,"

exclaimed a person to Montesquieu, "if every word of imbeciles of the first order. of the story I have related to you be not true." should never be refused."

A NUMBER OF IMPLEMENTS used by housebreakers, together with a brace of pistols and a butcher's knife, were found, at the close of last week, on the suspended.

Therefore mad near Salisbury. One of the pistols has

Posting.—Such is the dullness of posting at the present time, that not a single job of any kind passed through the Green Turnpike-Gate out of Devizes during four days, namely, from the 18th to the 22nd instant.

bacon, half quartern new loaf, twenty eggs, and drank a quarter of a pint of vinegar in the short space of a quarter of an hour, and then said he could eat as much more in a still shorter time.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, as some women were en-

SIR RALPH LOPEZ is purchasing all the property

Some Silver Turkish Money was found on a mountain near Zurich a few days ago. It is believed to have belonged to some soldier of Prince Korsakoff's army, which made the campaign of Switzer-land, and was defeated near Zurich, by Massena, in 1799, the Russian troops having brought Turkish money with them from a former campaign under

BURY ASSIZES,—Mr. W. P. Roberts, solicitor, of Bath, who is held to bail, met a few of the Chartists

ham, actually, in the night after her death, rolled the body from off the wretched bed whereon it was go out to-morrow at noon .- London Paper.

having spoken-what think you, good readers !the truth that is in Jesus."-Examiner.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The Post-office stamped covers

may be hardened, and have communicated to them the beauty, solidity, and even colours of the rarest marbles.

The Annuals.—The Art Union gives the following details relative to the Annuals. The binders of these books in one year received £9,000, while the anthors and editors got £6,000 and the painters.

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The anthors and editors got £6,000 and the painters.

The remarkable extent to which the odium theological Theorem and editors the society be considered formed when the general meeting of the Shareholders shall be immediately called to elect Directors, Trustees, and other officers, and transact other business connected with the society.

That this Society be considered formed when general meeting of the Shareholders shall be immediately called to elect Directors, Trustees, and other officers, and transact other business connected with the society.

The Annuals of the remarkable extent to which the odium theological Theorem and the considered formed when general meeting of the Shareholders shall be immediately called to elect Directors, Trustees, and other officers, and transact other business connected with the society.

The Annuals of the remarkable extent to which the odium theological Theorem and the shareholders shall be immediately called to elect Directors, Trustees, and other officers, and transact other business connected with the society.

The Annuals of the remarkable extent to which the odium theological Theorem and the present description of the Shareholders shall be immediately called to elect Directors, Trustees, and other officers, and transact other business connected with the society. sellers, who were paid £4,000 more. So that the it in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such binding and trimming up of these great literary bounded in the pens and pensors were remunerated with any Christian. Philipots was a Protestant; and ing has determined on such removal.

4. 1 rustees may to remune the in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived from such bounded in order to relieve the sorrow conceived in order Lusus Nature.—A few days since, Mr. Thomas himself, but more powerful, he was condemned to ment of their affairs to be vested in twelve Directors, who are perpetually insolvent, and dragging down house, when Inspector Tedman, of the D. division, our industrious nation along with them. These proceeded to the spot with some constables, and,

Foreign and Momestic Entelligence.

PRANCE.

(From the Times of Tuesday.) We received last night the Paris papers of Sunday. The Journal des Débats publishes the following list of the new Administration, which it asserts will appear in Monday's Moniteur, but the official papers, both of Saturday night and Sunday morning, keep a strict silence on the subject. The manner in which the Journal de Débate however makes the raised his hands frantically, bounded backward, and fell into the water at a spot where the current swept the body away, the struggling himbs still tossing and writhing in the agony of death. The Delayare made a vigorous but unsuccessful attempt to size an arm, with the hope of securing the scalp; but the scale out on Monday last, at Winsham, will appear in Monday's Moniteur, but the official papers, both of Saturday night and Sunday morning, keep a strict silence on the subject. The manner in which the Journal de Débats, however, makes the announcement, leaves us no doubt of the fact, and accordingly we take the composition of the Cabinet

to be thus:-"President of the Council) and Minister for Fo- M. THIERS. reign Affairs.....) Minister of Justice M. VIVIEN. of the Interior.....M. DE REMUSAT.
Sub-Secretary.......M. DE MALLEVILLE.
Minister of Public Works...M. JAUBERT. of War.....General Cubieres. of Marine......Admiral Roussin. of Commerce PELET DE LA LOZERE.
of Public Instruc- M. Cousin.

whom were given 4,220 meals, in addition to money and employment.

The Ruling Passion.—In America even the thieves must be commercial in their ideas. One all Thiers; and if Thiers be all the King's, as no ministerial changes in France—one and all are effected at the pleasure of the crown; and we cannot help believing that Louis Philip, in admitting one liberal after another into power, is desirous merely of exposing the incapacity of that party, and of proving to the country that it is unequal to the management of public affairs. M. Thiers ambition outsteps his modesty; for, surely, none but a man of more than ordinary courage would venture on facing the country with an Administration composed

SPAIN. (From the Times of Monday.)

"Paris, Feb. 29, 1 past four o'clock.

"This intelligence produced a considerable sen-

(From the Times of Tuesday.)

"THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE 20th MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"The whole of the 25th passed over without disorder, and Madrid remained perfectly calm." he can at Westbury, and he has taken on lease a sorbed the attention of our Paris contemporaries, considerable quantity of land, for the express purthat this extraordinary affair remains almost unnot that the extraordinary affair remains almost unnot the extraordinary affair remains almost unnot that the extraordinary affair remains almost unnot the extraordinary affair re functionary about to be (as he deserved) thrust out of office."

PORTUGAL, (From the Herald.)

Money with them from a former campaign under Suwarroff.

M. Brenn, or Avrun, has recently discovered the remains of some extensive ancient baths, near the Roman road, which ran from Cadalucum to Auguste the water of which contains a canaderable quantity of carbonate of magnesia, and which, probably, served to supply the baths.—French Paper.

We have received accounts from Lisbon to the you, that fools deposit their hard cash, and take you, that fools deposit their hard cash, and take back promises to pay: this brings us at once within the arcans of banking. The Bank is privileged to back promises to pay: this brings us at once within the arcans of banking. The Bank is privileged to sums above five pounds, or bank notes, for all equator, under the suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The Opposition continued to manifest an animosity against England which was little counton of money in all mercantile transactions, and are accounted to supply the baths.—French Paper. We have received accounts from Lisbon to the

collection in the course of the evening amounted to the Mandarin at the last moment before she left wise, whilst in circulation. Every £5 note, includwhich is now converted by distillation into a poison; and after looking to the scknowledged fact that spirituous liquors "are always in every case, and to the smallest extent, deleterious, pernicious, or destructive, according to the proportions in which they are taken into the system," the reports adds, "so that not only an immense amount of human food is destroyed, whilst thousands are inadequately fed, but the food is destroyed in such a manner as the last moment before she left in length, and abour, and materials, does not cost the Managarin at the last moment before she left in length, and abour, and labour, and labou Frost was reclining on his berth, and appeared very | count varying according to the pressure of the times dejected; but his companions were in good spirits; has been much higher when money was scarce. It last week at Salisbury, on the subject of taking pre-liminary steps to defend himself and his other ac-they had a large supply of books, from which Jones is here where the grand junction betwixt the coun-Cused brethren.

DISGRACEPUL CONDUCT.—A short time since, a worthless fellow, on the death of an aged relative, with whom he resided in an alms-house, at Chelten—in writing letters. From the expedition manifested the rate of discount, creates an unsettled fluctuation in getting the vessel remasted, it is said that she will amongst them; for as the demand for money is

their wary progress. It was soon evident the twas soon evident that the latter had passed the cover; but the group in the latter had passed the cover in the group in the latter had passed the cover; but the group in the latter had passed the cover; but the group in the latter had passed the cover had had passed the group in the state that had had passed the cover had h poration of Hull with the greatest satisfaction, and the stile. Another source of profit is in receiving

rooms, wherein the members of the various trades might assemble and transact their business, thus penny cover is of a blue colour, the heavier ones brownish, and the detached slip (which may be attached to any cover) is square-shaped. The engration of the queen's is destroyed or impaired, and business improperly Bank. When the present charter was granted in Stock Jobbing, both on their own account, and on account of Government. Inevery way is the English of them is a medallion of the Queen's is destroyed or impaired, and business improperly Bank. When the present Charter was granted in 1823 our Government owed to the bank £14.553,000. reputation to acquire. He knew the importance of discretion and modesty in one of his years, and most of all did he dread the ridicule and contempt that would certainly follow a false alarm. Without recalling any of his companions, therefore, he turned calling any of his companions, therefore, he turned communicate useful knowledge, and where they to the office.

Security for valuable parcels, is to give a receipt for parcely notorious, and has been any such, when required, on payment of one half-punch felt in Norwich. The want of such buildings any such, where required by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Rail-any such, when required one half-punch felt in Norwich. The want of such buildings also, wherein the working classes generally, with their wives and children, might meet to acquire and communicate useful knowledge, and where they upon £11,015,100 debt due to the Bank, bear innocent recreation and amusement at a communicate useful knowledge, and where they upon £11,015,100 debt due to the Bank parcels, is to give a receipt for valuable parcels, is for valuabl

which is extracted from the reign of Queen Mary, than 6d. per week; any person three months in the remarkable extent to which the odium theologi-

3. Three Trustees to be chosen by the Share-holders; such Trustees to be Directors by virtue of

their office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR-LETTER III.

ON ENGLISH BANKING. Paper money is strength in the beginning, but weakness in the end."—Translation from the

Sir, -A celebrated Frenchman, the inventor of he present system of banking, once made use of the above sentence when interrogated by the King as to the effect likely to be produced by the establish ment of a National Bank. The King in answer asked him "How it was that he, the banker, had become so rich!" "Why," he replied, "I have found the people foolish enough to bring me their gold and take back my paper." "Then," said the King, "we will have a bank!" But be warned, Sire, I aminsolvent if I attempt to pay back the gold lent, and my insolvency will ruin a few others; if you turn banker your insolvency will ruin the nation."

How fearfully has this doctrine operated in England. The curse of paper money and banking now blasts the constitution of society, and its attendant relating to the French aggressions on the British trade curse, the practice of usury, has not only been on that coast.

productive of an incalculable deal of mischief, but Lord Melboi it still fosters the evils it has engendered and holds were proceeding which he hoped would secure indemnities whole nation in a state of subjugation. We fication for the British merchants. He complained of the language of the petition as being very like the with the great Moloch of mammon, the Bank of Eng- Noble Lord's own composition.

good King William, of pious and immortal memory, of the motion under the peculiar circumstances, and it had spent the nation's resources in endeavouring to was withdrawn accordingly. put down the Jacobites, and wanted money to carry on the war with France. He consented to incorporate a set of fellows, under the name of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England," on condition that they, the Company, would lend him £1,500,000; for which sum £100,000 of interest, at eight per cent., had to be paid by the nation every year so long as the debt existed.

This may be said to be the origin of the National Debt. So far, the National Debt and the Bank of England are twins of mischief; or to complete the the church should not be impaired) stated that, in a re-Tria juncta in une, the Customs and Excise Laws may be added, for they were made in the 5th and 6th William and Mary, to pay the interest of the £1,500,000 borrowed by the Government, and other exigencies of the state.

The object of the Company is defined by the 28th section of the 5th William and Mary, cap. 20, July 27th, 1694, which recites. That the Company may not trade in anything except Bills of Exchange and bullion; but it may lend money out at interest, on money of the contract goods, wares, or merchandise, and sell the same if not redeemed by the time agreed upon, of the Chamber, and of attempts at insurrection (withert), Madrid has been declared in a state of siege. On the 24th the session of the Cortes was suspended.

In consequence of grave disorders in the bosom of the Chamber, and of attempts at insurrection the deposit." So, henceforth, we may imate attention.

So, henceforth, we may imate attention.

A conversation ensued on the question, in which the needle-street, stuck up against the bank, on which is inscribed, "Money lent on goods (honestly come by)

The consequence of grave disorders in the bosom or within three months from the date of Government was giving to the subject their most serious attention.

A conversation ensued on the question, in which the needle-street, stuck up against the bank, on which is inscribed, "Money lent on goods (honestly come by)

Earl of Minte, & attention. by Abram Newland. Licensed to take in plate, and believe me, Sir, the vaults of this great PAWN-

sation here. The Spanish funds, the Active Debt in particular, opened at a considerable decline, as compared with the closing price of yesterday.

Shop contains more than one strong oak cnest, in particular, logarities complained of serious losses, and prayed for compared with the closing price of yesterday.

Shop contains more than one strong oak cnest, in tioners complained of serious losses, and prayed for compared with the closing price of yesterday.

Lord Melbourne said that satisfactory verbal communications and been made by the Neapolitan Government. shop contains more than one strong oak chest, in the Government; the exclusive privilege enjoyed The Paris papers of Sunday (which have reached by the company have been the means of making on this subject. the 22nd instant.

GLUTTONY.—At Marston-in-Potterne, Wilts, a from Bayonne, dated one o'clock of that day, which, borrow at different times large sums of money; these borrow at different times large sums of money; these it will be seen, goes to remove the alarm which the first had necessarily occasioned. It is to the following effect: is the Government of England dependent upon the bank, that upon several occasions when the bank upon the votes several times. He had attended the has been hard run, and on the point of stopping payment, orders in Council have set aside the law of debtor and creditor, and allowed the bank to the question on before the House, but he had been suspend cash payments during their embarrass-ments. Upon all occasions of a renewal of the Bank Charter the Government have been obliged to yield additional powers to the Company. In consequence of the loans advanced to the Government by the Company in 1838, when the Charter was last renewed, the Government owed them £14,553,000, the price of such obligations was a clause in the act, making bank notes a LEGAL TENDER existed for alarm! Let us hope, that if this were a evidence before a committee of the House of Lords, stock-jobbing manœuvre, it was the last coup of a 1819. Mr. Ricardo says, "The average amount of capital employed for a period of nineteen years by the Bank, has been £11,642,000, on which sum a profit of £29,280,636 has been realised in the same period. It may be asked, how are such enormous profits raised! The answer of the French banker tells

served to supply the baths.—French Paper.

London Order Asserting at Clarron.—The twenty-fifth applyers and the convict charity took place last Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Upwards of the put into this port with the loss of topmasts. It applies to the course of the evening amounted to the Mandarin at the last moment before she left wise, whilst in sirculation. Every #5 mote, included. created, all kinds of stock is thrown into the market, I am much gratified by their expressions of regard the gold and silver from the Savings' Banks, de- for Morpeth. Society to Erect a Hall of Science, or Trades' posited there by silly working men, and turning it hall, in Norwich.—The want of Erge public receipt of £158,141 19s. 33d. from the taxes for managing the GRAND SWINDLE, which it affects to do

2-3 May, 1797. 3-22 June, 1797. -4-30 Nov. 1797. 5-30 April,1802. 6-28 Feb. 1803. 7-15 Dec. 1803. 8-18 July, 1814. 9-23 Mar. 1815, Waterloo year. 10-21 May, 1816. 11-28 May, 1818. 12-26 April, 1819, Peterloo year. 13-2 July, 1819. Continued to 1 May, 1828.

our industrious nation along with them. These proceeded to the spot with some constables, and, fellows are supported by the Government and the without much ceremony, cleared away the entire water, that when the Iroquoise actually laid his hand on the leaves, he fancied that he had been decived. As no man ever distrusts strongly without easing all convenient means of satisfying his doubts, however, the young warrior cautiously pushed aside however, the young warrior cautiously pushed aside had been decived.

This is the second he has caught solation to reflect that our tot has been cast in better times; that we have no longer a Philpots in the lopen for the inspection of Shareholders at all meet clarification of the Society to be solation to reflect that our tot has been cast in better times; that we have no longer a Philpots in the cast of the Society to be solation to reflect that our tot has been cast in better times; that we have no longer a Philpots in the copen for the inspection of Shareholders at all meet clarification of the Society to be stuffed in his best this season. It may be seen in the shep of Mr. Law, this season. It may be seen in the shep of Mr. Law, the inspection of Shareholders at all meet clarification of the Committee of Directors, and a report of are passed to restrict them from paying their debts. But the Government and the without much ceremony, cleared away the entire church, ready to spit his venom upon those who may oppose his intolerance; and that even should so odious at the receipts and expenditure of the Society, published annually, for the information of the Shareholders at all meet clarification of the Committee of Directors, and a report of are passed to restrict them from paying their debts. But the Government and the beginning of the Committee of Directors, and a report of are passed to restrict them from paying their debts. But the Government and the beginning of the Committee of Directors, and a report of are passed to restrict them from paying the course, and accounts of the Committee of Directors, and a report of are passed to restrict them from paying the course, and the committee of Directors, and a report of are passed to restrict them from paying the c

debt. No; the GRAND SWINDLE must be supported though the nation perish; the Bank Monopolists and the debt are inseparable; the Government and the Company are linked together, and nothing short of a Radical Reform can, by sap and mine, blow them

up into the air. Salford, March 2, 1840.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, Feb. 28. The Marquis of Londonderry stated that he should, on Tuesday next, present a petition regarding the Municipal Corporations of Ireland; and that he should then put questions to members of the Administration as to the principles on which they intended to carry on the Government, after what had taken place 'elsewhere."

Lord Strangford presented a petition from merchants relative to the African trade, and moved for papers

Lord Melbourne opposed the motion, as negociations land, at their head.

The Bank of England owes its origin to the the petition until it was sent to him for presentation.

The Earl of Aberdeen recommended the withdraw. Lord Strangford declared that he knew nothing of The Earl of Aberdeen recommended the withdrawal

> Lord Ashburton inquired whether the commission to investigate the complaints of the inhabitants of Portendie was to sit in London or in Paris? Lord Melbourne answered in Paris.

Their Lordships then adjourned. Monday, March 2.

The Bishop of Exeter (in presenting several petitions, praying that in any measure which might be passed for an alteration of church discipline, the jurisdiction of

The Bishop of London confirmed the statement, and expressed a hope of being able to come forward, at an early period, a measure relating to church patronage, calculated to satisfy the moderate of all parties: In answer to a question from the Duke of Rich-

Lord Melbourne said that he was not prepared to introduce immediately a measure on the subject of church patronage in Scotland; but added, that the

Lord Lyndhurst presented a petition from merchants of London, respecting the trade with Sicily, and, in particular, regarding the traffic in sulphur. The peti-

nications had been made by the Neapolitan Government Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, Feb. 28.

Mr. LEADER wished to put a question to the Noble Lord the Secretary for Colonial Affairs. The notice respecting Frest, Jones, and Williams, had appeared unscuccessful in that endeayour. But he did not accuse the Government of having put him off, because ha was really induced once or twice to put off the motion, in consequence of representations made to him. by the Counsel for the prisoners, that there were negociations pending between them and the Govern-ment, which might be damaged by his bringing the question before the House. Being influenced by that opinion of Counsel, of course he would not have proceeded with his motion even if he had the opportunity of bringing the question before the House. He understood that the prisoners had already left the country. He did not mean to say that the Government had not a right to send them out of the country if they pleased; but he thought they might have waited a few days longer in order to give the House of Commons an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject, and they ought not to take it for granted that the House of Commons would agree with them. However, as the prisoners had sailed, and as the question in issue, which was a constitutional question, and one affecting the administration of the law, would not be at all prejudiced by his putting off his motion, he wished to give notice that he should bring the question before the House on the first notice night in the week after next He, therefore, merely wished to ask the Noble Lord if it was true that the prisoners had sailed, and if the Noble Lord told him they had sailed for their destination, then he wished to give notice that he should endeavour to have the question at issue discussed in the House on Tuesday week. If the prisoners had not sailed then he should feel justified in asking the House to have the question discussed immediately. Lord John Russell said the prisoners had sailed for

New South Walss.

Mr. Leader intimated that in should still persevere in his metion. Sir G. Clerk, (after the clerk of the crown; &c. had

been examined at the bar as to the transmission of two writs for Perthshire,) said that he should not press any motion regarding the irregularity in issuing a second writ, his only object being to guard against such a proceeding being drawn into precedent. The report of the controverted elections committee. regarding alleged irregular services of notices, was taken into consideration, and persons were examined at the

bar on the subject. The further consideration of the subject was, at length, deferred till Monday. The House then again reselved into committee on the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Bill, the desultory discussions in which occupied some time.

The report was ordered to be received on Monday. The House then resolved into Committee of Supply, in which Mr. More O'Ferrall brought forward the remaining navy estimates. Considerable, but desultory discussion, arose thereon.

Sir G. Clerk adverted to the difficulty that, he was aware, had arisen in manning the navy, and suggested that there should be an arrangement to allow those who held long-service pensions to re-enter the navy, if so disposed and still able, without forfeiting such

Captain Pechell and others concurred in the policy of such an arrangement, adding, that when there was jealousy existing among various powers, it was important our ships should always have their full complements of men

The several resolutions proposed on the Estimates were agreed to.

Monday, March 2.

The House met at three e clock, chiefly for the purpose of proceeding with a private (the Canterbury Paving) Bill, and to resume the discussion on the Election Committees' report, regarding the service of The Hon. Captain Heward took the oaths and his seat

Mr. Pakington brought in his second Bill to amend the law regarding the sale of beer. It was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on the

Considerable discussion then took place on the Election Committees' report. Sir James Graham gave notice that, if the documents respecting China were not laid before the House by Thursday next, he should move an address for the pre-

sentation of all papers relating to our commercial intercourse with that country.

Lord J. Russell stated his intention, on Thursday, to move for leave to bring in a Bill "for giving summary protection to the publishers of Parliamentary

In answer to a question from Mr. Barneby, propositions respecting the "Corn Laws" is amendments to the motion of Mr. Villiers.

Lord G. Somerset asked, when it was proposed to introduce the Bill for amending the Poor Laws Act. Lord J. Russell answered that he should be ready to bring it in before Baster, and that it was his intention to propose its discussion after the recess. Mr. Hume gave notice that on Friday he should call attention to the state of affairs in Turkey and Egypt.

and to the conduct of the Government in endeavouring to keep up the war in those countries. Lord John Russell observed that he was prepared to show that the Government had interfered in a way calculated to allay hostilities.

In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel. Lord J. Russell stated that he had no objection to lay before the House all the papers that had been received on the subject of the "North American boundary;" but observed that the question was scarcely fit yet to be discussed in Parliament.

The House then went into committee of supply on the navy estimates. CHARIVARI AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—On Saturday night a considerable deal of confusion was caused in Manchester-square, by the assembling together of a number of Frenchmen, who

DURHAM ASSITES. Wednesday, February 14th CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.

(Before Mr. Justice Erskine.) -William Hamilton was charged with the wilfu murder of William Cain, on the morning of the November, at Bishopwearmouth, in the parish of Sunderland. When the prisoner had been Straigned,

The Judge, addressing Sir Gregory Lewin, one of the Counsel for the prosecution, said, he understood there were ten new witnesses in this case. There were seventeen in the whole, and the evidence only of seven had been taken before the magistrates. Really, he must say that this was a cruel and scandalous proceeding. The law new contemplated the giving to every prisoner the greatest possible facility for conducting his defence, and in order to do that it was important that he should have a copy of the assizes! evidence against him, and besides this it was important for the Court that their depositions should have been taken down, in order that they might have the opportunity of seeing whether the evidence given in to that expense. Court corresponded with that taken before the magistrates. By this means a wise and equitable statute was rendered of no use.

Sir Gregory Lewin said he was very glad my Lord had mentioned this; he thought himself that it was very wrong, and he was extremely sorry that it was the case. Sir GREGORY LEWIE, with whom was Mr.

LOTHERINGTON, then opened the case, and Mr. LOTHERINGTON called

Joseph Foster, a sweep, who stated that the The prisoner had been in his employ seven weeks and the deceased (an Irishman) five days. On the night of the murder witness went home at twelve, and at one he heard Hamilton come home. He knew him by his voice. He was cursing and swearing, and throwing the forms about the room. He did not hear Cain's voice. After this Hamilton case to the window and rapped violently. It was sely a few minutes after. He shouted "Hannah Toster!" three times, and added "Will you come put and see the murdered man." He got inp and went into the yard and saw Cain lying on his right side bleeding; then went into their sleeping room and found that Hamilton was there. He was dressed. We then called for the police, and Marexret Farrell came in, and we went into the yard, and with other assistance that came they removed him into the bed-room. They asked the prisoner wards, and a great who had killed the man, and he said, "That's him sarily left undone.

Tying on the bed there—Hamilton." Hamilton did not say anything. Cain lived till four o'clock that morning. His apprentices and Dasty lived in a cellar, a good bit from the room. The cellar does met communicate with the yard except through the passage of the house. On the following (Sunday) morning, he found a knife between some small grating at the cellar stairs. He had seen the knife before. It was Hamilton's, and he had seen him with it in the morning before the murder. This is the knife. [Witness produced a large clasp knife.] He had given Cain two shillings that morning, and he returned him ninepence for victuals. Cain gave

By hir. GRINGER-He was not aware of any quarrel that had taken place between the prisoner Hannah Foster (the last witness's wife) said de ceased was lying in his bed at a few minutes before ten that night. She went and saw him, for her husband or her made it a practice to go and see that all was safe before they retired. She and her hushand went to bed about half-past twelve. Dasty and the apprentices had gone to bed before the deceased. She had not been asleep at one o'clock, when she heard Hamilton come in, cursing and swearing, and heard him say, "He did not care for one or another, but he would have something settled or done before long," and afterwards she heard a trailing in the room which she thought was a bag of soot Almost immediately after the trailing was done the murdered man." She got up and went into the yard and found Cain lying in a pool of blood. She went for the police then, and they came and took Hamilton into custody. She said before that "Oh, Bill, thou hast been the murderer of this, and if then has, I hope thou will be found out." said nothing in answer, but asked for his hat. She men the knife produced picked up by Baron, the that was all. She observed that the wooden pane of the window at which Hamilton knocked, was Cross-examined by Mr. GRAINGER-She had never said before that the primoner used the word "done"

him one of the shillings back and had threepence

in change.

25 well 25 " settled." George Raron, policeman, said, on the night of the 23rd November, went to Foster's Yard, and found the decreased lying in the house, with blood all than to repeat my motte, which still is, and ever his breast. Hamilton was lying in a corner of the same room on a liftle straw. Foster stid—
That's the man that's done the deed," pointing to the prisoner, and he and Baty, the straw. Prioner appeared to be very drunk, but witness though he knew what he was about. He resisted going to the Station House. Witness found the kutta and farthing in the Royal Hotel, York, March 6. House. Witness found the knife and farthing in the blood, in the yard. There was a mark of blood on the left wrist of the prisoner. His hands had been washed. Witness asked him how it came there, and he gave no answer. The Superintendant, on the Sanday morning, told him he was charged with the wilful murder of Cain. He made no answer, but appeared astonished. There were marks on the prisoner s face as if of blows fresh done. Foster re-called-The decrased had only his tronsers and shirt on in the yard. I saw no cut in the breast of his shirt.

George Laws and Inspector Baty were called to prove that the prisoner was not so drunk but he knew what he was about. He could stand without holding. The last witness produced the bloody pane from Foster's window, on which the prisoner had knocked on the morning of the murder. It was of wood, painted white, and the marks of the blood Were quite conspicuous. Mr. Brown, superintendant of police, said the prisouer was agitated or confused when he told him

the charge. He had no mark of blood except on his wrist, and on the left side of his nose, the skin of which had been recently broken. Alexander Frederick Dasty, aged 14, recollected

the day of the murder, and about eight o'clock he heard Cain ask Hamilton for a gill of beer. Hamilton said if he would go down to the tap-room, he would see what the company would give him, and Cain said he would not have it unless Hamilton gave That was in the soo:-room, where they washed. He left Cain asleep there. It was his (Cam's) bed-room. Hamiston had then gone out. He heard Hamilton come down stairs during the night, and grope about the door. He knew him by his coughing. The door is near the grating where the knife was tonud.

John Nelson knew the prisoner, and saw him on the night of the murder, and asked him for money which he owed him. He said he had none. He said Cain was an Irish something, and had robbed him of a shilling, but he would be revenged on him before the night was over. He told him never to mind, he would perhaps have money when Cain-had none. He had seen Cain with the large clasp-knife (the one found in the grating stained with blood). He saw him with it on that night.

Charles Edward Hudspoth, whitesmith, heard the prisoner. on the night of the marder, call Cain "a d-d Irish b-r. He had cheated him out of a shil- its turn. ling, and he would be one with him before that time to-morrow night."

Mr. Onthbert Collingwood Embleton, surgeon, saw deceased on the night of the 24th of November. He flowed from a deep wound in the left side. The de-ceased was not dead, but his pulse was not perceivable. He gave him a stimulant which revived him a e through the heart. The wound appeared to have been made with a knife, and the knife of the prisoner would have made such a wound. There was a great deal of loose soot on the floor of the

This was the case. Mr. Grunger addressed the Jury for the defence, contending that it was very improbable that the prisoner, if he had committed the murder, would them. that there was no evidence to show that the body of the mardered man was not in the yard, murdered, of the knife being the prisoner's, was an awkward fact, but there was blood upon the smaller knife which was deceased's, and might not the deed have been done with that. He also dwalt upon the fact of no blood being found on the floor of the bed-room. His friend had got it from one witness that the floor was covered with soot, so that blood would not be traceable, but how was it that no blood was to be found on his glothes! With respect to his hand, the blood on that might be from the wound on his own face. He then addressed himself to the possibility that deceased and prisoner might have quarrelled, and in the heat of that the fatal blow had been struck, in which case the offence would only amount to mansiaughter.

The Learned Junes summed up, and the Jury resired for half-an-hour. Verdict-Guilty of Manslanghter. Sentence-Transportation for life. THE CHARTIST CASES.

fire o'clock this afternoon, and the only other inne place, for seditions language.

Mr. Knowles appeared as counsel for the Crown. Kingdom, or on Appointment to any Office or Em. tress. We knew that it was not in nature to with-

proceeding to call witnesses, when there was evidence to be brought forward in this Ceremonies as such Person may declare to be binding; had now been free. It was not made—and they are in case which would probably occupy the Court some twelve or fourteen hours. The business of the assize would have to be closed before that time, in order

Ceremonies as such Person may deciate to be binding; and now been free. It was not made—and they arem their voyage to the land of misery, from which it is would have to be closed before that time, in order

Manner as if the Oath had been administered in the that they might proceed to York, and therefore he Form and with the Ceremonies most commonly did not see how the case could be proceeded with. adopted."
He asked if the libel case would not occupy less

Mr. Knowles said it would. Mr. WILLIAMS said there were peculiar circumstances connected with this case which would cause its being taken first of great disadvantage to The Junez asked whether they had any objection,

Mr. Williams said, their only objection was, that they had already been put to great expense, and the postponement of the cases would materially add The Judge-Well, but you see the situation in

which we are placed. We are at the service of the public till twelve o'clock to night, but after that time I am sure it would be impossible for either Judge or Jury to pay that attention to the case which it requires. Do you think it would be over by that time ! Mr. Williams-No, my Lord, I do not think it

are but human beings, and you must be reasonable prisoner and deceased were his servants previous to with us. I dare say the counsel will only sequire the murder, and slept in a part of his premises up an your own recognizances to appear at the next Mr. Knowles—I am sure, my Lord, I do not know what to say.

If they do not come forward you have means of his widowed mother and his helpless sister should few week since in your Northern Star, viz., Mrs. Frost proceeding against them if in this country, and if be thought of by the people. These have looked up and her daughters, and the wives and families of Wilthey are not—why then, I apprehend the object to him as their support; the only prop of age and of

Mr. Knowles Certainly, my Lord.
All the parties were then set at liberty on entering into their own recognizances—Williams and Binnis 100 each, and Owen and Byrne £50 each. An indictment had been preferred against George the per Batchelor, of Sunderland, for sedition, but the bill tered. was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

This concluded the business on the Crown side. The other Court did not close till several hours afterwards, and a great amount of business was neces-

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE.

MY FRIENDS,-Our cause has suffered more damage

from the treachery and descrition of our pretended friends, than from the whole power which the Attorney-General, in his legal capacity, could bring to bear against it.-His and Mr. Fox Maule's recent boast in the Mouse of Commons of the number of prosecutions instituted and convictions obtained against the Chartists, his culogium of the Juries, and assurance that their menliness would put Chartism to flight, were but precursors of the high anticipations of success which he had conceived upon this his second assize campaign. From the unconstitutional charge of Mr. Justice Littledale to the Grand Jury at Warwick, the rampant to support them. Individually it may not be much; desire of the Grand Jury at Chester to turn ries into but combined in your masses, the assurance of being treason, and the submission of Petty Juries to his will, supported by your moral influence, will sweeten the he had falsely hoped, upon his return to Parliament, bitter fate they have earned in your cause, and the after this his second campaign, to have acquired fresh slight pecuniary aid which narrow circumstances laurels for his masters, from the havor which he had may allow you to make, will keep their families caused in the Chartist ranks. How the historian shall from beggary. They deserve at least this much at delineate his character—whether as a prosecuting tyrant, or as a lenient law-officer-I must leave to posterity to learn; while I shall still retain my own opinion, independently of the law of libel. I am now Hamilton came and tapped at the window, and in attendance, awaiting my trial—the Attorney-General said, "Hannah Foster, Hannah Foster, come to see in the common informer upon whose word I am to be charged, and no doubt the defeat recently sustained at trust, however, that this general intimation will be in their hearts, and let the money be at once sent Newcastle, will whet his appetite for remainnee. Well! be it so. By this day week you will have to employ all his powers and resources to opportunity of comparing my practice with my preach. Illeviate the sufferings of those objects of his syming; by this day week, if I at all know myself, I shall pathy and best feelings, is unworthy of the hame of have elevated our cause in one short day so that hence | man. policeman, and the farthing produced was also forth it must either be met by concession or argument; found in a gove of blood" that had run from the as I hope to place it out of legal shot. I have made body. Cain said afterwards "he was cold," and the most perfect arrangements to furnish my friends with a correct report of my defence of Chartism, which, when I am no more, will live in the memory of every working man in Europe. Occupied, as I necessarily

Royal Hotel, York, March 6.

must be, with the consideration, not of my own fate.

but of that of my several power brother Chartists, you

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1840.

"FIRST FRUITS"

FOR THE "SOCIAL" BISHOP. WE are very happy to refer our readers to a report in another part of the paper, of the utter failure of the first effort prompted by the insane ravings of the mad Bishep, to fetter opinion, and padlock men's mouths, in the persons of the Socialists. The weekly organ of this body having been pointedly set forth by the Right Reverend Father as an object against which the arrows of the law should be pointed, and the Government having been twitted with ineapacity or indifference in permitting it to pass unprosecuted, our publisher, Mr. Horson, was cited before the Magistrates of this Borough for the offence of publishing this periodical without having attached thereto the red badge of Whiggery, notwithstanding that on a former occasion the paper was sent to the Stamp Office for inspection, and returned as a periodical "not within the meaning of the Act." Such was the opinion of the Stamp Office authorities then; and such, greatly to their credit, mangre all the fiery darts of Father PHILports, is the opinion of the Leeds Magistracy now. The cowed-hounds must now, therefore, wait-a-wee for their repast. The game has fairly slipped through their hands, and, if they mind not, after laughing at the clumsy chase, may turn hunter in

The principal feature of interest in the hearing was the fact of the first practical application being now made of perhaps the only really good act, which, had a shirt on which was bloody, the blood having by some mistake, has been perpetrated by a Whig Government, and a "Reformed" Parhament. By mistake we are sure it was; for no other way could able. He gave him a stimulant which revived him a success of such a "Galilee." We like success of the success o the body after death, the wound was found to pene- allude to the act by which Magistrates and Judges are now relieved from the combined abourdity and injustice of forcing persons who believe not in the records of Christianity, or who object for any conscientious reason to the usual forms of testimony, to do violence to the best feelings of their nature, that the rights of law and society may be extended to

Our readers will remember that we first directed the attention of the public to the existence of this before the prisoner went home. He owned the fact act in the case of one Connard, to whom an ignorant fellow named REYNOLDS, a Commissioner of insolvent debtors, refused to administer an oath. because he was an Owenitz.

We then gave the Act at full length; but as it is important that not merely its existence, but its provisions should be universally known; especially that it should be known to such men as Mr. Commissioner REYNOLDS: and as, like most other good things in this bad world, it is short in proportion to its goodness, we here place it again at full length before our

1st. and 2nd. Victoria, c. 105. "An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Oatha

"Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Con-The eases of felony occupied the Crown Court till sent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by dictments were two against Messrs. Williams and the Authority of the same, That in all Cases in which Binns, booksellers, of Sunderland, for seditions an Oath may lawfully be and shall have been adminisspecches and a seditions libel, one against William tered to any Person, either as a Juryman or as a Wit-Byrne, of Sunderland, and one against Owen, of the ness, or a Deponent in any Proceeding, Civil or in its most lovely attitude, of the heart-rending woes

and opened the case at considerable length. He was ployment, or on any Occasion whatever, such Person is stand such an application; and we are bold to say bound by the Oath administered, provided the same shall The Learned Junge rose and said, he perceived have been administered in such Form and with such

We believe that we were the first to call public attention to the existence of this invaluable Act. and believe also that this is the first case to which its provisions have been applied. Let it be never forgotten. The precedent has now been set. There is now both law and practice in favour of the right. then, to both the cases standing over till the next in this particular; and it will be the fault of all who value liberty of thought and conscience, if this Act be permitted to lie dormant on the Statute Book.

MR. VINCENT.

Ir gives us sincere pleasure to see the country rousing to a sense of duty towards this genuine patriot. Our present number contains notices of several sums contributed, in various places, for his would have been eternally disgraced, if, even amidst The Judge-Well, then, what is to be done? We the multifarious calls that are now made upon its resources, such a man as VINCENT had been permitted, unhelped and unheeded, to fall a victim to the ire which his virtues had provoked.

The stalwart frame and noble mind of VINCENT will not be easily subdued, even by oppression: but The Judge—Why, what objection can you have ! will not be easily subdued, even by oppression; but If they do not come forward you have means of his widowed mother and his helpless sister should affliction, and their suffering must have been sufficiently severe in the deprivation of his aid: it Mrs. Frost on the subject, who replied that she ex-

> are many other suffering prisoners in the cause of right, whose families feel all the bitterness of want and scorn; on whose behalf we cordially adopt the language of our fellow-labourer in the good work, the Scottish Patriot :families demands your help. As ye wish for that and domestic happiness in working out your deliverance; as ye would expect other leaders to emerge from obscurity and lead you on in your agitation for the Charter; or as ye hope that your tried friends, now suffering the bitterness of political your hands." Numerous individual addresses, appealing to the Radicals of particular localities on behalf of neighbours and friends, in those circumstances, have been forwarded to us. It is impossible to insert all, and would be invidious to select. We abundantly sufficient. The Radical who now hesi-

THE WELSH PATRIOTS." WE communicated, last week, the intelligence that the body snatchers had carried off their prey; and the general enquiry, now maturally is

How shall it be wrested from their clutches !"

Never were men treated more inhumanly than cannot, on the present occasion, expect more from me have been these men. "Brought to the vary foot of the fatal scaffold—the repa mound, and the blooded member of the Azistoeraty, that they would arguredly be put to death on a centain day ; then, after enduring the mental agony of ten thousand deaths, informed that the laws of their country had snatched them from the cruel jaws of P.S. I hope every one of my readers have read the the Whig Government, forced open the hand constitutional—the peace-breathing and splendid charge of power, and reluctantly made it release of Judge Coleridge to the Grand Jury of the County of the grasp it had taken from their throats. But, in the same breath, informed that transportation, not liberty—which, by law and justice, they could claim -awaited them, and that, too, for life. At midnight, when misery for a time was forgotten in sleep-when their aching senses rested in repose-when their persecutions and their sufferings were for a time forgotten, was their alumber rudely broken; they were hurried off without one parting word, one last embrace of their now widowed wives and orphan children; and when the morning broke, they were already on their way to the hard destiny which awaited them," And this too in the very teeth of all the efforts of the people. Well, indeed, may the people rub their eyes in astonishment and enquire, "How is this?" We answer. "It is thus. The efforts of the people have been stultified, weakly or wilfully, we presume not to determine, by those in whom they prusted."

Never yet did they put confidence in any but themselves without being thus requited. The people through the whole country have been energetic in their movements, but those to whose care the direction of those movements has been confided, have betrayed an apathy most unaccountable, and certainly not more unaccountable than unjustifiable. How many hundreds of memorials to the Queen now lie unopened at the town residence of Lord BROUGHAM, it is impossible to say; but we imagine a good many hundreds, if not thousands; while he, having first, by his conduct, excited the hopes and confidence of the people, that his would be a safe and zealous medium through which their wishes and opinions might reach the Throne, has, we verily believe, gone out of the way, purposely that he might thus defeat the end of the memorials which he knew would pour in for his presentation.

Then how clear is it that LEADER too has been merely holding out false lights? What mean the continual shiftings and puttings off of his motion from day to day, until he was officially informed by Lord John Russell that the prisoners, who were the very first, the intention of Government! Thi was easy for him to have done, and he would not have omitted to do it had any middle class purpose been to be accomplished.

We have often been accused of presumption and dictation in the guidance of the popular mind; while our fault has rather been a fear of prurience. We have never hesitated in a matter of emergency to give our counsel, but have always done so with the ntmost diffidence: ready to give place to any who would give us earnest of their intention to work for the people. After all, it has generally happened that, when other means have been found unavailing, our advice has been taken. So, in the present instance; we always warned the people against aggressive violence; we always told them it would end in rain for those by whom it was engaged in, and in making worse the general condition. Other and more sanguine leaders thought otherwise ; the experiment of aggression on the enemy has been made, and the consequences are being felt.

When the mischief was done—when the patriots had fallen, and while their final doom was yet unknown, we pointed out a remedy which we held to be efficient. It was the bathing of the Royal feet, just then returning from the nuptial ceremony—the Royal hand, but scarce unlocked from the hymencal clasp, with the warm tears of FROST's wife and daughters; the pouring into the melting ear of love, Criminal, in any Court of Law or Equity in the United of love-love, conjugal and filial, in its bitterest dis-

that had the effort then been made, the patrics What then is to be done! Is the last effort to be given up! No! let that be done now which we advise before; and we have yet hope. The circumstances now are widely different. They are not nearly to favourable, but let them yet be tried.

We have given elsewhere a letter from the female Radicals of Bath, in reference to this subject. We deem its content to be of such high consequence, that we shall here transcribe it. in the hope that not a male or female Radical in the United Kingdon will lose a moment in adopting the suggestion.

> TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. Association Reom, 5, Galloway's Buildings, Bath. February 25th, 1840.

RESPECTED SIR.—The attention of the working millions of this country, in conjunction with the welmeaning portion of the other classes of society, is directed most particularly to one object, namely, the defence. This is as it should be. The country liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, as well as al other of the people's friends, who are now incarcerated for their patriotic advocacy of the rights and liberties of their distressed countrymen.

The means by which that is to be effected is, therefore, naturally the principal subject of our deliberations. The Bath Female Radical Association has not been merely lookers on in the good work, but have seriously and earnestly taken the subject into their consideration, and see no way so likely to be effectual as that proposed a liams and Jones, appearing before the Throne, and their pleading before a newly married Queen for their would be fearful if enhanced by the desertion of the people, on whose account it had been encountered.

Vincent is not the only one in this position. There therefore, at our last meeting, on Mostas, evening, we can say that it is the wish of the people, on Mostas, evening, we are many other suffering prisoners in the cause of the Association, should write to you, urging the adoption of the aforementioned plan, and to suggest, that if you made a call on all the Associations in the Queendom, through the celumns of your valuable paper, for a donation of, say 2s. 6d. each, both male and female, that that call would be immediately Chartists, if ye have hearts alive to human sym- responded to, and by that means a sufficient sum would pathy, the unfortunate condition of these men's be instantly raised to pay the whole of their terribles demands your help. As we wish for that go with the prayers of millions of sympathetic hearts freedom for which these men have fallen struggling; for their success. I have to express my acknowledgas ye expect other men to risk their personal ments for the promptitude with which you have at all times attended to the requests I have been authorised to make to you, and hoping that the day is not far distant when the spirit of liberty shall burst from behind the cloud of darkness which is at present withering our energies, and by its refulgent beams reanimate the political atmosphere of our at present almost benighted country. That your sphere of usepersecution, will again take you by the hand when fulness may be extended for many years, and that their term of suffering is expired, de what you can the proposition, if adopted, may be attended with

In Radical Fellowship, Yours sincerely.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION. 5, Galloway's Buildings, Bath.

In accordance, then, with the request of these be instantly responded to. Let collectors be appointed, this very day if possible, in every hamlet, town. city. district, or place where but two persons live that have the love of freedom and of merov in to Mr. O'Connon, who will see it, without loss of time, put to the right use.

THE AFFECTION OF THE LONDON PRESS FOR POPULAR LIBERTY.

THE speeches of Judges LittleDale and Gurney. technically called their "charges" to the Grand Juries of Warwick and Chester, were thought by the London Daily Press so important, being filled with bloodthirsty inuendos against Chartism, that they were EXPRESSED to London; while the temperate, mild, manly, and constitutional address of Mr. Justice Coleringe, at Newcastle, was not worthy of being inserted at all. The fact needs no comment. The people will understand it well enough.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR JAMES IBBETSON.—We have exculpatory letter from Mr. Ibbetson relative to a letter received by our publisher, and published in our "Notices to Correspondents" of last week. He affirms that he has prinished to the parties complaining all the papers he has charged them for, and states, that they were furnished with "Bell's Life, Leeds Times, and other trash," at their own request, as they wished to have a change, provided they could do so without prejudice to their title to the Portraits. On this head we may remark, that we do not hold any Agent to be justifiable in complying with such a request, supposing it to have been made. We do not profess to give expensive Portraits to the purchasers of Bell's Life, or the Leeds Times, or any other paper but our own. We do not think that an Agent who thus conspires to defeat our purpose treats us either fairly or honestly. On the subject of the non-delivery of Esq., the Recorder of the borough. the Portraits, he says:-" This charge is correct: but when this is fairly explained, my conduct will not, I hope, appear so 'truly despicable' as it has been blazoned forth to the readers of the Northern Star. The facts of the case are these:—When the Portraits are known to be coming out, it is impossible (at least, it seryman; Reid Newsome, bookseller; James Rohas been for me) to prevent more papers being has been for me) to prevent more papers being ward Schmidt Swaine, wool-merchant; Joseph demanded than are regularly sold: for instance Thackrah, woolstapler; Joseph Taylor, machine--three or four shopmates or neighbours join at maker; John Yates, china dealer. a Star: they all know the name and the number attached to that name, which is entered as a regular subscriber. Well, it has often happened that the name and the number has been called, the paper and Portrait served, and a cross made to the name, when, in less than ten minutes, the same name and number called again: and, although I have given every subscriber a card, even that has been presented twice, and in some instances more. In this way I have been done out of Portraits, and disabled to furnish other subscribers with them." We think that if the "cards" had been collected as the Portraits were delivered, it would probably have been rather difficult to present the same card twice. The latter part of Mr. Ibbetson's letter is occupied with a statement which seems to be intended to impress us duly with a sense of the obligations has made, on sundry occasions, from his desire to "push" the Star. We know of no sacrificer Grand Jury retired. which Mr. Ibbetson can have made. He has On returning into Court with their last bills on making a profit of them. The Haworth com-

FOR THE SHEFFIELD CHARTISTS.

From a few of the poorest Inhabitants s. d. of Spotland, near Rochdale, for the defence of the Sheffield Chartists at York 10 0

FROST'S DEFENCE FUND.

		J.	3.	, U •	
	Burnwells, near Idle, near Brad-				
	ford, per James Raistrick	0	3	6	
	Caerleon, per Henry Waters	1	0	0	
	Association, Northampton, per R.				
	Foster	0	15	0	
	Chorley, per W. Woods	. 1	4	6	
	Galashiels, John Frazer	1	1	0	
	Working Men's Association, Fal-				
	kirk, per J. Mann	2	0	0	
	Macclesfield, per W. Barnett	1	4	73	

VINCENT'S DEFENCE FUND.

A Friend at Dunfermline...... 0 1 0 Caerleon, per H. Waters 1 0 0 Do. (For Mrs. Vincent) 0 5 0 Pollockshaws, by M. Stewart and J. Gounby 0 2 0 Tillicoultry, near Alloa, per D. Sim..... 1 0 0

SMITH. MALDEN. Essex.—The whole of the Por traits due to the Subscribers who take their papers of P. Youngman were sent to London some time ago, enclosed in a parcel to Mr. Cleave. Frost's and Stephens's were among them.

BURY St. EDMUNDS. SUPPOLE.-Mr. Abbott will please give Crask's Portrait to Mr. A. Fuller. IAMILTON, NEAR GLASGOW.—If the Subscribers at this place think it would suit them better were we to send their papers in one parcel to Robertson, they had better send us word. Mrs. White, Gateshead; S. Mann, Ashburton,

Cooper, Birmingham. HOPE our Friends at a distance will be careful Fisher, stealing coat from D. Harral, and coat from that the £5 Notes they send are either Bank of England or Pavable in London.

Fisher, stealing coat from D. Harral, and coat from that the £5 Notes they send are either Bank of J. Lonsdale. Henry Richardson, 15, stealing brushed. WE HOPE our Friends at a distance will be careful

BUCHAN, CIRENCESTER. - Pay Six Weeks in ad-IUDDERSFIELD.—The two long communications on the

Poor Law shall receive attention next week. W. P.—His Sonnet won't do. OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—We approve of his suggestion. They shall be printed.

. S. STOCKTON. - We never saw the letter spoken of

THE "NORTHERN STAR" PORTRAITS. HE specimens of the Splendid Portraits of Oastler. M'Douall, and Collins, are now in the hands of our Agents, and will bear comparison with any which the art can furnish. The disagreeable situation in which we were placed relative to Stephens's Portrait has made us cautions and, therefore, we resolved not to fix the day for the presentation of the above-mentioned Plates until they were at full work, whereby we are enabled to avoid all chances of disappointment. Our arrangements are as follow :-We sllow till Saturday, the 15th of March, for receiving Subscribers' Names. Subscribers from that period will be entitled to a Portrait in six weeks: to a second in two months from the period of giving the first; and the third after another interval of two months, which is the vary carliest time at which they can be perfected. In one month from the last named period we shall present to our readers the most Splendid Plate that art can furnish of Frost, Williams, and Jones, together with Sir Frederick Pollock. and Messrs. Kelly and Thomas, Counsel for the prisoners. We pledge ourselved that this Plate shall be of the most splendid description. We in the existing Corn Laws.

shall then complete our promised series of The Earl of Galloway presented a petition from the surpass the amount expended in the purchase

Portraits at any price. will be seen that we have extended the time for taking Subscribers' Names one week, to give time for the due circulation and posting of some large Posting-Bills we are issuing, announcing the circulation of the Star, and the splendid gifts we propose.

of the Paper. It must be distinctly understood

We have last week and this, forwarded those Bills

to the following towns, viz:-Manchester. Preston. Oldham. Stockport, Dukinfield Ashton, Hyde, Bradford, Stalybridge, Huddersfield Halifax, Todmorden, Hebden-bridge Elland, Ripponden. Sheffield, Sowerby-bridge, Wakefield, Barnsley, Keighley, Hull, Birmingham Sunderland. Carlisle, Darlington. Leicester, Mansfield, Nottingham. Loughborough, Bath. Derby

The Bills for our Lancashire Agents were enclosed in the parcel sent to Mr. Heywood, Manchester, from whom they have, no doubt, received them. Press of business has prevented us from furnishing our Scotch, Welsh, and several of our English Agents with Bills; however, they will taking names. Ve request the Agents to have them posted as early

as possible, as the time for receiving the Names of Subscribers is limited.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for

this borough were opened on Monday, the 2nd inst. with the usual formalities, before Thos. Flower Ellis The following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury: -William Osburne, jun., Foreman, spirit-merchant; William Booker, flax-spinner; Isaac theray, woolstapler; John Stocks, woolstapler: Ed-

The Grand Jury having been sworn. The RECORDER delivered a brief charge. He said that he thought, considering little more than two months had elapsed since the last Sessions, that the calendar was a very heavy one, so far as respected the number of cases. At all events, it was much heavier than that of the preceding quarter; but, as he had not had a year's experience in the borough, they (the Grand Jury) would be better able than himself to judge whether this was unusual. At all was carried by ayes 38, noes 17—majority in its the events, the calendar presented a large and distressing list of crimes, and he had tried, but in vain, to find out a general cause for it. Perhaps they (the Grand Jury) might be more successful than himself in discovering this cause, and if so, it would be first fruits and tenths as at present enforced, and incumbent on them to make a presentment of the levying a tenth upon the clear annual value of facts. It was possible that the large number of bishoprics and benefices above £300 a-year, for the presentment of the levying a tenth upon the clear annual value of bishoprics and benefices above £300 a-year, for the presentment of the levying a tenth upon the clear annual value of bishoprics and benefices above £300 a-year, for the presentment of the levying a tenth upon the clear annual value of the levying a tenth upon cases was in some degree owing to the distress which ment of the poorer clergy, &c. had been so general in the borough and neighbour-hood; and which distress had, in his opinion, been ask for leave to bring in a bill accordingly. very patiently borne. He then proceeded to define On the report of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland the has imposed upon us, by the sacrifices he bezzlement, and slightly alinded to the law respectmoved. It was afterwards ordered that the fill,

always had of us just so many papers as he chose to order: and if tipon any particular occasions, he have speculated too freely, it was, no doubt, in the expectation of selling and indictment have been brought before them, with a plaint is not the only one of the kind that has been fowarded to us.

View to ascertain any general or extraordinary cause for the apparently large number of cases arising in short intervals between the last and the present sessions. They have not been able, however, in the course of their examinations, to trace the case to any special cause. Many of the charges are against old offenders—others are of comparatively minor importance—and to none do any particular circumstances attach differing materially from those which at all times characterise a large and dense population like that of the Borough of Leeds. The Grand Jury record with pleasure the fact, that throughout their investigations not a single instance has arisen in which one individual among the suffering poor of the town has been at all criminally implicated. And when it is understood that during the last two months of winter, the distress which has prevailed, from want of employment among our manufacturing population (and extending also to persons actually employed in outdoor occupations, as labourers and otherwise) has been unusually severe, the Jury think that it must be viewed as highly creditable to the working classes of this Borough, that throughout a period of such general trial, their integrity has been held wholly unshaken; and the Jury cannot doubt that this

> to them the continued sympathy and esteem of their fellow-townsmen. (Signed) "Ww. OSBURNE, Jun., Foreman. "The Recorder for the Borough of Leeds."

> testimony to their exemplary conduct will secure

The following are the names of the persons. their offences, and the sentences passed on each :-Transported fifteen years: John Brown (25), and Wm. Tracy (25), stealing a watch and money from

John Raper. Transported seven years.—Robert Clark (57), stealing ale and money and embezling money, the property of F. W. Holmes.

Imprisoned twelve months.—Hannah Holmes (29) stealing money from John Grace. Harry Kirby (19), stealing apron from R. J. Cronther, decanters from J. Sutcliffe, and coat from M. Richardson. Thornton Garth (45), stealing fender from D. Sharp. James Bilsberry (17), Mary Ann Bilsberry (14), stealing bottles from J. Holdforth, Esq.

Imprisoned nine months.—E. Pickering (44), steeling gloves from R. Gardiner, and gingham from G Gianville. Richard Strickland (18), stealing kents from M. Galloway. Joseph Hanley, stealing water from Joseph Heywood. William Brooksbank (15) stealing reins from W. Moss.

Imprisoned eight months. Jas. Birdsell, 30, steal ing fowls from M. Outhwaite, and silver table spoon from J. Cookson. Wm. Starford, 43, stealing mena from W. H. Barker.

Imprisoned six months.—Moses Methers, pleaded guilty, stealing bucket from G. White, Jeremia

from W. R. Cass. Imprisoned five months.—Wm. Graystone, a stealing watch from W. Heptonstall.

Imprisoned four months. James Kershaw, ember Imprisoned four months.—James Kershaw, embeding £5. 19s. 13d. the property of his master, W. Sedman. Edward Whitworth, 40, committed York Castle, stealing money from J. Lees. Manual Liddle, 23, stealing money from W. Wood. Charles Robert Mason, 19, stealing money from W. Batter John Brayshaw, 42, stealing cloak from J. Black wood. John Shales, 39, stealing iron from G. Cooper.

Imprisoned three months.—Ann Fenn, 29, steel money from W. Wilson. James Gaines, 15, steel money from J. Atkinson. Mary Ann Batley. stealing cotton print from W. Fleming. Phonosom, 48, stealing tub from W. Tate. Man Halliday, stealing handkerchief from J. Goods John Sinclair, stealing iron from W. K. Bento John Hesling, stealing shirt from W. Rhodes. Imprisoned two months. Benj. Fletcher, stealing two pints from Matthew Glew.

Imprisoned till rising of the Court.—Robt. Make house, 12, stealing candlesticks from J. Holmes. Sent to York Assises. - Goo. Walton, 22, assaulthe W. Norman.

Bailed till the next Sessions.—Wm. Johnson, & stealing butter from W. Barwick. Acquitted.—James White, stealing wearing as parel. Abraham Fleetwood, stealing sacks. Benj Brandford, stealing shovels. Aaron Giles, stealing fender. William Brumfit, stealing money. James Wadsworth, stealing money. Joseph Clough, stealing a box. William Cropper, theft.

No Bill. John Bilsbury, stealing linen,

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, March 3. The Duke of Richmond presented petitions from sixteen parishes in West Sussex, against any alteration

Portraits by giving full-length ones of Henry Vincent, William Lovett, and Feargus O'Conthe College of Maynooth, and alleging that if them nor; and when the entire is completed, the books were such as they were described to be, it was value of the Star Gallery of Portraits will far inconsistent with the duty of Government to suppose that College

The Earl of Aberdeen inquired whether there we any intention to destroy the Botanical Garden at Ken that none but Subscribers will be furnished with and disperse the plants. Lord Duncannon answered that there was not, and never had been, the slightest intention to give up the

> The Earl of Aberdeen declared that there had been an offer of the plants to the Horticultural Lord Redesdale called attention to the fact of them having been a very extensive destruction of Excheque Lord Monteagle stated that they were chiefly do

plicates—that they were not of the slightest antiquarian or historical use—and that none had been destroyed until they had been examined by two com-Lord Redesdale thought that it would have been better to give them to the British Museum. The Duke of Richmond presented a Bill to repeal Act which in reality had never been enforced an Ac prohibiting persons from running more than one home at a race, or from running it in any other name that

the owners; and he did so in consequence of some attorney having commenced several actions for violation of the Act alluded to. The Bill was read the first time, and ordered to be

read the second time on Thursday. Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned. Wedneday, March 4.

The Lords did not assemble.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Tuesday, March

After the presentation of many petitions, a new writ was ordered for Lewes, in the room of Sir C. B. Blount, deceased. Mr. Hume gave notice that on Thursday, he would

move the appointment of a select committee to in quire into the best mode of opening steam commun English Agents with Bills; however, they will cation with India, North and South America, despended by Tuesday or Wednesday next, and whether the contracts recently entered into a and they can be allowed a week longer for the Admiralty for the purpose was the best for the public benefit. Mr. Wallace deferred, for a fortnight, his motion re garding the Glasgow University " Peel Club."

> medical attendant, called attention to the state of Ms Sheriff Evans's health. Mr. Freeman was subsequently examined at the be of the House. Mr. Colquhoun inquired whether the Government intended to present any bill in reference to the collisis between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities in Sor-

Lord Mahon, on the authority of Mr. Sheriff Evant

land, regarding the appointment of Ministers?

Lord J. Russell said that the matter was under consideration. Sir R. Inglis, in answer to inquiries by Mr. Hawe. stated that he should bring forward his motion the subject of church extension as early as possible after Easter.

Lord Ashley moved the appointment of a select con mittee " to inquire into the operation of the act for the regulation of mills and factories." Sir F. Burdett moved that the petition of John Dille be referred to a select committee; but

The motion was opposed and negatived on a divi sion, the ayes being 15, noes 42-majority against Mr. Baines moved that the House resolve into com mittee "to take into consideration the propriety d abolishing the first fruits of the clergy in England and Wales; and the more effectual rating and the better collection of the tenths, applicable to the augmentation

of the maintenance of the poor clergy."

Lord John Russell and Mr. Goulbourn opposed the The House eventually divided, and the motion

Vour 21.

The House then went into Committee. Mr. Baines moved a resolution declaratory of the de pediency of making provision for the abolition of

amended, should be reprinted. The reports of Committees of Supply having less presented and agreed to, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Murch 4. The Lord Advocate presented the "Fictition Voters" (Scotland) Bill. The bill was read the fittine, and ordered to be read the second time Friday se nnight. On the motion of Sir T. Fremantie a new writ

ordered for Helstone, in the room of Lord Cantilupa who has vacated his seat by accepting the stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Parker gave notice of his intention to move in leave to bring in a bill exempting union workhous from rates.

Mr. Hawes moved for returns relating to the Pet rents and church rates of the parish of Lambeth Lord Mahon resumed the motion regarding the lib ration of Mr. Sheriff Evans, and, after the examination of Dr. Chambers, moved that the Sheriff be brought the bar for the purpose of being liberated.

After some discussion the motion was negatived, ayes, 84: noes, 125-majority against it, 41. Mr. E Tennent inquired of Lord Palmerston the part sent position of the negociation which has so long bein progress regarding the compensation due from the Brazilian Government to British subjects, for injuried

sustained during the insurrection at Para, in 1835. Lord Palmerston answered that, inquiries had be made by the Government through the proper channel as to the negociations, and the circumstances attendar upon the claims; and that the answers, as they had been receeved, had been forwarded to the Queen's Af

Capt. Polhill gave notice that he should, to-morro move for the liberation of Mr. Sheriff Evans on his

Mr. Howard having inquired when the House might expect Dr. Bowring's report regarding the German

mercial league, &c.

Lord Palmerston answered that it would be ready Mr. Brotherton moved for a return of the summal exports of British manufactures to the different West India Colonies, both in quantity and value, each article being separately stated, from the years 1835. to 1839, both inclusive; also the annual imports of different

kinds of provisions into Jamaica, from 1835 to 1839,

The motion was agreed to. The remaining business having been deferred, the

both inclusive.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

THE WEST-RIDING SPRING SESSIONS.—These Ses-

A Mad Bull.—On Tuesday last, two bulls escaped wounded, but none seriously. Captain Gabble, of the money is thrown away for useless purposes, and from the drovers, and ran down the Roundhay-road the victorious party, shewed his length once or twice large salaries to their tools and officers. into a field at New Leeds, followed by a mob of men ou mother earth. and boys, armed with sticks and stones. When the mob reached the field, and attempted to drive the men and blacklegs mustered to the tune of from them flying in all directions. One of the bulls then £25 a side, betwirt Crewel, of Sheffield, and Nayran off towards Roundhay, and the other remained lor, of Bradford. The friends or backers of the in the Roundhay-road, where a regular bull bait latter wished him to sell the race, which he promptly refused to do. This ended in the hardwareman two store houses.

The road by the road, where a regular bull bait latter wished him to sell the race, which he promptly progressing in Lucana way with the buil after them. Two dogs were then running the ground over, we suppose, in order to set at him, one of which was immediately tossed claim the stakes. into the air, and the other so rolled about that he was glad to make his escape. The buil then attacked the Socialists opened their large and splendid Room a horse and cart, which he nearly overturned, and then laid himself down in the road close to the pavelectures were delivered by Messrs. Fleming and ment, where he continued, to the great terror of the Smith, and one on Monday evening, by Mr. Hol-

night Foor Race. On Monday last, a foot race, one their labours, the subscriptions being exhausted. hundred yards, for a heavy stake, came off near the White Horse, on the York-road, Leeds, between Jack Griffin, the fast coachman, and Ned Pease, the stell butcher, of Leeds. The race was closely con-tested for ninety yards, when Griffin shot out, and wen by about a yard. Betting before the race was even, but in running 2 to 1 was bet on Griffin. ROCHDALE.

ting him into a field, where they secured him for the

PETTY SESSIONS, MONDAY. - Fridge Theodore Philhppe, owner of the extensive print-works near this town, was summoned by a person named J. Med-calf, for £5, which defendant agreed to pay the complainant for the model of a new invention, but when the work was completed, it was refused by Mr. Philippe. The Bench could not interfere, as it was not for day wages. He was advised to take common law.—I. Wilson, a police watchman, charged John Turner with having caught him, between one and two o'chock on Sunday morning, with a large fing stone on his back, going on the highway. Turner, in his defence, said he did not know where he got it from necessary.

The way advised to take common and the latter work, the weavers struck, which led to an agreement: after which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders in the strike. The weavers feeling very uneasy about these persons having been turned out of the latter which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders in the strike. The weavers feeling very uneasy about these persons having been turned out of the latter which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders in the strike. The weavers feeling very uneasy about these persons having been turned out of the latter which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders in the strike. The weavers feeling very uneasy about these persons having been turned out of the latter which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders in the strike. The weavers feeling very uneasy about these persons having been turned out of the latter which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders in the strike. The weavers feeling very uneasy about these persons having been turned out of the latter which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders in the strike. The weavers feeling very uneasy about these persons having been turned out of the latter which seven individuals were discharged for being suspected as ringleaders. not for day wages. He was advised to take common from, nor where he was taking it to, and no one could ewn the flag. He was reprimanded by the Bench, and ordered about his business, after paying

FACTORY TYRANSY .- William Walker, a stubbornlooking fellow, and an overlooker in a cotton fac- was filled with spectators, all envious to witness the booking fellow, and an overlooker in a cotton factory, was charged before the magistrates, by a protty-looking female, with striking and beating her while at work. She stated that she could have brought witnesses, but the parties had been threatened, if they came in her behalf, that they should be discharged from their work. The defendant had brought one of the factory hands to prove that he did not hurt her; but as her witnesses were not permitted to come, the magistrates would not hear his. The defendant was ultimately adjudged to pay 53.

The defendant was ultimately adjudged to pay 53.

Was filled with spectators, all envious to witness the selemm ceremony; which was performed agreeably to the rites of the church to which he appertained.

**Liberty for Slaves,"—This head was attached able to be abill the other day announcing that a Competency would be held on Shreve fuesday last, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Pellon-lane, in this town, and afterwards a public meeting in the same place, where the tectotallers belonging that body would address the public. Addresses were delivated during the evening, in which the drunkard was loudly called upon to accept the salva-

did not pay, said she was not able then, as she had buried three of her family within the last fortnight, and her husband had been laying ill and a cripple for the last four menths. The Bench properly gave her time to pay it in.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."-As a travelling gentleman got off the York mail, in this town, at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, upon looking for his portmanteau on the coach, he found it was gone, which threw him into constarnation. He could not recollect whether he had it at Bradford or not : but he immediately ordered a chaise and four, and set off at full speed to Bradford, where, upon his arrival, he put out placards offering a reward of £10 for the recovery of his lost property. No sooner had it become known, than, to his great joy, he found that the mail which they passed between Rochdale and Halifax had picked up his pertmantean on the Yorkshire side of Blackstone Edge, which they took forward to the General Coach Office

HULL VINCENT'S DEPENCE FUND.-The friends of Mr. Vincent in Hull, who have any subscriptions in hand, will have the goodness to hand them to Mr. John Stone, the treasurer, in order that the same may be nitted to disc Owen, his soliciter, at Monmouth, last Subscriptions are received by Mr. Stone, Mr. lected.

Thorp and Mr. Wilde. Supper Decres .- On Thursday the 27th ult., Mr. Joseph Stubbs, an Officer in her Majesty's Customs, who having just come from off a ship in the New Dock, fell down and expired immediately. He was taken to the Blanket-row Station, where an inquest was held and a verdict returned, "Died in a fit of

RAILWAY MEETING .- On Saturday last, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Hull and Selby Railway Company, was held in the Town Hall Henry Broadley, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when the Secretary and Engineers gave in their reports, which appeared quite satisfactory, as all the contractors on the line have nearly completed their great state of forwardness, and ready to be opened in June next.

Birrh.—On Monday, March 2nd, Mrs. Matthew Tate, Church-street, of a son, who was named John Frest Tate, in honour of that humane and patriotic man, who has been unlawfully severed from those who are as dear to him as life, and who all bear testimony that he was kind in all the endearing offices of husband and parent, whose only crime was to leave this misgoverned country better than

NORTH MYTON WARD. During the last week, red bills were plentifully posted, announcing that a public meeting of the Reformers would be held at the White Horse, Car Lane, on important business. The meeting took place on Monday, at the place a tpointed, when, after considerable delay, Mr. Councillor Watson took the chair by right. A res vintion was passed to support the Reformers in the other Wards. At this boasted Whig meeting, just ax persons attended, only two of whom were voter im the Ward, which is blazoned forth as a great, veeting of the Reformers.

ALTE BATION IN THE POST-OFFICE.-We perceive that for receiving houses for letters have been opened -. me in Cogan-street, Pottery; one in Prospeci-street, corner of Brook-street, Beverley-road; and one in Wincelmles and Witham, Holdernessread, which are new in full operation, to the great advantage of the outskirts of the town.

ROBBERY .- At the Police Court, on Monday, before Mesers. Garrick and Cookman, two borough magistrates, Mr. Manus, the superintendent of tensive robbery of wate had been committed at Everthorpe, on the pr. mises of Mr. Jarratt. Having some suspicion that 'the property would be conveyed to London, he wrote 1'o Mr. May, the superintendent of the A division there. Who sent some men on board the Wilberforce, Hull steamer, which was landing her passengers; as soon as the thief saw the police-men were searching the luggage, he handed his to a sailor on board, which has since been found to be the stolen plate, saying he would return in two or three minutes. Of course Le has never been since seen, but the property had con to back to Hull. They had the person in custody who carried the stolen property on board the steamer at this port. The man now in custody, wished to be remanded for a few days, until the other person should be apprehended, which he had reason to believe would not be long. John Taylor, the man in custody, was then brought up, and remanded for a week. He applied to be admitted to bail, as he had a wife and family to support, but was told by the Magistrates that could not be granted. He was then removed to the House of Correction.

Nine girls, reputed thieves and prostitutes, who have been in the habit of frequenting the Docks, on a night, in pursuance of their practices, were brought up, and a sentence of three months imprisonment each, would be enforced against them if found in the town after that day.

BRADFORD,

A SCOUNDREL -On Saturday last, as a lad, aged six years, the son of Mr. Peter Ayreton, of Thomson's Buildings, was going for four pounds of flour,

some mean scoundrel met him and persuaded him to
leave his "poke" and money with him, while the
lad went for a vessel for yeast. It is needless to

Sunday School held in the above place. There was aix years, the son of Mr. Peter Ayreton, of Thommate that, on the lad's return, that the rascal had decamped.

Sunday School and in the above place. There was a month of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped.

Sunday School and in the above place. There was a month of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. Sunday School and in the above place. There was a month of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped and in the above place. There was a month of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped and in the above place. There was a month of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. There was a month of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped. The best of the late after nine of clock, at which is decamped at the late after nine of clock at the la

House Breaking.—On Friday night, some person-broke into the house of Matthew Thompson, Esq., and took away plate valued at £40.

THE BAILIPPS AT WAR .- On Thursday last, two Sheriffs' officers, named Atkinson and Ingham, having each taken possession of the goods of a machine maker, in Thornton Road, one of the party summaker, in Thornton Road, one of the party summoned his men, and attempted to force out the other party, and a regular fight was the consequence. The attacking party, however, proved victorious, and the other retreated from the possession. On Friday morning they again proceeded to action, with a reinfercement of about fifty men, who had been well corned with hot ale and rum, previous to their making the charge. They defeated those in possession, and instantly removed the goods away in two wherries, headed by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. C. sions will be held at Pontefract on Monday, the 6th the troop employed. We are informed several of prove to demonstration, that under this accursed

Foor RACE.—On Monday last, the sporting gentle-

THE SOCIALISTS.-According to announcement foot passengers, who were obliged to get through lick. The place was crowded almost to suffecation the hedges, and go across the fields, until nearly dark, throughout. On Tuesday evening, a Social Fesseize him by and twist his tail, which caused him to admittance. The Gas Company still refuse to light tival took place, when hundreds were unable to gain them with their gas.

RELIEF FUND.—The committee for the relief of the unemployed poor in this town have suspended VICTIMS OF THE SPY SYSTEM. We are informed that the committee appointed for managing and re-ceiving subscriptions on behalf of the victims of the Spy System will meet every Monday evening at seven o'clock, at the house of Mr. Bussey, Bridgestreet. Persons who have collected money are requested to forward the same to the above place. ANCIENT FORESTERS.—On Monday last, the members of Court, United Patriot, No. 553, of Ancient Foresters, celebrated their anniversary, by dining together, at the house of Mr. George Knight, the Black Bull Inn, Clayton.

HALIFAX RAILWAY Accident.—On Thursday morning, the

FENERAL OF THE REV. MR. FAIRCLOUGH, CATHO-LIC PRIEST.—On Friday morning last, at the Catholic Church, Gibbet-lane, in this town, the remains of this excellent man were deposited in the place appointed for all living. The service commenced about half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the church

Shocking Districts.—A poor woman of the name tion of tectotalism, as a preparatory step to gaining of Brearley, who had been summened before the the comforts of this life, and to ensure a better state.

The Clerk of the Crown the for that which is to come. The zeal manifested by the speakers, expressed a good intention worthy of which stated that Francis Holland did, on the lat-

BAKNELEY.

Public Mexing.—There was a public meeting in the Court Horse, on Monday, which was called by her on thirty different days, and at thirty different come, and there were about twelve of the gentlemen present harm; and in another count for a common assault; the same and there is the state of the same and the same and the same and there with the state of the same and the Mr. Williams, incumbent of St. Many's, in the chair. assaulted her with intent to do ther grievous county of fallen from 6s. prem. to 1s. discount—that who signed the requisition, and also about thirty or and that he, Philip Henry Molland, did, on the persons who would have had, a day or forty of the working classes. The chairman opened same day, year, and place, assault one Henry to take the Treasary acceptances the proceedings by quoting several texts of Scriptura.

Pugolas, with intent to do him grievous bodily haven. seciety, the one rich and the other poor, and that it was a false principle to think that the capitalist, who realised ten thousand pounds was to divide it with few pence to each of these persons who assisted in realizing it. He strove to make a few hard hite at these parties who would strive to make an alteration in the laws of the country, stating that the best way to upheld the law was to make seciety perfect by strengthening the laws as they exist, for the persons who now declaimed so much against the existing state of law, would be the first for crying out for a return to them were they to be annihilated. Reco. and these who have already subscribed are informed the gentlemen present forming themselves into a that Mr. Stone sent off £10 on Saturday morning committee for that purpose. About £300 was col-

> CHARTIST VICTIMS.—The men who are to take their trial left on Thursday for York. KEIGHLEY.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF MERCURE.-A very short time ago, a respectable schoolmaster, residing about three miles from Keighley, sent to a newsvender in advice procured, when, in the presence of his have been intense in the neighbourhood of Bradford family, he expired about three e'clock, in the 49th to cause the Mercury to fall so low in the thermemeterof public opinion.

CORN LAW REPEAL.—This Whig best is taking very badly at Keighley. A petition to de something with the Corn Laws, we cannot tell what, was got up some weeks ago, by a few members of a newsroom. We understand that very few signatures have yet been obtained, and it lies at present in a engagements, and the carriages and engines are in a person going near to enquire after its wekare. This apathy on the part of the public is beginning to give offence to its advocates, who begin to talk that if the mountain will not go to Mahomet, he must e'en go to the mountain; and preparations are now making to send it out on its travels to pick up as many names as the charitably disposed are pleased to give. The Radicals here are no advocates for dear bread, but we are glad to see that they are tired of Whig nostrums, and cold to any measure that is not connected with the attainment of their natural

MIDDLETON. ORGANIZATION.—The Radicals of this sown met on Sunday evening last, and it was agreed that a union of the Chartists throughout the Queendom was necessary. They wished the delegates of the Manchester meeting, to be held on the 9th, to agree on a plan of erganization like that of the Socialists, as it was thought it would be the most effectual plan that could be adopted. It was also agreed to enter into a preparatory organization, when seventeen persons came forward and enrolled their names as members. There was a Committee of Management appointed; and they agreed to meet in the chapel at ten o cleck on Sunday morning, to draw np rules for the society. It was agreed that the a very feeble autline of the real facts.

Chartists should meet on Sunday evening the 8th, The first witness called was Henry! to discuss on some important manner.

BURGLARY.-On Saturday morning last, the house

TEMPERANCE.—A temperance tes party was held in the Mechanics' Institution on Monday evening

last, when many appropriate hymns were sung, and speeches, eloquent and simply delivered, showing the awful effects of drunkenness, and the blessings that teetotalism would confer on society, if extensively carried out. The meeting very joyfully separated a little after ten o'clock. ALVERTHORPE.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A public meeting was held in the Alverthorpe School Room, on Shrove Tnesday, for the purpose of giving countenance to the opening of a Temperance Hotel in the village. About a hundred persons partook of "the cup which cheers without inebriating." After this interesting discussion, Mr. Munro, Principal of the Silcoates

"Determin'd the monster to slay-The monster who long has spread ruin and death, Polluted the sir, with his pestilent breath, Of our land once temp rate and gay."

BURY. THE REV. W. V. JACKSON.—On Monday evening, this gentleman delivered his farewell address in the

DELEGATE MEETING.—At the meeting of the friends from the out-townships, on Thesday last, at Mr. Binns's News Room, Pack Horse yard, Mr. Joseph Senior in the chair, it was manimously resolved—"That a special delegate meeting from all the out-townships in the Huddersfield Union be held on Monday are the first packets." held on Monday next, at the Coach and Horses, Honley, at twelve o'clock at neon, and that the Secretary be empowered to send circulars to those places which are this day absent." This was one of the largest meetings which has been held for a long time. The room was crowded to excess, anxi-

MUDDERSPIELD.

well corned with hot ale and rum, previous to their making the charge. They defeated those in possession, and instantly removed the goods away in two wherries, headed by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. C. Hepper, the wherries being guarded on each side by the troop employed. We are informed account. the men concerned in this affair were slightly law the poor do not get what is their due, but that

the members of the association held on the 26th of Holland, and with divers whips, rods, and cords, February, a subscription was entered into to assist did beat, assistly, and wound the said child, so as to inballs out, they immediately attacked them, and sent 3,000 to 4,000 to witness a foot race of two miles for the incarcerated friends of the people. 15s. was flict grievous bodily harm on her; you have been also the incarcerated friends of the people. 15s. was flict grievous bodily harm on her; you have been also the incarcerated friends of the people.

number of his starving neighbours got to know, and came to request him to allow them to take it up, as they were almost dying of want. The farmer delicions morsel.

HOLLINWOOD.

DROYISDEN WEAVERS.—A misunderstanding having taken place betwixt W. M. Christy and his weavers of Droylsden, Lancashire, respecting an atteration in their work, the weavers struck, which their support, which was presented to them by seven females at a convivial meeting got up for the pur-pose, with a promise, that should they be in want they should have more.

LAMERICK ASSIZES, FEBRUARY 27. CASE OF BOLLAND AND HIS WIFE—HOR-RID AND REVOLTING CRUELTY. BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PERRIN

The prisoners, Philip Henry Holland, and Franes Helland, were called up to be arraigned. Mrs. Holland was conducted in by her father, Mr. Stoney, and took her seat alongside her husband at the feot of the witness table. Her appearance was drunkard was loudly called upon to accept the salva- most respectance and was drunkard was loudly called upon to accept the salva- mik cloak, black crape bonnet and veil, and dismost respectable—she was dressed in a rich black

The Clerk of the Crown then read the indictment child of tender years, and did then and there, with counts the same as the former.

On being called to plead, Mrs. Holland said realised ten thousand pounds was to divide it with in a firm and distinct voice. "Not Guilty," and the poor, masmuch as it would not give more than a during the entire day exhibited the utmost self-

The Jury were then sworn, after three challenges on the part of the prisoners, and none for the Crown. leave the Court, except the medical gentlemen.

Mr. Bennett then rose and opened the case. The

traverser was an attorney of some standing, with winner he had the delimente megasintende did en delimente received under the fostering care of a Society called the Charitable fostering car; of a Society called the Charitable Burgest.—Consels, 901; Benk Stock, 1781; East truly valuable paper.

Protestant Orphan Union—a benevolent body in Judia Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis.: "That this Council, the noble and magnant and, when are oppositunity offered, apprentised them out. Mr. He illand, who had a house in Dablin, and another in Mallow street, in Aimerick, took those children as servante, in July last, and it did not appear there was any injury inflicted on either of them in Dut din. Whether it was from the situation of the house, or what it was, he could not say; apoplexy." On Saturday merning, the 29th ult., at Bradford, for a small penny publication called the the residence of the Wesleyan Minister, George Odd Fellow. The vender happened te have none on the children down to his house in Mallow-street, in ceiving the Auditors' report on the final balance—this city. On their arrival there, they had but sheet. A considerable delay has arisen, amounting who was attending a meeting of trustees to the New tomers have a pennyworth of something, very kindly one servant, who was discharged, and the whole to several months, in consequence denly taken ill, while at the meeting, and was surprised to find was selling at the immediately remarked by those children and the most cruel treatment, he fund not having rendered by those children and the most cruel treatment, he fund not having rendered to the description of the section, structured and the most cruel treatment, he fund not having rendered to the description of the section, amounting one servant was arisen, amounting one servant, who was discharged, and the whole in the whole to several months, in consequence duty was left to be performed by those children and the most cruel treatment, he fund not having rendered to the determinant of the section of t one servant, who was discharged, and the whole in the whole to several months, in consequence duty was left to be perferred by those children; and the most cruel treatment, he fund, not having rendered his account, streetera; and was instructed, was exercised on them both. Whether o wing to faults, if faults such creatures could commit, he could not say, but it would be proved that on several occasions, Mr. and Mrs. immediately removed into the house and medical same price as the penny Odd Fellow. The cold must was sinstructed, was exercised on them both. could commit, he could not say, but it would be proved that on several occasions, Mr. and Mrs. Helland gave them the most ernel treatment, and the most severe ill asege. They were stripped, tied to a bed, their heads covered with the clothes, and flogged until their backs were deeply cut; they were flogged with different instruments of punishment, and among others a cat-o'-nine tails of whip-cord with knots. This exactly had been brought to light by very extraordinary circumstances, for, in their anxiety to get away from their master and mistress, they made up a story about a conspiracy to murder Mr. and Mrs. Holland. Among their practices, they were in the habit of asking them whether a particular thing happened or not; and if the children said it did not, they were flogged until they said that it was so. One one occasion Mr. Holland found the child giving some potatoes to a beggar woman, on and pecuniary which he asked if that woman intended to murder their families. him, and flogged the boy until he said that she did: and they also planned a story about a conspiracy to morder, their object being to get out of the situation in which they were, preferring a prison or any other place to the service they were in. After they were brought to the gaol they were examined by the inedical gentlemen, and they would describe the state they were in; and some of them, who had the opportunity of seeing soldiers after the infliction of corporal punishment, would give their evidence of the comparative state of those poor children with soldiers in that condition. After they were in the gaul for five or six days they became satisfied they were in a place of safety, where they might tell the truth, and on that assurance they did relate the whole of the story he had just told the Jury; and when he said the whole, he confessed that it was but

The first witness called was Henry Pugolas, who detailed all the circumstances connected with this shocking occurrence; but as his evidence, as well as

harm; guilty, also, on the count for having com-mitted a common assault; and not guilty on the count for an assault such as to endanger the life of the children.

The announcement of the verdict was received in solemn silence and the utmost decorum, although it was observable at a glance that the multifude in court concurred with the Jury in their view of the Grammar School, was unanimously called to the chair; and very able addresses, in advocacy of the Temperance cause, were delivered by Messrs. W. Aspdin, Huddart, Hodgson, Cole, and others, who have entered the lists against Goliath Alcohol. mind being quite manifest in his manner.

Philip Henry Holland (the prisoner), Andrew Stoney, and Standish O'Grady, Esqs., were then severally bound in the sum of £5,000 each, that both prisoners should appear next morning at a quarter before lune, without any pretext or excuse whatever, to receive the judgment of the Court. The prisoners then retired, accompanied by their solicitor, and the Court was adjourned.

SENTENCE ON MR. AND MRS. HOLLAND. On Saturday, the Hon. Justice Perrin entered the Court at a few minutes after nine o'clock, at which he begged to call the attention of the Noble Marquis | course—he was a man—he did not kill Wroth, but | this town.

guilty, inquired if they had any thing to say, and informed both that the Court was now ready to

No answer having been returned by either of the His Lordship, in a feeling manner, addressed them as follows:—Philip Henry Holland and Frances Holland, you have been indicted in several numbers

LEPTON RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of a servant under the control of you Philip Henry subscribed—10s. for the Yorkshire Defence Fund, and 5s. for the noble Vincent. Co-operation is fast progressing in Lupton; they have already opened two store houses.

OLDHAM.

Unparalleled Starvation.—A farmer, at Low Crompton had out into quarters and huried a correction, and after an ample investigation, a most committed to your care, and whom it was your country. up, as they were almost dying of want. The farmer granted their request, and it was eaten as a most delicious morsel.

bounden duty to protect. Whatever view we take of your conduct, whether in respect to the mere interests of the master, or the improved condition of a large body of our fellow-A Correspondent writes us that he was, on Fri-whom, I am sorry to say, it is but too common to day last, at the Coach and Horses, Hollinwood, decry—who contribute largely to our comforts in when and where a young man, out of work, came in this life, and bear a heavy share of its burdens, it is day last, at the Coach and Horses, Hollinwood, when and where a young man, out of work, came in with a downcast eye asking for charity. A gentleman, so called, happened to be on spree and had a quantity of mutton chops, got them cooked, put them on an earthen plate, and gave them to his dog, together with a quantity of bread. The young man fixed his eye on the dog, watched it attentively till it had eaten all except some fragments of bread: when he begged to be allowed to pick them up, which was granted, and the destitute young man eat them was granted, and the destitute young man eat them countenancing and encouraging your wife in the up, saying he was very thankful for them. cising that advice and wholesome restraint which your relation towards her counselled and admitted. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you, Philip Henry Holland, and you, Frances Holland, be each imprisoned for the space of nine calendar months, and that you be each kept one week in every six in solitary confinement; and that you Philip Henry Holland do pay a fine to her Majesty

gaol by the sherff in a close carriage, which drove as well as the invalid, to embrace annually this invi-rapidly through the streets to escape public animad-gorating mountain breeze. The names of the parties

SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, March 5th, Quarter to Seven, p.m.

moved demand for commercial purposes, in consemence, it is believed, of an increased amount of paid. ransactions in trade. The directors of the Bank of England, however, continue to act more cautiously day of September last, at Mallow street, in this in managing their circulation; and it is not believed that an augmentation of the issues of bank

In the foreign market, the principal attraction has been the declaration by the Spanish Queen, that, in order to severthe faith of the nation, her Ministry will "retrench," in order to meet the dobts incurred, and now due to British and foreign mern the part of the prisoners, and none for the change. Belgium having agreed to pay interest on 2) rown.

All the witnesses on both sides were directed to which would imply (N it implies anything) that the moneymongers have more faith in Leopold, Liouis Philippe, Albert, and Co., (who are all, new, mem-

bors of one family by marriage,) than in the old FOREIGN.—Spanish Actives 278, Portuguese Regency 338, Brazil 788, Columbian 254, Mexican 298,

Belgian 1021. DORCHESTER COMMITTEE.-A meeting of this Committee was held last evening, at the Turk's Head, King-street, Holborn, for the purpose of received, and printed; and an adjournment for a fortnight took place. The greatest anxiety has been manifested on this subject, and some curious details require explanation; which, however, though our correspondent took a full note of last night's proceedings, he thinks it better to defer till next week, in order that he may have the decefit of time for revision of his notes, as well as to allow all the readers of the Star, more especially those in the metropolis, who take the early edition, an opportunity of knowing in what menner the Dorchester Fund has been managed: in the meantime, it is bare justice to say, that with one or two exceptions, the Committee have worked most zealously and indefatigably, at considerable personal and pecuniary loss, on behalf of the labourers and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Moulin A Vapeur, Boulogne Sur Mer, 3rd March, 1840.

THOMAS MATTHEW. P. S. As we have been readers of your valuable paper these six months in this country, and constant

Every pesition whence a view of the proceedings by 1,500 out of a population of 6,000, and their liord-could by possibility be obtained was occupied long chips would be surprised to hear that a petition com-before that, and the most intense anxiety prevailed ing from that population implored the consideration of attempt. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in Every jestion whence a view of the proceedings of 1,500 out of a population of 6,000, and their Hordship be obtained was occupied long before that, and the most intense anxiety prevailed to hear the sentence on the prisoners.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland came into Court punctually at the hour appointed by the Judge, and took their tordships on behalf of men whose object, it had been alleged, had men to burn their town and enter the hour appointed by the Judge, and took their lives. The petitirners were the most respectable inhabitants of the town, and he was persuaded that their Lordships, the last resort for justice in the country, would not allow to lie silently on their table a petition of such interest and importance. He lamented deeply that it had fallen to such humble hands as his. But he trusted that upon the two counts of which they had been found guilty, inquired if they had any thing to say, and

after the Easter Recess the Noble and Learned Lost.—The following is from the Madras lierald of Lord (Brougham) who had taken such interest in these cases would be able to devote his attention to the petition. If not he (Lord Teynham) must endeavour as well as he could to bring the subject We lay them with a heavy heart before our readers, before their Lordships. He now moved that the petition be read at length by the Clerk at the Table—(which having been done)—

The Marquis of Normanby said he doubted not the most terrible gale of wind possible. Your house for that you did make an assault upon one Mary that the petitioners were respectable, though he did Anne Alcock, she being a child of tender years, and doubt whether they included all the respectable in-

habitants of the town. One statement, however, of nearly drowned. All the European and Native the Noble Lord did astonish him; that the petition | houses are uninhabitable, and there is nothing to be was signed by 1,500 out of 6,000. Surely the seen from Corings to this but a heap of ruins. The Noble Lord must have been misinformed. (Hear, wind began to blow on the afternoon of the 16th Lord Teynham said he had made every inquiry

into it of the deputation that had attended him. CORPORATION REFORM IN LONDON. Viscount Melbourne presented a petition, signed other brick built houses. All the rest, it is said, by 8,000 rate payers in London, praying for a have been carried away. I have had two feet Reform of the City Corporation, on the same prinand a half of sea-water in my garden, and in Crompton, had cut into quarters, and buried, a cow, a few days ago, that had died from some natural distemper, but it had not been huried long before a number of his starving neighbours got to know,

> The House then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House met on Thursday, but no business of any importance had come on up to the hour of

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 6 .- Arrivals of Wheat are moderate: fine qualities are is. dearer; other sorts are also saleable at rather improved rates. Fresh Barley fully as dear, Osts and Shelling without alteration.

Beans steady. THE BOROUGH OF LEWES AND MR. SHERIPT

Evans.—In consequence of the death of Sir C. Blunt, Mr. Sheriff Evans, at the suggestion of several friends, has been induced to offer himself to the electors. The Sheriff being a close prisoner within the walls of the House of Commons, cannot of course tell you that I see from my house a sloop lying quite avail himself of the opportunity of canvassing the electors in person. CURIOUS PHENOMENON OF LONGEVITY.—There are

now living at Buxton seven widows, whose united ages amount to six hundred and two years, and, The prisoners immediately resumed their seats without exhibiting a change of feature, except a faint which was visible on the countenance of Mrs. Holland.

ages amount to six nundred and two years, and, wonderful to relate, they are every one named Mary. Whether length of years is the peculiar lot of ladies who are known by this cognomen, may be matter of conjecture for the curious. However, this circum-The prisoners were immediately conducted into stance will more fully corroborate the general opithe Crown-office, until the necessary arrangements nion, as to the healthfulness and salubrity of the were made, and in a few minutes were removed to Buxton air; and cannot fail to attract the healthy are—Mary Newton, aged 92; Mary Mellor, 92; Mary Pheasy, 90; Mary Wheeldon, 86; Mary Bate, 80; Mary Ardern, 75; Mary Thompson, 87; the last named has attended St. Ann's Well for 49

PRE-PAID AND POST-PAID.—A tradesman, a few days since, complaining to another that the greater part of the letters he received were not pre-paid, while those of his friend were so, the latter replied, "I think you have no great reason to complain, for your CATT AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.—Capital is in im- letters are paid as well as mine—the only difference being that mine are pre-paid and yours are post-

CURIOUS FAMILY REGISTER.—There is a family in Bolton, that have a Bible containing all their names this town. entered by their father and grandfather, who used to dispense dates by the following plan-" Eawr Jem wur born i'th' American war. Eawr Meary wur born in that great frost. Eawr Bill wur born when Ostler wur killed i'th' delph. Eawr Sally wur born when Gorsley Meadow wur mown. Eawr Peggy wur born i'th' great wind. Eawr John wur born when Holland wur hung. Eawr Robbut wur born when the cow run at my mother i'th' Hedger Lones. Eawr Jenny wur born when Longworth wur gibbeted. an owd penny pieces wur made. Eawr Charlotte wur born when the short pieces wur made. Un aw have as bonny a mark of a yerring on my od ass over you seed in your loife."—Liverpool Mercury. On Monday, Mrs. Hannah Dodgson, of Herodwell, died, aged 105 years and seven months; this venerable lady has left eight children, sixty-three grandchildren, and 161 great grandchildren. Lincoln Chronicle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. REV. SIR. In compliance with an order of the

"That this Council, taking into their consideration the noble and magnanimous conduct of A. S. Wade, D.D., at the Queen's levee, on the presenting of pecitions in favour of a full pardon for John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, are of opinion that he is deserving of the best thanks of the public generally, and of this Council in parti-cular; and their best thanks are hereby given to Arthur S. Wade, D.D., for his conduct on that occa-

Sir,-Yeur compliance with the above request will confer an additional obligation of the inhabitants generally, and on the Council in particular, in whose behalf

I am, Sir, Obediently yours, Hanley, March 2nd, 1840.

HORRIBLE MURDER

THAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.—It is seldom that we are called upon to record so shocking a murder as was committed on the eastern shore of Maryland on the 4th inst., the details of which have been furnished to us by a letter of the 5th inst. from George Town, Cross Roads, Kent County. The victim was Mr. of Shelf, near Halifax. Edgar Newman, son of a widow lady now residing in Philadelphia. The moving cause of the horrid event was jenlousy, so truly described by the master | Wakefield. spirit of the drama as "the green-eyed monster, which doth mock the meat it feeds on." It appears that Nowman, while on a visit to that neighbourhead, became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Lavinia Piner, daughter of the late B. Piner, of Kent County. Intercourse tended to ley, of Manningham, to Miss Nancy Firth, of the increase the passion of love which had been same place. Sm,—Being renders of your valuable paper, we course assured him that his passion was unrequited. In the meantime he perceived an intimacy between favour of the arave Mr. Vincent, therefore we ofthe Miss Piner and the unfortunate deceased, and reslumbering in his bosom, and the same interworking men of Moulin A Vapour) deem it ounduty venge seized his soul. In an interview with Miss silk lace weaver, Heworth Moor. again to come forward with our mite; therefore we Piner, he stated his feelings, and concluded by ashave collected, and transmit to you, the sum of serting that he would satiate his revenge either on £1 12s. 6d., to be applied in his defence, hoping Miss Finer or Mr. Wroth. When the hour for tea that these of our countrymen who are able, will arrived they all assembled, and Newman and Wroth follow our example, feeling assured that a great took seats together at the table, apparently on good many would most willingly come forward with terms. They remained together in the room until their mite in so moble a cause; but owing to the ten o'clock. Newman then retired, apparently with state which class legislation has brought the the intention of going to bed, in company with a Mr. country into, we fear that many thousands of her Pennington. He, however, did not go to bed, but poverty-struck sons will have to reflect that the remained out of doors some time, and then came to noble in their cause is in need of their aid, while the room where Pennington was, and endeavoured they themselves are wandering about in want of to open his trunk. He succeeded in this, and taking work, and afraid to enter their homes to hear the from it a bettle, he swallowed some liquor, and to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Mellor, both of noble in their cause is in need of their aid, while the room where Pennington was, and endeavoured Burglary.—On Saturday morning last, the house of Mr. John Bamford, Long-street, was entered into and nine pairs of children's clothes and some into and nine pairs of children's clothes and some the goods is about £8.

Arcient Berrons.—This body held their annual festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring festival on Monday last, at the sign of the Ring lasted the whole of Thursday: and was lasting the cause of those who angult to be the only blew the head of the undertunate victim to atoms;

On the 27th ult., at the Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Mellor, both of the their homes to hear the petitions of their children for bread, while they have none to give them. However, we hope that the trong have none to give them. However, we hope that the trong have none to give them. However, we hope that the trong have none to give them. However, we hope that the trong was all will try again."

He then want out, and in a very short time came to the wind and interest themselves in favour the wind was sitting underlying the femiles, and, present the sign of the Ring.

On the 27th ult., at the Parish Church, Manthan and the time the came to the wind the window of the room in which from it a bettle, he awallowed some inquor, and the children for bread, while they have none to give them. However, we hope that the time they are none to give them. However, we hope that the time they are none to give them. However, we hope that the time they are none to give them. However, we hope that the time t took place, must be fresh in the recommendation of readers, it would be useless here to recapitulate it.

The trial lasted the whole of Thursday; and was resumed on Friday, when the examination of with nesses for the prosecution closed. For the defence several gentlemen of high respectability gave the Hollands excellent characters for morality and good temper.

The verdicts were as follows:—"We find the prisoners, Philip Henry Holland and Frances Holland, guilty, on the count of having committed the assault see the wisdom of restoring them to their friends are to inflict on the prosecutors grievous bodily of the same discharge. In the pole of Britain will important the Legislature until they see the wisdom of restoring them to their friends again.

Your insertion of this in your next, will much oblige, Sir, after tied hand and foot and taken to Chestertown gaol. He did not express much regret at the occurreace until he spoke of his mother, when remorse seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the body of the deceased, who gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Since the publication of the above we have been made acquainted with some

paper these six months in this country, and constant readers while at home, we hope that we shall not be overlooked, when the distribution of the Portraits takes place. Our present agent is Mr. Hethering-ton, London.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Ellenborough presented a petition from the Smithfield and St. Bartholomew Temperance School, Tower Hamlets, against the Opium Trade. We understood the Noble Lord to say that he entirely disagreed with the prayer.

The Earl of Warwick presented 203 petitions of the seeded to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the body of the deceased, who gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Since the publication of the fam body of the deceased, who gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Since the publication of the surviving day last, aged 40, Mr. Wm. Niehols, wool-combon of the fam to seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to he deceased, who gave a verdict in accordance of the seemed to be seize him. A coroner's jury sat upon the combon of the seemed to he accurate with some further particulars, when he left the family room, went to a barn near by, and from surviving daughter of Mr. John Ward, Wigan. On the left the surviving daughter of Mr. John Ward, Wigan. On the left the stient, aged 63 years, The Earl of Warwick presented 203 petitions from Warwickshire against any alteration in the Corn laws. He supported the petitions, and denounced the agitation upon that subject as mischievous, and calculated to set the farmers against that he would not have done it, but he thought David that he would not have done it, but he thought David that he would not have done it, but he thought David that he would not have done it, but he thought David that he would not have done it, but he thought David that he would be able to clear him. On the morning after the murder, and when he was on his way to the gaol in Chestertown, he said "Let the law have its the murder, and when he was on his way to the gaol in Chestertown, he said "Let the law have its the murder, and when he was a man—he did not kill Wroth, but he begged to call the attention of the Noble Marquis course—he was a man—he did not kill Wroth, but his town.

On the 29th ultimo, aged 48 years at the house of the law have its the murder, and when he was on his way to the gaol in Chestertown, he said "Let the law have its town."

On the 29th ultimo, aged 48 years at the house of the law have its the murder, and when he was on his way to the gaol in Chestertown, he said "Let the law have its town."

On the 29th ultimo, aged 48 years at the house of the lowels, Major-General the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope.

On the 29th ult., in his 64th year, at Townsend Ince, Esq.

On the 27th ult., aged 77, at the house of the lowels, Major-General the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope.

On the 29th ult., in his 64th year, at Townsend Ince, Esq.

On the 29th ultimo, aged 48 years at the house of the lowels, Major-General the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope.

On the 29th ult., in his 64th year, at Townsend Ince, Esq.

On the 29th ultimo, aged 77, at the house of the lowels, Major-General the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope.

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On the 29th ultimo, aged 77 at the house of the lowels at the lowels at the lowels at the lowels

making no comment upon them, but leaving the sad tale of woe, which they relate, to speak for itself:inst., but was moderate till about eleven o'clock at night, when it became furious, and lasted till four o'clock the next morning. The water from the sea rushed in with such violence that the only houses at Coringa are -- 's large houses and three or four my room, which is under my bungslow, one foot and a half. It is said that more than twenty thousand persons have perished by this terrible hurricane, which lasted only five or six hours. These is nothing to be seen in every direction but dead bodies and drowned cattle. Sixty native vessels, which were in the roads laden with paddy, have disappeared, and it is known what has become of them.—The Union, notwithstanding she had four anchors and chains out, was carried away, and is now lying at a short distance from the maidle of the river of Nillepelly. The Cathering Which was in a mud-dock and well secured by the said, was also carried away, but fortunates, got the the Charles Dumergue's dock, which the last named vessel had left a few days before. The Charles Dumergue was drifted in the large rives of Casas, and is now half buried in a sand island opposite where the ferry boat crosses over ; but no news at all of her Captain who was on board, and also of the commander of the Catherine, and his brother in-law, and a few other people. They might have been all drowned, as all over the country was nothing but like the sea. You can have an idea of it when I

On the 27th ult., at our parish church, Mr. Samuel laylor, glass-blower, to Miss Harriet Reader, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William

Robinson, banksman, to Miss Hannah Margerson. both of Bramley. Same day, at our parish church. Mr. James Westerman, clothdrawer, of this town, to Mise Elizabeth Turner, of Hunslet. On Sunday last, at our parish church, Mr. Joseph Boothland, groom, of Gomersall, to Miss Phobe Labron, of this town.

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Joseph Settle, clothdresser, to Miss Mary Jane Todd, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. James Sanderland, clothdresser, to Miss Harriet Holmes, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Peter Senior, clothdresser, to Miss Jane Jubb, both of this town.

Same day, at our parish church. Mr. Thomas Ellison, mechanic, to Miss Emma Hughes, both of Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Thomas chofield, clothdresser, to Miss Sarah Ann Nicholson, Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Jonathan Ward, engineman, to Miss Sarah Whitehead, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church. Mr. Beniamin Teale, wireworker, to Miss Maria Daker, both of

this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. David Teale, gardener, to Miss Fanny Todd, both of Chanel Allerton. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Joseph Settle, weaver, to Miss Nancy Hudson, both of Hunslet. On Monday last, at our parish church, Mr. James Dickenson, perter, to Miss Harriet Jones, both of

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Joshus Tordorf, forgeman, to Mrs. Sarah Rushien, both of Kirkstall. Same day, at our panish church, Mr. Joshua. Thompson, weaver, to Miss Hannah Nicholson, both Council of the North Staffordshime Political Union, of this town.

I transmit to you's resolution passed by that body, and ordered to be sent to you for insertion in your Lister, tailor, to Mrs. Helen Hemsley, both of Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Patrick Kelly, labourer, to Miss Ann White, both of this On Tuesday last, at our parish church, Mr. John Pearson, joiner, to Miss Elizabeth Tipling, both of Beeston.

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Isaac Keyner, joiner, to Eliza Swift, both of Holbeck. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Themas Mason farmer, of Ampleforth, to Miss Ann Jagger, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John M'Mellon, watchmaker, to Miss Hannah Greenwood, both of this town

Same day, at Leeds, Mr. John Baliff, joiner, to Miss Ellen Edwards, both of this town. On Wednesday, at our parish church. Mr. Samfiel Boys, farmer, to Miss Ann Cooper, both of Same day, at our parish church, Mr. George Mortimer, wood turner, to Miss Elizabeth King, both of

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John Walton, mechanic, to Miss Jane Shuttleworth, both of On Sunday last, at the Old Church, Halifax, Mr. Samuel Robinson, to Miss Nancy Gleadenhill, both On Sunday last, at Rothwell, after a tedious ccurtship of five weeks, Mr. Wm. Blackburn, joiner and cabinet maker, to Miss Maria Buckley, both of

On Monday last, at the parish Church, Bradford, by the Rev. S. Readhead, Vicar of Calvarley, Mr. E. A. W. Taylor, Bookseller, to Anne, only daughof Captain Hackett, of Bradford. On Tuesday last, at Shipley, Mr. Samuel Rawns-On Sunday last, at St. Olave's, Marygate, by the Rev. J. Heslop, William, second son of Mr. Mark

Anthony Wolstenholme, schoolmaster, Bootham, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Stabler, On the 3rd inst., at the parish church, Bolton, by the Rev. J. Slade, vicar, James Ditchfield, Esq., M.D., only son of John Ditchfield, Esq., late of Ardwick, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late Peter

Brown, Esq., of Liverpool. On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Lumber-street, Liverpool, by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Patrick Magee, to Jane, class daughter of Mr. Daniel Bannon, both of that town.

chester, Mr. Samuel Kershaw, of Blackley, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Goodier, Esq., of

DEATER

On Monday last, aged 66, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Exley, Potteryfield, near this town.

On Monday last, in the 49th year of her age, after a lingering illness, to the deep regret of her family and friends, Sarah Shipton, wife of Mr. William Henry Coates, of Springfield Place, in this town.

On Tuesday last, aged 40, Mr. Wm. Niehols, woolcomber. Otley.

On the the 29th ult., in his 27th ye

assent to it.

NEWCASTLE ASSIZES. TRIAL OF THE CHARTISTS. CROWN COURT.—Friday, February 26

A young man named John Bell was charged with printing and publishing a seditions libel, entitled, "Address of the working men of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the manufacturing, trading, and middle classes generally, of the United Kingdom." The indictment charged that the publication was made with the intention of creating discontent amongst the working classes, and with the intention of exciting them to a resistance of the Government and the laws of the country, and to "inmirrection, riots, tumults, and disturbances, &c. Mr. Dandas and Mr. Ingham were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Cobbett for the prisoner. Mr. Ingham

having stated the case, Mr. DUNDAS rose and addressed the Jury-He said sircumstances of the charge and to call upon the witnesses who would prove the publication of the libel. By the law of the land in which we live, every man might say or publish what was his mind, upon any subject, and if that were done temperately, reasonably, and with alawful purpose, no one could interfere with him for doing so. The question had often been put to juries whether a publication were seditious, and they had seldom failed in taking a common sense view of the meaning of the language employed, and by that sione had given their decisions. That was all that was required in the present case. They were to say what was the plain and obvious tendency of the libel, and to sy whether or not they believed it was calculated to create discontent and excite insurrection, as charged in the indictment. He now came to read the libel, and he was very misinformed of their minds, and very much deceived if they did not hold it to be very unjustifiable language. The defendant was the printer and publisher of the Northern Liberator, and a shop at No. 89. Side, in Newcastle, and it was signed by him as having been printed by him. There were many things in it which were fair, and with which he did not find finalt, and therefore it was only to particular portions of it that he called attention. The defendant begun by recapitulating the great hardships under which they, the working classes, laboured, and he the Learned Counsel) would say that he believed there were many and creat hardships which they suffered, but then, he Went on to call attention to what they must expect under such a state of circumstances in a way which Was neither fair nor justifiable. Mr. Dundas then proended to read over the alleged libel, commenting on

Various portions of it as he proceeded. It set forth the distresses of the working classes, the burthen of the National Debt, charging them upon the aristocracy; it next gave a short history of the National Debt, and of the extent of taxation, inviting the classes to which it is addressed, to discuss the truth or falsecod of its statements. Discussion, it said, there must be either physically or morally, as it was impossible long to Sibinit to these hardships. A change must take place, stood high in his country's estimation being termed a question before them was a mixed question of law and taken place. At that meeting, on its assembling, James it a peaceful character. And what would be the result of that strife of blood which they alone could avert? If successful the people would look on their fallen brothers and apostrophise their mangled remains

"Well! you were sacrificed by the middle classes: they could have saved you but they would not; they assisted and encouraged the aristocracy to murder you! Le: desolation dwell in the homes that made your homes deselate!" Middle-classes! vengeance, swift and terrible, will then overtake you.

in the other hand, should the people of England be put down-supposing, for a moment, the impossibility -what then? Why, to use the words of more than be given to the flames, and one black ruin over- likely to produce the effects contemplated in the bill of Learned Judge

"Are you prepared for this? If you are content to he trampled and spat upon by the aristocracy—if you have no pity for your brothers and sisters, in the humbler walks of life—if you feel not for the myriads Who annually perish of cold and hunger-still ask Yoursives, are you prepared to see your own homes in a blaze—your property given to the flames, and no Insarance to redeem it; yourselves, perhaps your wives and children shricking to midnight outlaws for that mercy which in the day of your power you denied to

Praying that God, who endowed you with common sense and human feelings, will free your minds from prejudice and dispose you to do your duty in his termble crisis, "We remain, your distressed breth."
"The Worknen of The Tyne."

This language (the Learned Counsel observed) was that of which they had to complain, and it was adthat of which they had to complain, and it was addressed, he begged them to observe, to such men as themselves: to them, the middle was of which the Jury were composed. What it is not were in language, he asked? If the working were in surely they had no right to make the brethren, surely they had no right to make the middle classes were told, that if they were the middle they must be contain to see that in a blaze, that if they must be contain to see the fames," for that if they, the working classes, should be put down in their resistance to the law, they would turn into a twelve months of speeches: the people have been to such men as this the land of England? There is but one safety—
this the land of England? There is but one safety—
this the land of England? There is but one safety—
this the land of England? There is but one safety—
the must once more connect the civil and military power.

Every Reformer able to bear arms ought to possess himself of these necessary articles." Suppose such language as this to have been made use of, and again in the same month—"We must sleep on our arms, and wake to the sound of the dram and the trumpet, or the enemy will break up our camp. Votes without arms, the right of resistance without are as useless as artillery without ammunition. We are, therefore, glad to see Mr. Attwood further organise-his Union. We have had twelve months of speeches: the people have been the sound of the dram and the trumpet, or the enemy with our camp. Votes without arms, the right of resistance without are as useless as artillery without ammunition. We are, therefore, glad to see they, they Jury, as men of sense must see what was every part of the country now desert them, dreadful the tendency of language like this, and that it was will be the state of England should the Tories come in a statement to overtain the laws of the country. It was again. Led by the moral and intellectual force of our trae the defendant was but the printer of this libel- country, the nation is a noble and a docile people; but there was no evidence to show that he was the once abandon them to despair, and awful will be the suther-but he was a respectable man, and sacrifice of a present generation for the distant advancertainly enght not to have allowed it to tage of posterity!"-Suppose the Jury were to read in come from his shop if he was an innocent man speeches made in this town, at an open public meeting, It was for the Jury then to look at the language, and at by such men as Messra. Doubleday, Fife, and Larkin, the evidence of publication, and to the intention with such language as this-and suppose Dr. Headlam waich the publication was made, and to say whether to have been in the chair-suppose Mr. John the language was or was not seditions, and if seditions Fife to have said-"Mr. Fox saved his country whether it was not published with a valid intention to by maintaining the liberty of the press, and I rememthrow the country into disorder by citing men of all ber another great service he rendered this country. masses to riot and insubordination.

The Learned Counsel then called witnesses. and peliceman in this town. I know the Northern and yet be so unconstitutional—so grievous to the sense Liberator Office. The paper I have produced is one of the nation, that obedience is no longer a moral duty. I.-il, the defendant, gave it to me. They were for a future occasion, when he was called upon by Mr. Pitt site, and more people were getting them besides to explain, he only repeated the words, and said, 'In Tayself. I gave a penny for it.

Toliceman when I purchased it. I was working with join me in holding up his right hand. (here the speaker | right to be tried separately. I also have to complain Mr. Granger. I was a labouring man. I have been a held up his hand, and the people did the same,) repeat- that knowing nothing of what I am charged with I am coliceman six months. I was made a policeman just ing after me, 'In these principles I will live and die.' after I bought it. Mr. Stephens, the Superintendent of Here the multitude repeated the words, and cheered.)

made out. minds after the speech which they had just heard from upon the scaffold. (Expressions of approbation.) Fear-

generally used in the country, and of its effects. The of society in existence, they must look at society as Learned Counsel then proceeded to allude to the strong now constituted, and ask themselves whether, if will

the bill imputed to him, then came the question as to of political discussions among the higher classes—for of the land under which they live. This was certainly whether he was to have attributed to him any one of the Jury were not to look at the class to which the a very serious charge, and required complete evidence for the purpose of advancing the interests of any parmust just live as your enemies live. You must born all reverting to the subject of language, and comparing language of the libel was such as was described in the that used here with the language commonly employed, indictment. he had something to say upon this point. So far from The Learned JUDGE, in addressing the Jury, said he had something to say upon this point. So far from the Learned Judges, in addressing the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient to break the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and the prisoner had had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the benefit of a very long, cortient and had the ben paring them with other language commonly used in this favour. With a great deal that had fallen from Mr. we did not do that, if we said that, the plain and ob-othe laws. You know what the authorities will do—vote was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting of the parson is not in in a country. The sum of the parson is not in in the parson is not in in the parson is not in in a country of the laws. You know what the authorities will do—vote was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting of the parson is not in in the parson is not in the parson is not in in the parson is not in the parson is not in in the parson is not to speak of the Queen in the terms there used, but of opinion that it was perfectly conclusive. With the the danger of such language, and that it amounted to stances it has been superseded. You know they will to speak of the Queen in the terms there used, but perhaps his Learned Friend, notwithstanding that he hardship of the case they had nothing to do, and cerhaps his Learned Friend, notwithstanding that he hardship of the case they had nothing to do, and cerhand spoken of this so warmly, could conceive that language equally disrespectful and strong had been made use of in higher quarters, and addressed not to the writer go free, he did not understand it. He conceived that the publisher was always being more the middle classes, but to the very highest orders in the state, and not only tolerated by them, but read and they would briefly detail the circumstances out to read the newspapers—if you are not a doubt to read the newspapers—if you are not a doubt he used the country in smoke and method to read the newspapers—if you are not a doubt he used the country in smoke and method to read the newspapers—if you are not a doubt he used the country in smoke and method to read the newspapers—if you are not a doubt he used the country in smoke and method to read the newspapers—if you are not a doubt he used the world read and the newspapers—if you are not a doubt he used the world read and the newspapers—if you are not a doubt he used the world read and the newspapers—if you are not allowed to meet the people to any the sedition; and they would see whether sedition. If they do destroy every vestige of the constitution. If they do not destroy every vestige of the constitution. If they do not destroy every vestige of the constitution. If they do not destroy every vestige of the constitution. If they do not destroy every vestige of the constitution. If they do not destroy every vestige of the constitution. If they do not heart they had not the same place as OBrien. Did not distinctly in the same place as OBrien. Did not distinctly he not accede looked upon by them with excellent relish. Suppose might have laid in the desk of the writer, and been them. He would briefly detail the circumstances out to read the newspapers—if you are to be met by the they had read in a newspaper circulating not among perfectly harmless. But the publisher had no such of which the assemblage at which this language was the middle classes only, but the highest in the state, excuse to offer. He must know what was the consecused arose. On the 7th of July, it appeared that news of the House of Commons being called "the execrable quence of publication, and having consented to become came to Newcastle, in the Sun newspaper, of an out-House of Commons," and its members being termed the publisher, he must stand to the consequences. rage which had been committed at Birmingham, and, "the low canaille." Suppose them to find the Marquis With the Learned Counsel he certainly hoped that the in consequence of this news, a large meeting was called of Chandos called "a noodle," and Lord Althorp "a Jury would dismiss from their minds all prejudice, and at the Music Hall, in Nelson-street, which is capable blockhead." Had they never heard of a Duke who look upon the question calmly and dispassionately. The of holding 1500 or 1800 persons, to consider what had

surprised to hear of Lord Melbourne, and others and then they were to say, from a careful consideration associated with him in the Government, being of the document in question, whether it was calculated called, in the columns of a newspaper, "political swin- to produce those effects which were stated in the indlers?" Did they never hear of the Secretary for dictments. If they were of opinion that its natural and assembly. Now the Jury were to take into considera-Foreign Affairs being called a "Black Cupid," and of obvious tendency was to create discontent among the tion that the witness to be called might not give all the his being mixed up with an "imbecile crew?" If they working classes, and to excite insurrection there could indictment?—whether they thought it calculated to commenting on it as he proceeded. He said it preproduce revolution-whether, when the passages which tended to gives history of the national debt and expen-

with the defence of our lives, liberties, and properties
—we are not to protect ourselves even again ourselves;
but to be dragooned by military mercenaries, officered
by the beggars of noble families? We are to have an
army of yeomanry in the counties, commissioned by
Tory Lords-Lieutenant, selected from the hot-beds of
Anti-Reform politics, panting to lap the blood of the
people. We know their feelings—we have beard of
their bloody threats, and anxiety to put down the Radicals. Good God! can this be a Christian country—is
this the land of England? There is but one safety—
we must once more connect the civil and military power.

The Jung refred for a single sample of the most of the military. They called out
the soldiery and they read the Riot Act. I will tell
whether it was of the tendency imputed in the indict
ment. Mr. O'Brien had begun by saying—"The first
blood had been shed. He was, however, glad to say,
should be always glad to see, that that blood was
not the people. It was the blood of men who were
the hired agents of bloodthirsty men—men who were
the hired agents of bloodthirsty men—men who were
called out.
The substitute of the most of the military. They called out
the soldiery and they read the Riot Act. I will tell
was note whether it was of the tendency imputed in the indict.
The soldiery and they read the Riot Act. I will tell
who held the was, however, glad to say,
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blood had been shed. He was, however, glad to say,
blood had been shed. He was, however, glad to say,
blood had been shed. He was, however, glad to say,
blood had been shed. He was, in their resistance to the law, they would turn into a twelve months of speeches; the people have been million of incendiaries!" - it was impossible but that elevated with hope and promise. If their leaders in

During the discussion of these seditions bills in 1795, he said, 'The House of Commons and Lords may pass David Grey called-examined by Mr. INGHAM.-I | those bills; they may even receive the Royal sanction, which I bought there on the 27th July last. Mr. John and insurrection itself is justifiable. (Applause.) On these principles I will live and die.' Here is an im-

Police, sent me to purchase the publication. I had seen I know that many of my countrymen are armed—that i: before I bought it on the walls. I saw it as much as many others are arming: and every man in this country three weeks before. I am not aware how long before has as great a right to his arms as the Marquis of London-. * as published. I purchased the bill in the publish- derry; and I hold that the most ignorant and simple. ng office. I did not know Mr. Bell at the time. There | minded man in this assembly is as likely to make a proper was only a lad besides himself selling them. I bought use of them." And suppose Mr. Larkin to have said :-a conv of the Liberator paper along with it. I got the "The King has refused to create Peers. (Marks of disto per from the lad, but I paid Bell, who was standing approbation.) He has lent his name as a tower of beside the counter. I do not know who is the owner strength to the boroughmongers. He has identified his and he told me that I should know when I came for wish of the person who made use of it to incite the not be necessary for me to say much, as Mr. O'Brien or occupier of the premises, nor do I know whether cause with that of the enemies of his people. He has trial, and that I had no right for a copy of my indict- people to resistance of the laws, and that the person has done all that any person but himself could do." despised the affections of his people. He has braved Mr. COBBETT put it to the Court whether there was their hatred, and provoked their bitter detestation. (Ap. sufficient evidence of Bell being the publisher. The planse.) We have an uxorious King, hostile to Reform, comman received the bill from the lad and paid Bell, and incited to resistance to the wishes of his people if there was no evidence to connect the one with the by the disastrous influence of a foreigner, who has been the COURT were of opinion the publication was of England. (Groans and cheers.) But above all, we

elevated to the dignity and splendour of Queen Consort have a people as resolute and determined as ever were Mr. COBBETT then rose to address the Jury on behalf the French to be free. Such is the state of England. of the defendant. He said that under almost any cir- | Should not William IV. recollect the fate of Louis XVI! culestances he should have considered his present task -and should not a Queen, who makes herself case of difficulty, because it would require much care to a busy, intermeddling politician, recollect the fate steempt as much as possible to induce them to banish of Maria Antoinette? From this hustings I from their minds any prejudice they might entertain bid the Queen of England recollect, that in conseagainst the defendant. But if there was ground for quence of the opposition of that ill-fated woman to the prejudice in the minds of the Jury from the circumstan- wishes of the people of France, a fairer head than ever are mixed up in one charge against whom the evidence witnesses to prove these words. Before he sat down he carefully considered the question, and have come to

him that it was the most unfair speech they ever heard forms us that he saw multitudes of men, fierce and of one of them. I only went to this meeting of my others, in their verdict, and were of opinion that he been said to induce the people to arm. He then proin a court of justice. He called upon the Jury, however, menscing in their looks, congregated in the corners of own accord, without seeing the ether parties, and took no part in the meeting which they could term a ceeded to argue that no people ever secured their polito be careful as far as possible to abstract their minds the streets in London, shouting 'No King! Cromwell therefore I cannot be said to have any connexion with guilty part, they would acquit him. But they would being resorted to, and from all prejudice and consider the question merely on for ever." This was a terrible exclamation; but ter- what they had done before. serits. It was not for him to tell them rible as it was, it should make the rashest madman what the law was on this point, but at the same time shrink. The revolving of thoughts of this kind in the law and fact were so far blended in this case, that it popular mind, should carry terror and wisdom, not I knew. was necessary for them to see the subject matter of the only to the bosoms of nobles and ministers, but of question for them to understand the law on the subject. Kings. What meant that dreadful shout? Cromwell Now there were certain ingredients necessary to constil was a man of blood, and a traitor to the cause of liberty. tute the charge. First, they must be satisfied that the But it is not in the light of an usurper and a despot, defendant published the libel. Secondly, they must be but in the character of an avenger of the people's verongs satisfied that the words published were of a libellous that the crowds seen by Mr. Baring regard Cromwell tendency. And, thirdly, they must be satisfied as to They recollect that it was Cromwell that brought a whether the tendency of the words were such as would treacherous, a perfidious, a tyrannical, a promise breaking, this course?

be likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and whether and ANTI-REFORMING King to the block. It is dreadful the defendant published them with a malicious intent, to think that the circumstances of the times lead and with an intent to do mischief. Now my Lord back the people in memory to the period of the Great would probably tell them in determining the last point, Rebellion-that they should rend the air with shouts as to the motive that they would arrive at it thus in applause of a regicide, and that they should already O'Brien. If this privilege is granted to you, then all They must first look at the natural tendency of the begin to draw contrasts. But the fate of Kings and of the others may claim it, and I may have eight trials words, and then whatever that might be they would be nobles is of very little consequence." Now if his Learned to go through. Now I have only to-day left for the justified in concluding that to have been the object of Friend were to reply to him, which he would have business of the assize, and it would be impossible to get the defendant in this publication. He (Mr. Cobbett) the right to do were he (Mr. Cobbett) to call witnesses, through them. would read to them what were the words of competent perhaps he would say that he was making out but a Mr. O'Brien-Well, my Lord, I will not be mixed up authority on this head, for he had no wish whatever to poor defence by charging others with having published with the others if I can help it. I am willing that my depart from what was the strictly legal view of the libels infinitely worse than that attributed to his client. trial should stand over till the next assizes if you have

matter. It was said by Mr. Justice Bayley "that every But he begged the Jury to understand that it was not not time to try me now. man is considered as having in his mind whatsoever is in this way that he made these quotations, nor would the probable consequence of the means he is adopting." he rest his case upon the assumption that it was unfair It was said by Mr. Starkie-" A man must be pre- to come upon the defendant because others had pub- cation to me to be tried separately, and, however insumed to contemplate and intend the natural conse- lished libels infinitely worse, because he would not convenient to me the course adopted might be, if it quences of his own act.....legal malice in all such make a comparison between his language and such as was rested on any authority which could warrant it, or were all cool, as it was a very warm night. There had deceiving his brethren if he is not preyared to carry it cases being a mere formal inference of law." And it he had quoted. He would not admit that the tendency was likely to assist in any way to prevent injustice, I been a little bit of an infringement of their rights, but out. The first thing I did when I received the news was said by Mr. Russell in his book on crimes that "a of the language of the bill here charged as a libel, would listen to it. But I know of no authority for it, he hoped it would be speedily put right." I gave a re- from Birmingham, was to go and purchase a rifle. I man must be presumed to intend what the publication is was to be put for a moment upon a par with such land I have consulted my friend Erskine upon it, who port in the Tyne Mercury. likely to produce." The jury would see, therefore, that it guage as that which he had just read. He would not says he knows of no authority; and looking at the would be for them to gather from the whole what was the do that, because it would be admitting that it was a state of the business of the assize, and conceiving that port in the Tyne Mercury all I had in my notes, because nents? I warn you to be ready—the time approaches tendency of it. But tendency was not a statutory term, libel, which he did not admit. The passages he had it will not operate to your prejudice to be tried with there were some sentences in my notes which I felt were and if they thought that the direct tendency of a the public; and if strong language like this could be same thing:

certain set of words, if acted upon, was to produce published and circulated, and tolerated, and none of mischief, yet if they did not think that they were the evils flow from it which vertalleged to be acted upon, however repugnant it might be to their feelings, they would be oblived to find for that the tendency of the language now alleged to be a before the time of meeting.

Mr. U'Brien said? Mr. U'Brien said? Mr. I nave of it is urging them again to arm—"with a sequence of his client's publication, then he took it having conspired with men whom I never knew or saw been shed, but said he I am glad to see that that blood is not the people's. It is the friend Mr. O'Connor often says, when addressing the second of the language now alleged to be a before the time of meeting. the defendant. He meant to offer for his client such a seditions libel was not such as was imputed to it in the defence as was becoming his situation. He could assure indictment. Mr. Cobbett then proceeded to read the them he meant to make for him no crying defence. He bill, commenting on the stronger passages, of it as he would not plead guilty to the charge, even supposing went en, and contended that they were enly hypothes the facts of publication proved, which he did not admit tical and not direct. He apprehended that it was no ground it would be a different question. I do not Now if it were allowed to be a sound maxim that uncommon thing for Noble Lords, in speaking of laws, custom is no mean authority, how much more fercibly to say that if such and such remedial measures were O'Brien. must it strike them that custom is no mean authority not passed, then that certain events would of neceswith respect to the tendency or effect of men's language, sity follow. Such was the tone of the alleged libel. and in order to decide what was the tendency or the It said nothing more than that. The Jury were not to the counsel for the other prisoners. probable result likely to flow from language, it was fancy an imaginary state of society, and say what necessary to consider what was the sort of language | would be the effect of such language were such a state | of business.

language frequently used in respectable public journals, and to that employed at various times by members of of the legislature, and at meetings of the middle classes, as would lead to results contemplated by the indicates. with which that in the alleged libel bore no comparison ment. Lord Stanhope, when speaking of the New they had heard the nature of the inquiry in which they for violence, and which having been used without producing the evil effects apprehended from this, and he there would be a revolution in the country. But was contended that it was not in common sense and reason it the object of the Noble Lord to excite rebellion? No to suppose that the tendency of this alleged libel was nor was it the object or tendency of the language made to produce a disobedience of the law, as charged upon use of in the present libel to create disturbance; it was and to find them guilty or innocent accordingly. They mode of election at New York. He continued.] Behand-bill he held before him? That it was "calculated such a thing were not done, then that a certain conseto excite the working classes to a dissatisfaction with quence would follow. He complained that no attempt their state and condition." Why, really, he could not had been made to trace out the writer of the libel, and see how it was libelious to excite people to dissatisfac- he thought it would be gruel to publish the defendant tion with their condition; it appeared to him that a for the publication when the originator was suffered to man had a right to excite the people to discontent with escape. He again contended that the evidence of their condition, if that condition was not a good one publication was insufficient, and if the Jury were not But the indictment charged the defendant with an in- satisfied on this head they would, of course, give their But the indictment charged the defendant with an intention "to excite the people to hatred of the laws,
and to insurrection, riots, tumults, and a disturbance of field on this point, then, considering all the effects.

Satisfied on time need oney would, or course, give time is sentent unast the blood of half the population, rather than they the blood of half the population, rather than they should have their rights. The time is at hand when that not a hundred charges would sheet convention will be arrested to the blood of half the population, rather than they should have their rights. The time is at hand when that not a hundred charges would sheet convention will be arrested to the blood of half the population, rather than they should have their rights. The time is at hand when that not a hundred charges would sheet cipal members of the blood of half the population, rather than they should have their rights. The time is at hand when that not a hundred charges would sheet cipal members of the blood of half the population, rather than they should have their rights. The time is at hand when that not a hundred charges would sheet cipal members of the blood of half the population, rather than they should have their rights.

"stunted corporal." (Laughter.) Would they be fact. It was his duty to lay down the law of the case, Ayre was present, and read a letter from Mr. O'Brien, then read over the Sublication.

his Learned Friend had read with so much emphasis diture, but the facts were so unfairly and dishenestly it to be what was charged in the record, they would see but I speak of the majority, for they have used means were published, it was a direct consequence of their publication that the things imputed in the indictment would be done? Let him suppose that they were turning over the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. ing over the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the pages,—say the Morning Chronicle of Nov. in the state of the common council of Birmingham had not been end to be a report of many that such was their them being obtained even to the extent. And as they have taken that which belongs to others, and that the charge was made out against them. Mr. O'Brien made a speech to the audience on the occasion, they are as well traitors as robbers. Now, if the many in the state of the common council of Birmingham had not been end to be a report of many that the charge was made out against them. Mr. O'Brien made as peech to the audience on the occasion, they are as well traitors as robbers. Now, if the many and common council of Birmingham had not been end to be a report of many that the charge was charged in the consequence of their that the charge was charged in the consequence of their that the charge was charged in the consequence of their that the charge was charged in the consequence of the gradual consequence of the profession of the consequence of the state of the consequence of the profession of the consequence of the consequence of the profession of the profession of the consequence of the profession of the consequence of the state of the consequence of the profession of the consequence of the profession of the they would ask themselves if such language was not bett had quoted a number of extracts from speeches and commonly used?)-" We are not now to be entrusted publications, which he certainly must confess were with the defence of our lives, liberties, and properties highly reprehensible, but these did not alter the case,

attendance, were loudly grouned at the could be explained by each peared very made excited that night, he the next day the prisoner received that night, he the next day the prisoner received the explaint of Implication for Six Months.

Rebruarg TRIAL OF STORE REPORT OTHERS FOR SEDITIOUS PECCHES.

DEFEAT OF THE WHIGH Bronlerre O'Brien, James Ayre, Thymas Devyr, John Mason, and William Thomason, stood individed with having on the 7th July last, together with a thousand

Mr. O'Brien was in Court, and so also was Mason. Ayre, who had not been out on bail as the others were, was the only prisoner in the dock. Mr. COBBETT appeared on behalf of Thomason

understood had left the country for the United States. When the defendants were called upon, JUDGE-What is it?

right to sever—to be tried separately. I have reason to Cross-examined by Mr. Cobbett.—I was not a mense multimde, and is there one man who will not may be prejudiced, and I believe that I have a legal unprepared for defence. I have never seen a copy of the indictment.

JUDGE-I have always found that defendants who appear to defend their own cases have advantages over The fact is that they make hardships where none exist. You could have had a copy of your indictment if you

Mr. O'Brien-When I was taken before the Magistrates in London, I asked what I was charged with, JUDGE.—Oh! yes, certainly you could have had it.

Mr. COBBETT-I believe, my Lord, there is no authority for it. JUDGE—But at all events practice is in favour of it. Mr. Cobbett-Yes, my Lord, certainly.

The CLERK OF ARRAIGNS then read the indictment, which was at great length, containing five different counts. He then asked-Are you guilty or

Mr. O'Brien (with emphasis)-Not Guilty.

JUDGE—You assert that it is your legal right to sever. What authority do you give. Mr. O'Brien-My Lord, I have always found it to be menting severely on some portions of it, and also on physical force. I have heard stern things said, but the case, and experience teaches us that where persons those of the other defendants, and said he should call when those meetings had concluded, I have calmly and ces of the case itself, what must be the state of their graced the shoulders of Adeleide, Queen of England, rolled is different, that there is a danger of injusticate one by would only beg to say that each individual of the this conclusion: that if the people are prepared to die the Jury confounding the evidence against with that five men before them stood severally upon their own for their freedom, I am prepared to go along with them. his Learned Friend? He thought they would say with ful, indeed, are the signs of the times. Mr. Baring in against the others, which must operate to the prejudice defence. If they could part Mr. O'Brien from the I think I need not say much in addition to what has

> JUDGE-Have you any authority on the point? Mr. O'Brien-My Lord, you have power to deny me, JUDGE-Nay, Mr. O'Brien, that is using me unfairly, because you must know that I can have no interest in

acting contrary to fairness. Mr. O'Brien-I have been told by three of the counsel that I had this right. JUDGE—(To the counsel for the prosecutor, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Ingham)—Have you any objection to I did.

Mr. DUNDAS-I de not oppose it, my Lord; but there is no rule for the practice. JUDGE-I have to consider the state of the public business before I can accede to this request, Mr.

After a pause.

the law did not prescribe any particular meaning to the term. No doubt it meant what was the natural or probable consequence of using a particular string of words; what was likely to arise from the use of them; largely circulated journals, but read and tolerated by projection. The string of the

Mr. O'Brien-Have you any objection to let my trial JUDGE—It is for the counsel to say whether they will

Mr. DUNDAS—Really, my Lord, I have no power think it will make the slightest difference to Mr.

Mr. INGHAM then stated the case to the Jury. Mr. DUNDAS addressed the Jury at great length.

Mr. O'Brien-I will offer no further objection if I may be allowed to defer addressing the Jury till after ping up the thoroughfare, but the reason was there was JUDGE-O certainly: that will be the regular course

He said they had heard it stated by his Learned were all aware that in England we were all at liberty to | far as convenient, with a view of obtaining one great | witness said, "whether they should strike or not." discuss public questions, and to say our minds upon end-not to break the law but to stand on the very

stating that he would soon be present. Accordingly, soon afterward, when the meeting was very full. Mr. O'Brien came into the room, and made a speech to the words uttered by the speakers, but merely the sub-

any to explain here that an outrage had taken place at Birmingham from the Sun label of Commons and Government are alone answerable to the people of Birmingham from the Sun label of the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham, when they were metallicated at the people of Birmingham. before that Mr. O'Brien then read the 700,000. If you are resolved to be free, and not to be killed with impunity, you must look to the traitors in new part of the meeting, and when he came to that the town who pay the blood money, and without whom part of the people was mentioned that a number of the people of Birmingham, when they were methed discuss their mighty grievances." Now to the best your recollection did any one rise up in the meeting object to that resolution?—They did.

Who might the individual be?—Mr. Devyr.

And not Mr. O'Brien?—Yes, I beg pardon, keeping the people of Birmingham, when they were methed in the people of Birmingham, when they were methed in the people of Birmingham, when they were methed in the people of Birmingham, when they were methed in the people of Birmingham, when they were methed in the people of Birmingham, when they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingham and they were methed in the people of Birmingh was news to him to hear that the people were not if they had not one good musket. Unless I see the O'Brien did first,, and then Mr. Devyr. properly armed;" as if it was the right of the people people properly armed I shall renounce the movement to arm against the police if they attempted to put the law in force against them—language certainly, if it rights. And if you know them, I will retire from the You can remember no bore that meaning, which was not to be endured, but Convention, if you are not prepared to act after being terms of the resolution was made by me, can me whether such was the meaning of the language, it refused them. Men who know their rights are misers-

England were to be put down by the Government | ready to shed the blood of the people; and if 700,000 other persons, unlawfully and seditionaly met together This was the argument he derived from what he had of the electors, out of nine millions, take that power against the peace of our lady the Queen, and by sedil been reading of what had taken place at Birmingham. without consulting you, there can be no crime in your tions, violent, and inflammatory speeches, endeavoured Then he said he begged to tell them that the people of doing the same thing. If they are the wise men you to persuade and excite the said other persons so assem- Birmingham would still meet, as they had a right to do. say they are, there will be no harm in your follow- must not make charges against Government unless sate bled to hatred, and contempt of the Government and He then told them "that it was seven years ago since ing their example. The National Petition has been fied that there is a foundation for them. There is laws of the country, and to raise riots, routs, and he told them that there would be a desperate struggle-courteously received. Mr. Attwood is about to move evidence that Government were concerned in the before the people obtained their just demands," and something, and they are about to bring in a bill, and he said he had then told them "that the middle classes your business is now to keep quiet—to put your trust would shed the blood of half the people rather than in Providence, and keep your powder dry. You have local authorities, and therefore gentlemen can providence than the people rather than in Providence and keep your powder dry. allow them to have their just rights, and he hoped the no right to assume that any man will be so mad as to blame the Government under such circumstances! time was at hand when that prophecy would be accom- exclude nine-tenths of the people from the making of Devyr, against whom were two indictments, it was plished, and he hoped that they would be prepared for the laws they are called upon to obey, but your busia rainy day. He said he had never advised the people ness is to prepare for a rainy day, for when you see the to arm for the purpose of advancing the interests of arguments they are preparing to meet your arguments Mr. O'Brien said-My Lord, I have an application any particular class, but to 'agitate, agitate,' with, it is your duty to arm to the teeth, in order that He had advised them to form themselves into associa- the fate of your friends at Birmingham may not tions as far as convenient, not to break the law, but to be yours. I understand that some of the gentlemen Mr. O'Brien-I have been informed that it is my legal stand on the very outside of the law." Now perhaps present intend to propose resolutions. I have not seen there may be no harm in that, there may be no harm in believe that by being mixed up with others my case men going to the verge of the law, but still one would character of the men of Newcastle. I call upon the expect that a good citizen would like to keep quite inside of the law. Then he said "the time would come when the authorities would suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, that the trial by jury would be suspended, and that in some instances the trial by jury had already the law, but to keep peace with the authorities as been superseded. He then goes on to say that they will destroy every vestige of the Constitution, and says to disperse you, you must not meet again except with others, and yet they always complain of hardships. if they do not accede to the people's demands he would your arrows in your hand. I advise you not to let one advise them to arm to a man, to put down by force the week pass-not even one hour, without procuring traitors who dared to use force." Now, Gentlemen, arms to defend yourselves, your Queen, and constituwhat is the tendency of such language as this? . Apply tion, and above all, your rights as Englishmen." This your understanding to it, and think what must have was all Mr. O'Brien said then, and Mason then got up been the meaning of it; and if you think it was the and said -" I have a resolution to propose and it will who spoke it had a mischievous intention, it will be He then moved this resolution-"That the governyour duty to find him guilty of the offence here imputed | ment have committed high treason against the Queen to him. He then goes on to tell them "that they had and constitution, and what they have done at Birming. here a fair statement of the position of the people, ham, in attacking the people when they were discussand he calls upon them to arm by all possible means; ing their grievances." Mason then said something and if they are not to be allowed to meet to read the approving of what Mr. O'Brien had said, and he then newspapers, if they were to be met by the police and stated that there was no security for life and property soldiery, there was but one argument that they could in Birmingham, and if they did not prove their deteruse. When a people were actually massacred in this mination to have justice for the men of Birmingham, manner, it was time to ask them to be prepared." Now, it would be them, and not government, that would be Gentlemen, you see language like this is inciting and answerable for the bloodshed." Thompson then not to be misunderstood. The Learned Counsel pro- seconded the resolution, saying:-"I have always been ceeded to read over the remainder of the speech, com- cautious of giving any opinion as to the employment of

hear the evidence of the witness as to the words he entered into a short history of the Americans and the a sensation created in the town by that report and them, and determine accordingly.

The Counsel then proceeded to call witnesses. William Patten Henderson called. Examined by rights. Whatever may be the conduct of the people, I Mr. INGHAM.—Have you been in the habit of reporting | would rather see every building in the country in smoke proceedings at public meetings?—I have. For how long, about ?-Perhaps about four years.

day, the 6th of July ?-On Sunday, the 7th of July, About what time was it when you went there ?- About seven o'clock, I believe.

How was the room filled ?- It was not full when little ominous that at the very time the attack was I went there, but soon afterwards it was completely made at Birmingham, one of their own military the report or upon the notes?—Upon the notes

Did you take an account of what took place ?- I did Did you take it in short-hand ?-I did. Were your notes taken during the proceedings?

What was the first thing that took place after you we, the men of Newcastle, uniting our trust in God. got there?—Mr. Richard Ayre took the chair, and at are determined to meet illegal force by constitutional that time Mr. Neesom, James Ayre, Thomason, and resistance. No man is justified in putting his hand up The JUDGE rose and said:—You have made an appli. Devyr were present. The Chairman made a short in favour of this resolution, unless he is prepared to speech, in which he said "he took the chair on a most carry it out. Every man who supports the resolution important occasion. He did not know whether they pledges himself to be a soldier of liberty, and he is

glad to see that that blood is not the people's. It is the friend Mr. O'Connor often says, when address blood of men who are hired agents of bloodthirsty men, public meetings, that the best way of keeping per who are called out by dagger and torchmen-a party Mr. DUNDAS—Really, my Lord, I have no power in the case. If Mr. O'Brien had any legitimate ground it would be a different question. I do not determination of the local authorities of the town to said. What put down the rights of Englishmen to meet. I tell you to the whole? that the inhabitants of Birmingham met at the Bull Ring, not for the purpose of violating order or stopno other ground upon which they could meet. They wished to prevent them, and in consequence they to destroy it. As I told you on the Town Moor, could meet no where but at a considerable distance. Holloway Head is three-quarters of a mile distant, and have created has tried to make us slaves. The people working men, who labour twelve hours, could not go so far merely to read newspapers. But, you may ask, why measures of the Convention, and that they may know Friend what was the nature of the charge imputed did not the inhabitants meet in their Town Hall. What what the Convention does recommend, I propose to the five defendants, four of whom were here right had they to be excluded from the Town Hall? meet every evening. [The witness said there was on for trial. Devyr had entered a traverse, but the Was it not built by the people? If they did not conevidence would be read as respected him; and with tribute towards it the middle classes could not have this town, but he did not think he had it right at the reference to the application which had just been built it, if it had not been for what they wring from time, and he could not give it now.] You ought to made he wished to impress upon them the necessity of considering the case of each of the defendants by itself, next sentance in full, but it was something about the with pikes, muskets, and torches, and when the particular to the defendance of th might find one guilty and another innocent, or they cause the people choose to meet in the Bull Ring, is as ourselves, and as vulgar. I have prepared mysel might find all of them guilty or all of them innocent, that any reason why they should be slaughtered? Is with a resolution, which is, that this meeting assembly as the evidence might warrant. There was no reason that justice? Will any man tell me that the working every evening on the Forth." Mr. O'Brien then may men have not as good a right to meet as the middle another speech, which I only reported for comment tried on one indictment, as Mr. O'Brien seemed to classes? If a man live by selling cheap and living dear the Editor of the newspaper with which I am connected imagine; each stood separately on the evidence against is he to have more privileges than the producer? I I have only a small portion of it therefore. He said him, and no doubt they would do him justice. The told the people seven years ago that there would be a hope there is sufficient spirit in Newcastle to make charge against the defendants was that of having used desperate struggle to obtain their just demands. At universal strike, as it is every way likely that the print seditions language, and with having conspired together that time I stated that the middle classes would shed cipal members of the Convention will be arrested. lesty's Government, and also to arm to resist the laws the prophecy will be accomplished, and I hope all are of work till the greatest of all work is done. If to satisfy the Jury of its truth, before they came to a ticular class, but I have advised you to agitate—agitate! from them, and if they will not lend you must make verdict upon it. He might take it for granted that they I advised you to form yourselves into associations as them lend. A show of hands was here taken,

military and police, there was only one argument that than that the present state of things should continue he could use. When a people are actually massacred it is time to ask them to be prepared. The time is arrived. A large proportion of the Convention is in gaol already -many of them have been arrested for riots which the authorities have caused themselves, under the direction of the local authorities at Birmingham, the police police first commenced to take persons into custody before the Riot Act had been properly read. It was they who made the riot; and if anything like law existed they would now be in gaol instead of the parties whom they arrested. There is no law but for the 700,000 of the middle classes, and they would put the to which you are reporter, or with a view to this proworking classes down by law. I know there is a secution?—Simply in the way of business for the heard of such a nobleman as the Duke of Leinster being be no doubt of its being seditious, and there could be called, in one of these newspapers, "a lickspittle" and "an heartless blockhead," would they be surprised to the intention. If they found that the be sufficient to give a fair representation of the whole, not to me of Whig Government—of the power of the hear of another high personage having been called "a tendency of the libel was to promote discontent and inwicked knave" and "an anointed old scoundrel?" surrection, there could be no doubt that such was the use to inquire into the tendency of the language. But the time being. Ministers had no power but from the This did not expressly apply to the subject before them; object of the publisher; for—and really he had said the they must bear in mind that the whole of a man's House of Commons, and the House of Commons but may be favourable to the speakers if of the same but let him ask when such language as this was com- words so often that he did not like to repeat them— speech—that is to say a speech so accurately reported from the 700,000 conspirators who could stay the course politics as the paper, and unfavourable if otherwis! what then? Why, to use the words of more than monly used in this country, and without leading surely if a man threw a stone at a window it would be as to have every word, or, indeed, every sentence was to legislation. [Here the witness said a slight distorted by the country and uniavourable it of legislation. [Here the witness said a slight distorted by the country and uniavourable it of legislation. 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The he had already said, a fair representation of the whole; I am sure there is no person present who believes I would make such a charge against any person so far as he Parliament are rarely if ever reported accurately? the language, apply plain common sense-meaning to it, belongs to the middle classes. Every person who would inquire what was its natural tendency, and if they found give me the same rights as himself is an honest man; over first, commenting on some of the passages as he mies of the common weal, they would not have allowed proceeded, and it would then be for the Jury, when he the Government to send down armed assassins to pre- publication of your report ?—I have. had proved that this was the language used, to judge vent the people reading newspapers. They are anwhether it was of the tendency imputed in the indict- swerable for the acts of the military. They called out did not. I have seen it. called out by dagger and torch men." It was neces answerable for it with their lives and property. Your mously ?—Yes.

whether such was the meaning of the junguage, it would be for the Jury to say. After reading the report ble cowards if they do not take them without loss of time. The middle classes never petition you for their objection was to the word "Government." On what principle did I found the objection argument from it was that it appeared the people of rights, they make the Parliament themselves—they are believe it was that Government only acted on information. them, but I trust they will be worthy of the high rities" for "Government." men of Newcastle to put themselves in readiness, and if the Mayor of Newcastle shall attempt to deprive you of your political rights, that shall be your signal for a rising in the town. I do not wish you to violate long as they keep the law, but if the attempt was made

took down, the means and opportunity he had of taking covenanters of Scotland. He continued: my impression created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that report as sensation created in the town by that the Editor sensation created in the town by that the Editor sensation created in the town by that the Editor sensation created in the town by that the Editor sensation created in the town by that the Editor sensation created in the town by that the Editor sensation created in the town by th sion is, that we may petition the middle classes till the Tyne Mercury would be called upon to substants the day of judgment before we obtain our political his report, and as a matter of justice to himself and ruins, than that the present system shall be continued. I trust you are prepared to say whether you Did you attend a meeting in Nelson-street on Sun- have the most confidence in the House of Commons, or the Convention. I trust in God that the rights of great talk about it. England will only cease to exist with the breath of the last Englishmen." This resolution was carried unanimously. Devyr then came forward and said, "our How many persons will the room in Nelson-street opponents dare not meet us on this platform in a fair hold?—I believe there are seats for 1,000 and standing manner, because they knew they would be defeated; Union ordered fifty copies of it. but they resort to other sorts of arguments. Is it not a sergeants should be found addressing the people. What! do they think that the spirit of freedom is lead in the breasts of soldiers, and that when they become slaves by selling cheap and buying dear?" they cease to become men! Then in case the Governmet shall persist in dispersing our meetings by force; have no wish to bring it into use. Is not my wife and JUDGE—Are your notes full notes?—I did not re- children as dear to me as any one can be to our oppo-

repetition of what he had said before. The first note

Read your notes of what Mr. O'Brien said? Mr. I have of it is urging them again to arm-" with is to be prepared for war."—James Ayre next address

JUDGE-You say you have not much of what O'Bra said. What proportion have you of what Ayre said

Witness-Nearly the whole, my Lord. He began h

saying-"A great deal had been said about guns and pikes, but the working people were those who create property, and those who created property had a right must agitate the bricks and mortar. The power Newcastle have pledged themselves to carry out the

Cross-examined by Mr. Cobbett-The speeches on "he would rather see the country in smoke and rein I have seen Thomason at former meetings; he was exployed in a glass house. He was sure of the last see tence, because he saw it reported more strongly another paper.

JUDGE-That is a reason why you should rathe doubt it. Cross-examined by Mr. O'BRIEN-I wish to ask you are you a professional reporter ?—I am.

For what paper ?- The Tyne Mercury. Were you employed to take that report in the used course of your professional business, for the newspape newspaper.

Are you aware that it is customary in almost # newspaper offices to give speeches a tinge or colours to suit the politics of the newspaper ?- I am. Are you aware that it is considered to be a merit will are you aware that the speeches of Members

JUDGE-Really Mr. O'Brien has that any thing to with this inquiry.

speech in the Liberator of the Saturday following Have you compared that report with your own; You are not aware then that there are scarcely in

sentences alike in the two reports ?-- I am not. Supposing the fact to be as I state, would you m infer that one of them was wrong?—Certainly. Now, you say that the first resolution passed unai

Then it appears your memory is capable of beh

tion given by the local authorities. Do you remember that I said words to this effect:-

'Men of Newcastle—If you want to have strengther collision with the people, or that if they were it not in consequence of information derived from the therefore object to the word "Government" bei place at the instance of Government and not of the local authorities." Do you recollect me saying this I dare say you might.

Are you aware of the terms of the alteration I recomended in the terms of the resolution ?- I think m proposed the substitution of the words "local auth-What of Birmingham?—Yes.

What did Devyr propose?—He proposed that but Government and the local authorities should goin the resolution. What was the feeling of the meeting when Ip posed that alteration ?—I think it was very calm. Did you hear no expression of disapprobation,

cry of "the Government is as bad as the magistrate" -I cannot say that I did. When I insisted on the alteration, do you recols no exclamation from the meeting of-"No, no; iti tand?"—You might have said it. Do you remember the reason Mr. Devyr gave for

troducing the Government as well as the magistrate and local authorities? Do you recollect that he gave an Irish reason to effect—" As we don't know, which is in fault will

compromise neither by putting in both?" (Laughte -I do not remember that. Do you remember that the meeting seemed high

delighted with his way of cutting the Gordian Knot difficulty, and exclaimed "Let it pass?"—I do reco lect that there was great cheering when it passed. Do you recollect that I again protested against the injustice, and that I said, "Men of Newcastle-Yo cannot think that I am in favour of the Government but here you are charging them with a specific at which you have no proof. Can you expect justice in others if you allow it not to them?"—I have no

Can you state how it was that you omitted all from your notes?—I cannot. You stated that your notes were taken in the regular way of business, and without a view to ulterior

sures ?-Yes. And was it from those notes you made that reput Why did you preserve your notes then? - There

ordered me to lay my notes by. How soon afterwards ?- Not more than a day or

Did the Editor give you to understand that proce ings would be instituted?—He did not. What reason did he give ?-He said there was Did he say that the talk about it was because it

one of the worst reports that ever appeared in country. (Laughter.) No, on the contrary, it thought to be so good that the Council of the Politic You have stated that your notes correspond with report given in your newspaper; will you stand up

Will you read that part of your notes about selling dear and buying cheap ?-Witness-(reading)-"Life Are you aware that your report makes me app very ridiculous as well as very seditious !- That

owing to an error of the press. I am connected with the press, and it is notthe of error likely to arise in that way. I mention because I mean to dispute the report altogethe: Y stated that I advised the people to arm?—Yes Did I advise them absolutely or conditionally only

I should say conditionally. And so should I. (Laughter.) But yet the ref happens not to say so. Did you not hear me advise the meeting took the law and the constitutional authorities, lou se general, so long as those authorities, local and great obeyed thelaw themselves?-Yes, I did. Did you not hear me state that nothing would sti them in resorting to physical force, or physical

ance to the laws, unless the authorities themselvers (Continued in our Seventh page.)

Did you not bear me more than once say-" Men of maprovoked attack which that paper stated had been made by the magistrates of Birmingham—that the

who were obliged to ebey the magistrates, but that it

Did you not hear me state that as far as that report in the Sun was to be depended upon, I considered neither the Government nor the police to be in fault, but only the local authorities, because they must have made false reports to Government, by means of which they got down that police force, and because, instead of informing the meeting, they precipitated that force mon them to disperse them in an unconstitutional

you there to take a full and fair report, or only a parpaper.
The JUDGE—Then you seem to have left out a great

deal of important matter. Cross-examination by Mr. O'Brien continued-When I recommended the meeting to arm, did I not accomneny that recommendation with the advice that on no erount should they use their arms but for self-defence, and never against the lives and property of others ?—You might make use of these words.

Did you hear me, at that meeting, say words to Was need. Do you recollect me taying that it depended upon

whether the strike was an universal one whether I supported it ?—It is likely that you might. Did you not hear me say at that meeting, more than once, that our only chance of success was by a rigid ad-

herence to the law?—I do not recollect it. Did you not hear me state that my policy was to cover myself with the mantle of the law, while I was endeavouring to dig and root up all that was bad and rotten in the hw !- I think that you did say so. Do you remember that I made an enumeration of what I conceived to be the constitutional rights of Engfishmen; and certain fundamental laws which I said Parliament itself had no right to abrogate, namely, the right of freely assembling in open meeting to state our coinions and discuss our grievancees; the right of petition, and of circulating our opinions freely; the right of

Habeas Corpus, Trial by Jury, and above all, the right to have arms for our defence, without which all the other rights would be a nullity !- I do not recollect that par-Do you not recollect me saying-" Men of Newcastle, so long as these rights are preserved to us, we have the means of working out our political regenera-

tion, without the necessity of resorting to physical force? -I do not Your report, then, is Ismentably defective. Will you undertake to swear that I did not make use of

of Mr. O'Brien's observations generally !- It is. . Are you aware that what I said about New York was that what happened in Birmingham could not have happened if its government had been similarly constituted to that of New York-that is, if the corporation had been elected by the whole adult population, for then the people would have had the Town Hall at their service, and there would have been no occasion for assembling in the Bull Ring !- I have no recollection

You make me represent the middle classes here as 700,000 conspirators. Will you explain in what manner I qualified that expression?—I think you did qualify it when the disturbance took place in the upper part of the room, but I did not hear all you said. Did I or not distinguish between those two portions of the middle class, one of which would not deny the people the right of voting, and the other of which would?-I do recollect a man asking if you meant that he was a conspirator.

Do you remember that I said to him "If you are a man that would deny me the possession of the same rights as you yourself enjoy, then I do the same a conspirator against me?—Yes, I stated something in the

out those portions which do not suit him. Are you sware that while that is true of most or all classes, that it applies with much present force to speeches coming from Charlists?—I am a ware of it. Are you not aware that it is usual, and that it is considered a good practical joke in Whig offices to put into

a Chartist speech a little fine and brimstone, to make him appear ridiculous ?—(Laughter.)—I was not aware of it. If you had been in the Convention you would. Cross-examined by Mr. Ayre—I always report from notes; but in writing them out I may sometimes insert some things from memory—such as incidents which frequently occur. You did state that they who made property had a right to destroy it.

I have heard Mr. Fife address those meetings, also Mr. Larkin and Dr. Hendlam. The Learned JUDGE said he must really put a stop to

third parties who were not here. Mason said his reason for going into this was to show that he who had no education had not been so culpable

as other parties who were well educated. The COURT-The question is, not whether you have Which you are charged.

Witness-I have not been in the habit of commenting give my evidence voluntarily before the Grand Jury. mentioned by Mr. O'Brian, but not of the words.

This was the case for the prosecution. His LORDSHIP expressed his opinion that the Jury had not sufficient of the speeches before them to enable the last word, because he knew their power and influ- the cross-examination of the witness it appeared that them to judge of the tenour of the whole, and expressed ence, or else he could have proved that so far from there was so much that had not been given by the rehis surprise at the result of Mr. O'Brien's cross-examination. He part it to the Counsel, therefore, whether they would carry the case farther.

to go to a Jury, and thought he would not be justified in abandoning the prosecution. His LORDSHIP said there was certainly evidence to

go to a Jury; but he thought there was not sufficient opposed it from a feeling of the danger which might till nine at night, and, when the verdict was delivered, to enable them to judge of the tendency of the speeches. result from it under such circumstances; and it was the feelings of the people defied all restraint, and the It was, however, for the Counsel for the prosecution to really too bad that a man who had risked his popularity breathless silence of the Court was broken by Mr. DUNDAS, after consulting with his Learned

Priend, Mr. INGHAM, still persisted in going on with he had used in the case of Bell, and reminding them that if there was a difficulty in deciding that case there was much greater caution needed in this, where the like this. The Learned Counsel went on to call atten. at some length to show the errors which were abroad tion to the obvious inaccuracy of the report in question, as to what really were the principles of Chartists, and which filled only a column and a half of a newspaper, the absurdity of the fears which were entertained that while if reported with anything like accuracy, from the they were opposed to the higher classes, and disposed time occupied by the meeting the proceedings ought to to destroy property. He was charged with exciting to have filled six or seven columns. This observation he opposition the people against the Queen, her crown, said particularly applied to Thomason, who, according and dignity. He told them that it was impossible, for

to the witness, spoke ten minutes, while his speech only he had been writing against the Queen being so depenmade about four lines. He held that it was very im- dent as she really was, through the House of Commons probable that such a report as would give a fair speci- having robbed her of some of her privileges. He conmen of the whole or illustrate its exact tendency, and | cinded by saying he left his case to the Jury with conon this ground he called for the acquittal of his fidence, because he felt that the evidence was of no Mr. O'BRIEN then rose, and said—When he informed opinion too.

the Jury that until he had heard the indictment read this day he was totally ignorant of the charge

because he knew that his practice in speaking had allishmen the right to be tried by their peers, he was a large been to keep rigidly within the law. His duty under trial by a jury of the middle class, and not of his this constituents compelled him to use strong language, peers at the same time he felt that he owed a duty to the Mr.

(Continued from our sich page.)

to set the example by suspending the laws themselves?

I do not recollect that

I do not recollect that I said words nearly to

get effect?—I do not recollect it, but you might have

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get effect?—I do not recollect that I said words nearly to enter into my right hand waistcoat pocket. It was im,

get effect year of the political atmosphere of the political atmosphere of the might have more into the former indowed to have more into the continued of the with rec

quested that he would accompany him to the Music the country, and to create riots, routs, and insurrect me, and I bit that man on the thigh. The two men And did I not say that if the magistrates of Newcastle here read the report from the Sun, to which he had allowed a similar part, that it would not be their duty luded.] The Jury would see, therefore, that that meeting assemble for any purpose, but then they must not use on the head, from which blood flowed. They was the result of no conspiracy, but one called merely on language calculated to excite contempt for the laws of afterwards threw me on the hedge, and tore who were obliged to ebey the magistrates, but that it the spur of the moment, under feelings of great excite the land. The first count charged each defendant away part of my coat with the pocket, money ment, in consequence of that report. He said, under separately, and the second and others charged the deland. That was the gold. I succeeded feelings of great excitement, because they had a right fendants with conspiracy to produce the same results, in throwing the silver and copper in the hedge. to believe, under the circumstances, that the magis- In the latter case it was necessary that two or more The three ran away and left me, and I went trates were in the wrong. The Sun was not a Chartist persons should have acted together, and therefore they back to the colliery and told Mr. Hall. It was a week newspaper, but a newspaper in the habit of supporting could not on the charges find one of the parties guilty after before I could leave my bed. When I recovered corroborated by a private letter which rame to hand by found that the defendants, in their defence, seemed shewn the prisoner. I recognised him directly and the same post from Mr. Richardson, who described the to have each confined themselves to the words alleged knew him to be the man who robbed me, and who I disgraceful and cruel outrage committed on Dr. Taylor. to have been used by them. But perhaps the best way first met. I was afterwards shown another man whom He said they went to the meetings of great excitement, would be to look at what each did say. The only I did not recognise. manner?—I dare say you did, but I did not take a and they had reason to be excited, because, knowing bote of it.

The feelings with which they were regarded, they had that the evidence of but one witness was not always of information he received on the 2d of January, he that the evidence of but one witness was not always of information he received on the 2d of January, he reason for great alarm, and he confessed that he himself made use of language which he should not otherwise not come there under circumstances that would add the robbery took place, and there he found two places as scalar report for your own paper?—A report for the have used, or felt justified in using. At the same time value to his evidence. The Learned Judge then though struggling had taken place there, and on a brier he begged to say that he did not recommend resistance briefly recapitulated the causes of the meeting, and said bush in the hedge was a quantity of blood and the to the authorities, but, on the contrary, he recomilit was held on a Sunday. Now if Henderson had marks of three different men's feet. He traced them mended them to an obedience to the laws and to the gone there at the instance of the authorities, having across that field and others, consisting of corn fields magistracy, so long as the magistrates themselves acted been told to go there and take notes for the purposes and stubble, fields, and lost the trace in a plantation under the law. But at the same time having heard of the prosecution, and had taken notes, although he about a mile distant. I am a shoemaker, and himself denounced as a man who was a bloodthirsty had said I am not certain I have given all the words, measured the sizes of the shoe marks. There was one monster—for he had heard it actually discussed on a but I am able to give you the general tenor of the

coach, in his own presence, for two hours, whether whole, that provided they could rely upon the judg-Brenterre O'Brien or Feargus O'Connor was most dement of the witness, would be entisfactory evidence. serving of being hanged—and he had heard the same But he said he was reporter for a newspaper, and the might go there from Winlaton over Scotswood Bridge or question discussed both in coffee houses and elsewhere, paper not being favourable to the Chartists, was not cross the Tyne. I took a man named Baty into custody he believed they were so utterly in the dark as to his answerable for what he had said, the whole should be When he was charged with having alarmed her Maparts altogether. The defendant, O'Brien, had cross-Baty. He saw them at Content on the afternoon of jesty's peaceable subjects, therefore, he begged to say examined the witness, and it turned out that the dethat he had much more reason to be alarmed himself at fendant took part in favour of the Government, but house, about five o'clock, and I mentioned them by his Lordship would change, as did the magistrate. I

peace; riots, tumults, and so forth. Now allow him talk common sense, which he was not exactly made to John Myers, a pitman, knew Mrs. Nixon's field (Mr. O'Brien) to say, that though he had during the do in that report. The language he admitted using at Cow-lane, near the place of robbery, about a quarterand language?—No, I will not—it very probably might be the case.

By the Judge—Is your admission that this language

No, I will not—it very probably might last eight or ten months addressed two millions of was very strong, but the question was not whether he past five, on the 31st of January, and saw two men in the field on the opposite side of the read, which is replied a pattry Jewess was as good as a pattry cotton commerce of her expansive energies; and in the midst replied a pattry Jewess was as good as a pattry cotton commerce of her expansive energies; and in the midst replied a pattry Jewess was as good as a pattry cotton commerce of her expansive energies; and in the midst replied a pattry Jewess was as good as a pattry cotton commerce of her expansive energies; and in the midst replied a pattry Jewess was as good as a pattry cotton commerce of her expansive energies; and in the midst replied a pattry Jewess. She last five, on the 31st of January, and saw two men in declared that the subject of the read, which is replied a pattry Jewess was as good as a pattry cotton commerce of her expansive energies; and in the midst replied a pattry Jewess. She last five, on the 31st of January, and saw two men in declared that the subject of the read, which is replied a pattry Jewess. She last five, on the 31st of January, and saw two men in declared that the subject of the read, which is replied a pattry Jewess. She last five, on the 31st of January, and saw two men in declared that the subject of the read, which is replied a pattry Jewess was as good as a pattry cotton commerce of her expansive energies; and an in the midst of the field on the opposite side of the read, which is replied that the subject of the pattry Jewess. She last five, on the 31st of January and saw two men in declared that the subject of the read, which is replied that the subject of the read, which is replied that the subject of the read, which is replied that the subject of the read, which is replied that the subject of the read of the subj was very certain, that those whom he had addressed whether upon the whole it was calculated to produce were not alarmed, for they all applauded him most the effects charged in the indictment. The procuring vociferously. (Laughter.) How ridiculous then to say of fire arms was not an unlawful act; the people had a that his speeches were calculated to alarm her Majesty's right to have arms; but the question was, whether subjects. It was clear those who went to hear him they were to get these arms for the purpose of using were not alarmed, and if so what right had they them against the public peace. The question was, who would not go to hear him to make pretended whether he meant that after what had taken place at alarm at what they knew nothing about, but Birmingham, all law was gone—that the 700,000 from hearsay. If we were to study the idle fears middle classes, whom he mentioned, had taken of such persons as these, it would be well to have our up arms against the lower classes—that all law and mouths gagged at once. Why talk of alarm? The Times order was gone, and society reduced to its original to his own acknowledgment he had never seen the feeling. It was a trial for forgery, and Judge Pattison never wrote a leading article but it alarmed some one, elements; and then if so there could be no doubt that prisoner better. The trial through position prisoner better than having only caught a single glance granted the certificari. How admirably this tenacity

(Laughter.) Indeed, with just as much reason he might turn round and charge the Learned Counsel for the prosecution with having made a very seditions speech, (renewed laughter,) for it was a speech much calculated to alarm him. He had never been before any of her Majesty's Justices till the present occasion; in If the authorities broke the law, it was still the duty fact, he owed to the people of Newcastle the high honour of being presented at Court. (Great laughter.) report to that effect.

And he found too, that if he compared the language
You have stated that it is usual for all seporters to which he had used, with that lately attered at a pubgive a colouring to their reports?—Yes, I admit that a lic meeting in London, where a high Parliamentary reporter may give a longer or a shorter report, leaving party were preparing to come to fisty-ouffs, he did think that he had reason to complain of it as a hardship, that he should be brought down here by the corample of some one, they had abundance of more fit tion seconded by Thomason too, it was certainly subjects than he was, without leaving their own city couched in strong language, but as it set forth that the laughter, which the officers of the Court had difficulty that was not to be considered as seditious. Of Mr.

a mode of proceeding was alike opposed to common sense and justice. When he (Mr. O'Brien) was Chairman of a meeting, if improper language was used, he Mr. Fife, but whether you committed this offence with been taken here. It was the duty of the Chairman to took place—that there was great cheering, and other vacate the chair if seditious language was used, and causes to excite the meeting-that there were strong why was not that done in this case? Why, simply be- resolutions passed almost unanimously-and yet that at on your speaches in the midst of the report. I did not cause the Chairman (one of the most amiable men in the conclusion of the meeting the people went away Newcastle,) felt that there was no sedition. But he without creating any disturbance, which suggested that Re-examined by Mr. DUNDAS-I have a distinct denied the language imputed to him, and he had wit something must have taken place to mitigate what recollection of the meaning of acceral of the things nesses to prove but the Learned Counsel on the other otherwise appeared to have been very strong language. side had warned him that if he called witnesses he Looking at the language as a whole, certainly it would should have the right of reply, and he did not exactly be difficult to say it was innocent, but the strength of like to leave to those gentlemen the chance of having the defence was, that the whole was not given, and on

strike. He had felt that unless the strike were univer- upon the subject. Mr. DUNDAS thought there was evidence upon which sal it would not have the effect of shewing to The Jury then retired, and, after an absence of about

length on behalf of Thomason re-urging the arguments guilty. Mr. O'Brien proceeded to read a number of and joy, till Mr. O'Brien and his followers left the violent articles from the leaders of the Morning Herald, | Court. Saunders's News Letter, &c., and observed, that had he used language such as that, he could have understood why evidence against the prisoner was not a printed docu- the Corporation of Newcastle had prosecuted him. ment, but notes taken by a person who heard the Language such as that was unjustifiable. But to talk ment against Thomason, Devyr, and Hume, for sedition, gain a sew convert to the Charter every week for five speakers under circumstances, the exact degree of op- of bringing the House of Commons into contempt when and against John Wilkinson, Henry Mills, Thomas weeks, so that by the end of that time he can report not determine with any certainty. He dwelt also on mons itself, and offered to prove that the Committees of Monaghan, Thomas Brown, William Stephenson, and the million do this, we shall be able in six weeks to the very great degree of ambiguity which attached to the House of Commons were guilty of perjury, and John Tweddle, for riot and assault on the 7th of July. Words, and said it was often very difficult to determine repeated it out of the House, backed by nearly half the The Learned Judge said it was impossible they could land, for by that time we shall have six millions of meaning portion of the other classes of society, is in reporting might so materially alter the meaning of an a prosecution, and he would have understood the Newexpression, he thought it behoved the jury to pause be castle Corporation if they had sent up for Daniel fore they pronounced his client guilty upon evidence O'Connell. (Laughter.) Mr. O'Brien then proceeded

value, and he believed they would be of that

Mr. AYRE next addressed the Jury in his defence, at very great length, going over nearly the same grounds, two other persons, feloniously stolen from the person Egainst him, and of the language that was to be imputed as Mr. O'Brien, and pointing out the worthlessness of of James Robinson, in the parish of Winlaton, £220 in to him, they might readily conceive he came very little the evidence. He begged the Jury to dismiss from their gold and notes. prepared to enter upon his defence. At the same time, minds all prejudice against him, because he was of a having come to Newcastle, and heard that the charge different class of society to them, and was supposed, on against him was founded on language he had made use account of his politics, to be opposed to their interests. of here, he had made it his business to refer to the news- He assured them that this supposition was unfoundedper reports of his speeches, in order to refresh his that the principles of Chartists did not lead them to own memory as te what he had really said at these desire the destruction of property; but he knew that ing is an outline:meetings, and the result of that reference was, that he on this account great prejudice did exist against them found the report of the meeting of the 7th July in the in the minds of the middle class; and he complained of Type Mercury was substantially false. He said this the injustice that, while the Bill of Rights gave Eng-

Mr. MASON addressed the Court afterwards, and half field path and partly a lane. On Friday, the 6th hws 2180, which were his master, and this duty com- denied the right of the Jury to infer that the language of January, I received 182 soys, £84 in notes; and

satisfactory, and besides the witness in this case did went with Mr. Gray and Mr. Patt to the lane where

strike were an universal one, it would not be likely and Government openly censured for not putting them likely to give a very favourable representation of what and found his shoes to be "eights." Tulip's shees away—and more than that, he had had three treasonable was said. The witness went to make an article for a was a "sevens." I took Veitch into custody and his letters sent to him—(whether by Gevernment agents or newspaper, and acted, no doubt, honestly, but then shoes were "aixes." I found a blue coat at Tulip's, false friends he could not say, but had any warrant he did not expect to be made a witness in such probeen out against him upon which he had been appreceedings as these. The distinction was this they hended, no doubt that these letters would have been had not got a man who went to take a full report, and evidence against him)—and knowing not but that there knew that he would have to detail all that passed in was an intention to crush him-considering all these cir- a court of justice, but one who went to a meeting merely cumstances he begged to say, and taking them in con- to take notes of such parts as would do for his purnexion with the affair at Birmingham, he felt that he had some grounds for being alarmed. Not that he had a right to insist upon its being all read; and on blamed those who had so discussed his conduct, because the same principle, if it was sought to make a man real principles, that they were not much to blame. He given to the jury, or, at least, so much swould enable believed that they went to that meeting with a feeling them to judge of the tenor of the whole. The questhat a crisis was coming upon them of a fearful chation then was, whether they had sufficient of the racter. Mr. Richardson's letter alarmed him very speeches before them, in this instance, to enable them much—for surely if, as alleged in this indictment, it to judge of the tenor of the whole of them. The witwas seditious to alarm her Majesty's subjects, surely ness admitted that he could not make out some por- Aystin, mason, knew a place called Content, about half staves and blows were much more calculated to do it. tions of the speeches, and therefore he omitted those a mile from Winlaten. He knew Tulip and Edward

the language made use of towards him by her Majesty's this was not stated in the report; and the accuracy of name to a person who was with me. To go to Mr. imagine there was one, though, who did not smile, peaceable subjects in the discussions to which he had the report being a very material question in this case, Ramsay's they would go partly towards Winlaton. alluded. (Laughter.) The Learned Counsel on the it was for the Jury to draw their own conclusion re- Wm. Fairbridge was at Mr. Ramsay's house, at Derother side had defined sedition to be language calcuspecting it. From what he had heard from Mr. O'Brien went Villa, on the day of the rebbery, and saw the lated to alarm her Majesty's peaceable subjects, and to-day, he thought he would not have used some of the prisoner and Baty pass in the evening towards the also language calculated to provoke to a breach of the language imputed to him, for he would be likely to place of robbery. alarm him, and if it was seditions to alarm them, it was to incite the people to arm, and to make them the sole retired surely seditions in them to use language to alarm him. | judges of whether they had a right to interfere. The surely seditious in them to use language to alarm him. judges of whether they had a right to interfere. The defendant admitted that he advised the people to keep

of the people to yield obedience. What a dangerous state of things would exist, for instance, if, when the authorities were going, as the people thought, beyond the law, they were to take up arms sgainst them With regard to treason, we had proposed a resolution charging the Government with high treason, and though this was very strong and very intemperate language, i ship, that he should be brought down here by the cor-poration of this city. If they wanted to make an ex-man had a right to make. With regard to the resolu--nay, he had been told that they need not step be course pursued by the authorities at Birmingham was youd the limits of the corporation itself. (Roars of illegal, and put it to the meeting for its opinion, even in suppressing.) But why was he brought here to O'Brien's second speech only a short account was given. answer for attending that meeting? If seditions lan- sufficient, no doubt, as the reporter thought, for his guage was used at that meeting, surely it was a sedi- paper, but not to enable them to judge of its tendency, tions meeting; and if a meeting was illegal, who, of and, for any thing that appeared to the contrary, all others, was it the duty of the magistrates to put the speaker might have bethought himself of the rhands upon? Who ought to be responsible? He having used rather intemperate language in the said, the Chairman. He said if language was made first speech, or to prevent its being misunderstood Cross-examined by Mason I did not attend public use of at a meeting which was calculated to excite or to qualify it in the second. At any rate that meetings professionally during the Reform excitement alarm or a breach of the peace, who was a more fit was the particular danger which he was desirous of person to be made responsible than the Chairman, be- guarding them against throughout the whole of the cause it was always in his power to stop seditions lan- proceedings. If the account given was correct, and guage from being used. Therefore, when he found that nothing transpired to qualify the observations, they that part of the evidence: in the first place, it was the party who was Chairman of the meeting referred could only conclude that it was the intention of the irrelevant; and in the second, it was unfant to those to, so far from being proceeded against, was actually party to create the effects charged. But it was clear party to create the effects charged. But it was clear Peddie be included in the intended legal defence." subpossed on the prosecution, he must say that such that a great deal of what had been said was omitted from the report. It was true the witness said that a great part of the second speech was a repetition of the first, but he (the Learned Judge) would like to form said—"Now, gentlemen, I'll leave the chair if you pur- his own judgment of that. Upon the whole, they were conducted yourself better or worse than Dr. Headlam or | sue this course of conduct. That course ought to have | to consider all the circumstances: that a large meeting

speaking in favour of the holiday, he had been de- porter, and which upon the face of them appeared to nounced throughout the country for opposing that be se innocent that they were left in considerable doubt

the richer classes the value of the labourer, ten minutes, returned with a verdict of "NOT and there being no evidence to shew that GUILTY." The Court was crowded to excess during it would be universal, but, on the contrary, he had the whole trial, which lasted from nine in the morning to prevent the holiday, should now be brought before a a loud shout of approbation, which was repeated again court of justice charged with having attempted to promote it. He would tell the Jury candidly, that if he some thousands of people who were anxiously awaiting for them or their children. It is high time that some. had used language like that which the reporter had the result outside the Hall, was echoed back by them, Mr. Cobbett then addressed the jury at considerable attributed to him, it would be their duty to find him and the air was rent with exclamations of gratulation

be tried at the present assize, the time allowed for men determined that it shall be so.

DURMAM ASSIZES.

The Commission was opened here on Saturday, but no business was proceeded with till Monday, and no cases of any public interest were tried on that day.

Mr. JUSTICE COLERIDGE presided in the Crown five thousand new converts. Now, whether the work
Now, whether the work Court, and Mr. JUSTICE ERSKINE took the Nisi Prius ing classes will believe it or not, it is in reality few weeks since in your Northern Star, viz., Mrs. Frost

CROWN COURT, TUESDAY, MARCH 3. HIGHWAY BOBBERY.

William Tulip, the younger, aged 23, stood charged with having, on the 31st of January last, along with Sir GREGORY LEWIN was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. GRAINGER for the prisoner. The case excited great interest.

Sir GREGORY LEWIN stated the case at great length, and then called witnesses, of whose evidence the follow-James Robinson said, I am the overman of the Garesfield colliery, and am employed to pay the men. The day for paying the men is Friday, and the men assemble to be paid at Barlow. I go for the money to the Garesfield colliery office, and the distance is about a mile and a quarter. The road between them is about

answered hollo" years, and the should have to go to France for recruits. Now an the proposition, if adopted, may be attended with success, at which he was alleged to have used the language observed, that it was a long time since the case for the two or three be the reward of both the Chartists who convert, and of pid you not hear me more than once say—— men or at which he was alleged to have used the language observed, that it was a long time since the case for the you know min again. I was not more than two or three given in evidence. Up to within as hour of the time prosecution closed, and, therefore, he felt it necessary feet from him. I passed on and saw two men standing that meeting he had no intention of being the call their attention to the charges, and to the evidence ing in the road, who seized me directly I passed them. pure what it was led to that meeting—that it was the present there at all. About an hour before he went by which they were supported. He said the defend- I broke from them and run, but I had not gone far facture of this country shall have departed. For if the there he had just arrived in Newcastle from Sunder-land, and he had no seemer gone to his hetel than he it was not, as seemed to be supposed, for using seditious which stunded me a little, but I did not fall. I turned the increase of wages, (arising from an increased demand was waited upon by a gentleman; who showed him a words. The first charge was for seditiously assembling, round to strike with a stick, but before I had time to effected by the establishment of free trade), and the magistrates of Birmingham did not conform to the law copy of the Sun newspaper, in which was an account and then by seditions speeches endeavouring to excite turn, they all three rushed upon me, and I and another that they procured a number of men from London, of a most unprovoked and wanton attack of the police the parties to whom they were addressed to hatred one went down together. I was not able to recognise who broke upon the meeting suddenly, without notice, on a most unprovoked and wanton accept of the parties to whom they were addressed to natived vite went down together. I was not appear to recognise and contempt of the Government and the laws of the faces of the men. I was down with one man under shameful outrage upon them !—I am aware you Hall, and there deliver his sentiments upon the occasion tions, and also to persuade them to arm themselves standing then started to beat me severely on the head.

Government, and the account given in it was more than and acquit all the others. He said this, because he I was taken to the Moot Hall at Gateshead, and was

a " sixes," another a " sevens" size, and a third called eights." I took the prisoner into custody at Bell's Close, in Northamberland, on the 4th of February. He and one pocket was filled with clay. The clay I produce I got from the place of robbery, and it corresponds with that on the coat. There were marks on the coat, which seemed to have been sponged. Tulip, before the magistrates, said he remained at home on the 31st till six.

and was never near the spot.

John Guthrie, keelman, said he knew the prisoner and Baty, and saw them pass over the Scotswood Bridge, between three and four on Friday afternoon, 31st January. They were going to the Durham side. He spoke to them.

Ralph Green, keelman, gave similar evidence. The Tollkeeper also said he took toll from them on that day, and Tulip had a blue coat on. They did not return by the bridge that day. Matthew

of Wood, at half-past five on the 31st.

after the robbery, and he had five or six severe contused wounds on the head, from which the blood had flowed. Mr. GRAINGER then addressed the Jury, contending | tagenist. that the evidence against the prisener was so have, with the exception of Robinson's as to identity, that it was

about half an hour. Verdict—Guilty. WE ARE IN A SAD STATE IN THIS COUNTRY"!!!

of death was recorded against the prisoner; This I think speaks volumes. but Judge gave him to understand that his life women's spared on condition of his being transported defendant admitted that he advised the people to keep the peace as long as the authorities themselves kept the law; but this, he must observe, was a most dangerous thing to doctrine, because it was a most dangerous thing to make the people judges whether the law had been kept. cutor. There could be no doubt, however, that had nis Me been necessary to the effecting of their purpose they would not have her stated to deprive him of it, and therefore; under such decumptances, he could never recommend to her Majesty that the life of an offender, condition of his never returning to the country.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—Having noticed in your Journal a correspondence between Messra Rider and Steele, and other communications, respecting the character of Robert Peddie. committed for trial on a charge of High Treason; and being myself in doubt which of the characters imputed to him was most applicable, but considering the truly awful situation in which he is now placed, I determined, with the advice of some friends, to take instructions from the public meeting held in this town on Wednesday last, for the purpose of organising the general defence (for which I am engaged), whether Peddie should be included: when, notwithstanding a variety of opinions as to his real character and intentions, the feelings of animosity and resentment merged into a compassionate and unanimous resolution "that Robert

After your intimation that further communication would not be published at present, I should not have obtruded this explanation; but I perceive the resolution is not reported in the proceedings of the meeting, which I account for in consequence of the subject being introduced after the regular business for which it was called had been disposed of. Trusting that such decision will be generally ap-

I remain, Sir, Yours, respectfully, J. CLARKSON. Bradford, March 3rd, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—When Mr. Feargus O'Connor was in this place. think he said that there were in the United Kingdom, six millions of operatives; and that only about one million of them had signed the National Petition. Now, Sir, I am a Chartist, and as I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the nation, and am informed that within the last five or six months, more than eighty millions of pounds sterling have left our shores to be invested in trade and manufactures in other nations, and as I know that if such a departure of capital carry on for a few months longer, myriads of our operatives must be cast out of employment without the smallest prospect of getting into it again in this land, and, as they have not the means of emigrating to other lands, no hope can remain thing immediately, and decidedly, be done to prevent

such a fearful catastrophe. Allow me therefore through the medium of your excellent and widely circulated Journal, to state to the millions who have signed the National Petition, that The JUDGE asked what was the other business of I have a small favour to ask of every man amongst the assize, and was told that there was another indict them, and it is this, that he use his utmost diligence to Daglish, Andrew Guthrie, Edward Coulson, Thomas that his talent has gained five. If every man of

by no means an unweight one. Take any one manufacture of the people's friends, who are now incorporated amongst the million, and tell him solemnly and seriously coetheir patriotic advocacy of the rights and liberties that his life, and the lives of his wife and children, or of their distressed countrymen.

The means by which that is to be effected is, therefore, naturally the principal subject of our deliberations. The

I am, &c., &c. AMICUS.

Auchterarder, 18th February, 1840. pelled him to take care that he committed no offence attributed to him was likely to produce a breach of the second volume; when the second volume; wh both to his own interests and to those of his constitorself castle Corperation, who were in this the originators of within that. The silver was in a linen purse. I put receive 10s. per week, in addition to his former pay, the day-is not far distant when the sum of liberty shall tor all manner of success.

cheapening of law and justice, all of which would be effected by the Charter. If all these things be taken into account, it will readily appear that the circumstances of every operative in Britain might be bettered by 10s per week, in addition to his present income, and if, with such a prospect, before them, the million do not exert their utmost diligence -foreign nations will held them in derision, and laugh at their calamity when it comes in all its terror; and their own offspring will curse their indolence and cowardice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD OUTDONE. SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SON IN A SCRAPE. Some men may steal a horse with impunity, whilst others may not even look over the hedge."

SIR.—There is an excellent caricature extant, of foppish sprig of aristocracy before a magistrate. On the bar is placed a quantity of knockers, which the young gentleman has been amusing himself, on the previous hight, by abstracting from their proper places. The magistrate is summoned by the usual harpies, who seem highly to enjoy the fun, whilst the worthy and impartial dogberry himself, is leaning forward, with a smiling expression of countenance, and addressing the delinquent thus:--" My Lord, I am sorry to be obliged to fine you five shillings for disorderly conduct. Show his Lordship into a private room!!!!

How different the contrast. Scene the same placepersons the same, with the exception of a fresh prisoner (a poor man) in room of his Lordship. The harpies now present a very dignified aspect, and his worship, with a sternness of manner sufficient to annihilate a man of much stronger nerves than the poer prisoner, of the duty, and that they make a report to the trade thus addresses him :- "How dare you knock at people's doors, you scoundrel? Take him away. One require." month at the House of Correction." No doubt many may think this picture overdone. To such I would call attention to the following fact: -

Sir Robert Peel's son, and some other youths at Harrow School, were indicted in the Queen's Bench the other day, for a THREE DAYS' BIOT, and smushing the windows, &c., of a Jew merchant and chapman.

Kissing goes by favour, so Sir Robert contrived to get a sight of the briefs of both parties; and seeing matters in them not very agreeable to himself, he earwigged the " powers that be;" and Lord Denman caused the affair to be arranged in Court without going to a Jury. One of the morning papers, alluding to the affair, says,

Lord Denman smiled when the case was brought before him. Aye, so did the magistrate in the caricature. when he paid £150 to quiet the plaintiffs. What say you. Sir Robert? Anxious that the public should know more of this affair, than appears likely to be brought confer innumerable blessings, mental, moral, and to light, I beg to acquaint you that had the trial come physical, on man, that of Printing stands pre-emion, the fellowing evidence would have been adduced. nent. It is the most gigantic engine of modern Young Bobby goes to the Jew's house, and words improvement, in everything which can affect either She retorted, that he and his father, and the whole of course, there would be wanting a spring to keep in the family, had elevated themselves, and become what action the machinery of the world. A true know-

Another contrast-

In the Bail Court, last week, a motion was made of no worth, and with respect to Robinson's he in- for a certiorari to remove a cause, on the ground of not treated them to receive it with caution, for according being able to have a fair trial through political party mouths gagged at once. Why talk of alarm? The Times never wrote a leading article but it alarmed some one, and then if so there could be no doubt that and he believed in the same way he never made a speech but it alarmed some old woman. But what of the people had a right to arm in their own defence, speech but it alarmed some old woman. But what of the very first law of nature was self defence. But then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was then then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was the politics. The property of the divine then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was the politics. The property of the divine then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was the politics. The property of the divine then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was the politics. The property of the divine then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was the property of the divine the passing then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was the property of the divine the passing then he must here remark what a dangerous thing it was the property of the divine the passing that? The property of the property of the divine the property of the p

Yours, in the cause of truth and justice,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR, Seeing in your Star of last week, respecting the conduct of the base Whigs towards our incarcerated brother Mr. Vincent, I have the pleasure of informing you that Linye received from an agricultural district £1 5s. 4d. where no Liberal paper have ever appeared excepting convicted of such a crime, should be spared, but on the Northern Star, and I have to inform you that Chart-

ism is taking deep root amongst those sturdy Wiltshire The following hath been collected, and the same have forwarded to Mr. Owen, Solicitor, Monmouth, for

Mr. Henry Vincent:-Collected at Kingston Diversl, by Thomas Garrett Collected at Bricstone Diveral Collected at Mongton Diveral, by Stephen Tudgey 1 5 4

Trowbridge, March 3, 1840.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE WEST-RIDING. AND THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY

J. MOORE.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-It is with feelings of inexpressible sorrow that we make this appeal to your sympathy and kindness on behalf of port, to the utmost of his power, every temperance our unfortunate and misguided townsmen who are now publication with which he is connected. For this lodged in York Castle, awaiting their trials for their late purpose, every large town ought to have its own rash attempts at insubordination.

their case, we cannot look upon them in any other light than as deluded victims—victims partly to a wild and visionary scheme of betpartly to a wild and visionary senome tering the present state of things, as they thought, and this point.

this point.

the system of espionage which accelerated the Every individual member is deeply concerned in Every individual member is deeply concerned in the subject. Of a calamity.

Under these impressions we venture to ask your as will enable their friends to procure that legal assist death, or being expatriated from their native land, or even incarceration in the dungeon's gloom.

Fellow Christians, no time must be lost. The Assizes

are at hand; therefore, strain every nerve, and send in your subscriptions without delay to the Northern Star Office. Let every man emulate his neighbour in rendering assistance to these once infatuated, but now truly penitent, prisoners.

On behalf of the Defence Committee, MICHAEL SCHOFIELD. Chairman.

Bradford, Feb. 26th, 1840.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. Association Room, 5, Galloway's Buildings, Bath, February 25th, 1840.

The Commission was opened here on Saturday, but Do you think that the man would fail in the enter- Bath Female Radical Association has not been merely a matter of life and death, prosperity and starvation to and her daughters, and the wives and families of Wiltens of thousands of their number; they must therefore liams and Jones, appearing before the Throne, and either door die in this matter. "The Gods help those who their pleading before a newly married Queen for their help themselves." I trust, therefore, that every man release. We know that a letter has been written to among the million will do his best during the five ensuing Mrs. Frost on the subject, who replied that she exweeks. Let no man wait to see what another will do in the peoted to see yourself and Mr. Geach, whose advice she matter, but let every man do his duty, as if the whole would act upon; and likewise saying, that if it were possible way, temperance periodicals: First, because depended on him alone. Let every man ask himself the wish of the people site would do so. I think, Sir, whether it be not better to make one short, bold, and determined, effort than to drag the chains of slavery and therefore, at our last meeting, on Monday evening, we hallowed for the footstep of a living advocate; and, misery for a lifetime. Will he refuse a few hours dili- came to an unanimous resolution that I, as Secretary of secondly, because, by a careful study of their congent labour in order to set himself and children free for the Association, should write to you, urging the tents, Temperance members become the most effecever. Some will say we would do the thing if we thought adoption of the aforementioned plan, and to suggest tually established. In reasoning with an opponent, that others would do it—but this is a deceifful, danger- that if you made a call on all the Associations in the his prejudices, likings, and vanity of being thought eus way of reasoning. Do you your duty, and never mind what others do. A majority of the nation will get the paper, for a donation of, say 2s. 6d. each, both male ance periodical tells its own tale without interruption. Charter—without a majority in its favour, it cannot be and female, that that call would be immediately The understanding is more prepared to listen to its got fix your determination on getting the majority, responded to, and by that means a sufficient sum would arguments; and, consequently, on the minds of those be instantly raised to pay the whole of their who will read, nothing is so calculated to effectually expences to Lendon and back, where they would rivet conviction." go with the prayers of millions of sympathetic hearts for their success. I have to express my ful emanations from the Temperance Press. We

I remain in Radical Fellowship, Your's sincerely. THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION. 5, Galloway's Buildings, Bath.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS at Marseilles for shares in the Mediterraneo-Translantic Steam Navigation Company now amount to 4,175,000 francs. This company is not to be constituted until its capital amounts to 6,000,000 of francs, nor until Government shall have agreed to grant it an annual subsidy of 2,000,000, in return for the money paid for all letters, despatches, &c., which would in that case be transferred to the coffers of the state.

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.-Last week, at one

of the most numerous meetings of the silk trade of Spitalfields that has been held for a length of time, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: -"1. That this meeting having received informstion that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose a reduction in the existing duties on foreign wrought silks, and being convinced from direful experience that the present duties are an inefficient protection to the silk trade of the country, feel confident that any further reduction of the duties on foreign wrought silks will have the effect of reducing the price of labour, which, in many instances, is below a subsisting point, and ultimately, must annihilate the silk trade of the country. That this meeting views with alarm and horror that appalling distress and misery that exist in the silk; trade of Spitalfields and its visinity, which, in our convenience of the country. opinion, is the result of the importation of foreign wrought silk : and this meeting lament the undue preference given to the foreigner, while we are capa-ble of producing manufacture equal in quality and beauty to any nation, notwithstanding the many disadvantages we labour under."—"3. That a committee of three persons be appointed to ascertain the measures about to be adopted by her Majesty's Government, and to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for the prevention of any further reduction on this night fortnight, or sooner if the business

Reviews.

THE HULL TEMPERANCE PIONEER, AND RECHABITE JOURNAL. Edited by ROBL. FIRTH, Secretary to the Hull Temperance Society.

This little unpretending perodical holds on the even tenor of its way; doing good service to the cause to which it is devoted. The present number s almost entirely devoted to a review of a lecture against the principles of total abstinence, delivered by some Wesleyan priest named Kendall, who [gut sorry sort of figure in the hands of the reviewer The only other article is an original one, from the editor, on the Temperance Press, which we give below.

"In all the great discoveries of modern times, calculated to extend the boundaries of civilization, and Nicholas Watson, surgeon, said he saw Rebinson they were, by robbing, plundering, and starving the ledge of divinity would rest in the dusty archives of fter the robbery, and he had five or six severe contused poor creatures who had laboured for them I think religious cloisters; science be shorn of her rays of the fair unbeliever had the better of her Christian an-tagenist. glory; and knowledge, as flowing from the literati, would be stemmed within the embankments of its professor,—presenting the image of one vast ocean, but without inlets and rivers to fertilize the barren wastes of ignorance and error. The corruscations of genius would vanish like those of the setting sun dually decline from the apex of intellectual great-ness and perfection, to ignorance and barbarian So important to human happiness and improvement is the Press, that no earthly condition can be for a moment contemplated, which would not receive a fatal stab; were it deprived of the multiplied agency and combined uses of the Press. Hence the greatest men of all ages, to give efficacy to their views, have resorted either to the Press, or to its more imperfect substitute, the bark of trees, waxen tables, the skins of animals, the style, or the quill. Whether for good or for evil, every institution, established by man, has first fixed on a means of giving publicity to its principles; hence, how important to duly apply the exhaustless enemies of the Press to every institution! If valuable in a small degree, that value becomes proportionately great to the magnitude of the cause. The Press, therefore, becomes of infinite advantage to the Temperance Society; because this Society, in its widest extent, contemplates in its grasp the whole circle of the human family. This fact cannot be too deeply engraven on the memory of every teetotaller. In America, the glorious results of our principles have been accomplished chiefly by means of the Press. Millions of publications have teemed from it upon the land. The consequence is, that several States have prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors; religious synods proclaimed alike the traffic and its support a sin; and the States in general are making a grand effort to heave the pipes, tuns, hogsheads, barrels, and puncheons into the Atlantic, that Alcohol, the fell destroyer of man, may be eternally banished from their shores. What has been effected in America, ought to be accomplished in England; and, therefore, it becomes an imperative duty, not only of Temperance Institutions, but of each individual member, to supsh attempts at insubordination.

Considering all the circumstances connected with as general as newspapers. Hence, on national and general grounds, every member ought to assist in the attainment of this great and glorious object.

> improvement of his own mind on the subject. Of a subject in which he is so much interested, he ought to be familiarly acquainted with all the parts, for assistance to the end that these men may be enabled to the purpose not only of defence against attack, but procure Counsel immediately; but more especially do the instruction of others. To establish his conviewe appeal to the humane of all ranks on behalf of tiens in what is well known, and to acquire a those extremely unfortunate men who have been com-mitted both from this place and from Sheffield for High should ever be directed to the publications. If Treason. Hoping that this appeal will not be made reading makes a knowing man, conversation a in vain, but that it will be responded to in such a way ready man, and study a judicious man, it is highly incumbent upon him to 'read, mark; learn, and inance which will prevent them suffering an ignominious wardly digest' whatever assumes the name of our cause. He thereby becomes the more strongly confirmed; his affections for the cause chastened; and he goes forth in the strength of that moral dignity and sincerity which no opposition can move; but is firm as adamant, because based on truth in love. This is invariably confirmed by the experience of those well versed in the knowledge of the prin-

It is a serious mistake to imagine, because a person may have been a tectotaller a number of years, that he therefore needs no temperance periodicals. He should remember that these arethefuel which sustains the flame. Temperance meetings are very excellent means for general purposes, especially to those who are unable to read; but to rest satisfied herewith, betrays an unwarrantable indifference to one of the best sources of sound knowledge, and the most valuable agent in its diffusion among others. Besides, every one is not qualified by education, by habit, by patient investigation, to range unaided over the whole field of the Temperance Question: them having already mere than expired: the parties might therefore be set at liberty till the next assizes on by no means an unwieldy one. Take any one man other of the people's friends, who are now incarcerated liberty by extended investigation, to cast more amongst the million, and tell him solemnly and seriously for their patriotic advocacy of the rights and liberties light on the subject; the most difficult points are hence, he should seize on every means of informaelucidated more clearly; statistics of the causes and effects of intemperance embodied; and other things which require a patient exercise of the understanding and memory. The practice of exercise reading begets closer habits of investigation; the intellectual powers become developed, until the student begins to discover latent talents, for which previously he would not give himself credit. All these things tend powerfully to the formation of the characters. tend powerfully to the formation of the character: and, therefore, the judicious man will give them at the attention they deserve.

It appears that there are two metives, which ought to influence tectotallers to support, in every these are the most lasting and effectual monitors of

P.S.—If a million of soldiers were sent to recruit, acknowledgments for the premptitude with which observe with pleasure that it has reached the twen-

OFFICE DIRECTORY, for 1840. London Kelly and Co. A most useful pamphlet for every body. It contains all the Post-office arrangements for carrying into effect the Penny Postage, a complete directory of Parliament, with the town and country residences of every Peer and every Member of the House of Commons, lists of all the public companies in London, names of their officers, and much other valuable information respecting them; the rates of postage upon foreign letters to all parts; in fine, it

a multum in parce that every body should have. THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL .- A fortnightly newspaper devoted to the interests of the landsharking Colony, and having for its main object the distribution of light and shade between this and the neighbouring Colonies, in such a manner as to send as many emigrants as possible among the can-nibals of New Zealand. The present, which is the first, number contains a map of the Colony and a well arranged variety of matters relative to New Zealand, South Anstralia, New South Wales, &c.

TAITS MAGAZINE

The present Number contains a pithy article on the Church of Scotland and the Veto Question. Recollections of Days in Belgium, by Mrs. Opie, a mass of rubbish from the Opium Eater, and several lighter articles, both prose and verse, of considerable merit. The chief political article is bold and piquant. We give it below.

"PARLIAMENT.

"" Nero fieldled when Rome was on fire. At a time when the country has just escaped from a grand rebellion; when insurrections are almost nightly threatened in all parts of the country; when provisions are high, wages low; thousands of unemployed operatives in starvation; trade and manufactures at a stand; the Gazzie weekly filled with bankrupts; when the defielency in the national revenue is greater than it has ever Meen since the war; and new taxes are to be imposed after a quarter of a century of peace; when war is raging in India and China, and threatened by America, Russia, and France; our navy in a state of utter wealiness, and our army fully employed in keeping down their fellow subjects—the two aristocratic parties, who alternately misrule the State, are, night after night exhausting their energies, and occupying the time of Parliament—that is, of the People—in a dirty, misemble, unprincipled squabble for power and place; the means employed being the blackening of each other's characters, and the showing up the incapacity of each other to govern the country; a task in which, it must be admitted, both factions have admirably suc-

"At such a time, we ask, is this the business of the Legislature? Is there any other proof required of the specimie necessity of a radical change in the constitution of Parliament? Who cares whether the Tories are in office or the Whigs are in office, if they conduct the Government on the same tyrannical principle of making the poor more poor, and the rich more rich? A considerable part of the Session has already elapsed, and what measure, in which the people have an interest, has made any progress? Not one. Is there really any necessity for holding an annual Session of such a Parhament as that which we now have? We suspect not It is an annual eye-sore to the nation; a waste of their time, in reading the interminable harangues, from which no henefit accrues to any one; but which it is still necessary to do, lest new chains should be forged for the Prople. It is great annoyance to "country gentlemen," whom it unseasonably removes from their more congenial, sportsman-like habits of hunting foxes and poschers; and a great loss to the men engaged in business, who have seats in Parliament: in short, every body suffers by the annual palaver; nobody gains. We, therefore, hope that some patriotic and spirited Member will move that the Mutiny Bill, and all the Bills which are absurdly enough brought in anmusily, and carried through both Houses, without anybody, either within or without the walls of Parliament being aware of it, except the clerks and one or two Members, be voted for two years, and that the Houses, at their rising, adjourn to the 4th of February, 1842, so as to give the nation a Jubilee in the year 1841; for which as we hope, the birth of an heir to the Crown, in due time, will furnish an additional reason. But to the occurrences of the month, such as they are :- The Queen was married, on the 10th February, to Prince Albert of Cobourg and Saxe Gotha, (we bedignity we have have had rather more than enough in and cating and drinking, and illuminations, though In the House of Commens, the quarrel with the

Queen's Bench proceeds space. Both parties are mar-

shalling their forces, nothing daunted; and before all is over, the Sheriff and Stockdale may have for their companions, not only the Judges of the Queen's Bench, but the Speaker and all the officers of the House of Commons. The Tories, wishing to get credit for economy, cut down Prince Albert's income from £50,000 to tion were present, and therefore would call on any £30,000, by 262 to 158; while Mr. Hume's motion to gentleman who had charges against Mr. Goulding reduce it to £21,000, which was five times more than his Royal Highness asked, was supported by only thirty-eight Members. O rare economists!. The £30,000 a year will, of course, be spent entirely in whom he observed taking notes, and he thought, in charity, as the Prince can have no other use for it; yet fairness, that that individual should not be perhe will not be able to get quit of it even in this way, if mitted to remain. [This was in allusion to the corhe follow the example of other Royal Highnesses—con- respondent of the Northern Star, who has been pertent himself with subscribing, and leave the paying to sonally for many years known to having suffered a his wife's subjects. Following the example of the Com-long incarceration, during the unstamped crusade, muns, the Lords also snubbed the Queen, by depriving with Mr. Watson, of the City Road, as well as to her of giving precedency to Prince Albert as she wished, and as her Ministers proposed. The Tories may, therefore, now give up all hope of office during this reign; and we strongly advise them to join us Radicals without delay. They have already adopted some of our porter, and the sense of the meeting was compelled opinions, and they will adopt some more by another to be taken, when the unanimous decision, except year or two's exclusion from office. The grand subject Mr. Goulding himself, was for the reporter remainwhich, their Lordships either are or pretend to be a subject, but for what follows.] tetally ignorant,) and the presenting of Mr. Owen to Mr. SPURB, (one of the parties included the Queen. Lord Melbourne cried peccuri-omitting in the indictment,) stated that Mr. Roberts, the opvious defence, that her Majesty might have as the Solicitor, had informed him that no permuch curiosity to see, and was as well entitled to see, son, but Goulding could have put the man, whom the wild beasts that travel the country, "Ursa Major" they had detected in endeavouring to obtain copies included, as any other of her subjects; and that, at the of the depositions, in possession of the document (a presentation, the Bear hadinot only a "monkey jacket" list of witnesses) which was found upon him when on—as appears from an address, under his own paw, in taken into custody; that he (Goulding) had urged, The Morning Chronicle—but was also muzzled, and had when taxed with it, that it was impossible for him a strong iron chain round his neck, held by a company to have done so, for that neither Mr. Roberts nor not to inform the Bishops, that had it not been for the nesses. Now it would be important to observe two —never would have taken place. It was the develope—possession exactly corresponded, in names, numbers, ment of Mr. Owen's views on the subject that induced her Majesty to put her neck into the matrimonial kind that ever had been prepared; and which Gouldmoose; finding that there was a possibility, before the ing admitted having taken a copy of. It was now, end of her reign, that its grasp might be somewhat therefore, incumbent on him to clear himself. Preslackened by an alteration of the abominable and anti-vious to which, however, he had better hear the quated laws now in force in this country on the subject of divorce; for obtaining which, to incompatibility of temper, or 'la consentement mutuel et perseverant des nity to make a statement which he had been anxious epour; a sufficient ground for divorce by the law of to make for several weeks; he had strong cause to France and of most other civilised countries, must be suspect, from the time he and his companions were conjoined, at least one crime, adultery, to which in arrested, till the present time, that there had been practice, in Scotland, is almost uniformly and neces- a plot laid for the purpose of entrapping innocent sarily added perjury. O envy of surrounding nations, men—a plot, that, he would say, was at present and wonder of the world! The social quarrel is how-chiefly confined to Mr. Goulding, though that there ever settled; the queen has confessed herself a naughty | were others concerned was manifest, although they girl, and is never again to look at a wild beast with- did not at present appear. He knew nothing of Mr out the permission of the Bench of Bishops and the Goulding personally, publicly or privately, previous to this affair, and could not, therefore, be charged with

allow us to poison its subjects; in which poisoning, it who may otherwise be unthinkingly entrapped. appears, we have obtained a vested right. An expe- It would be shown, and could not be denied, that dition is fitting out at Plymouth to 'destroy Canton if Goulding persuaded other persons to bring arms to necessary; and Pekin also, it appears, if the Emperor does not do us justice. Was there ever such an attrocious proceeding? It is enough to raise all Asia to 'do justice' en the English for their centuries of crime, misrule, and oppression in the East."

Goulding persuaded other persons to oring arms to necessary; and Pekin also, it appears, if the Emperor that meeting, for which they were to be tried for being present at; but when Mr. Goulding was artested, no arms were found in his possession; again, to 'do justice' en the English for their centuries of crime, misrule, and oppression in the East."

Goulding persuaded other persons to oring arms to that meeting, for which they were to be tried for their knowing his address by this circum, at the period, and in the locality of those trials as to being present at; but when Mr. Goulding was artested, no arms were found in his possession; again, to 'do justice' en the English for their centuries of continuous proceeding? It is enough to raise all Asia they were all examined before the magistrates, adog came in, belonging to Mr. Cole, a publican in the locality of those trials as to the period, and in the locality of those trials as to the femily deficulty, if not given against him.

The plaintiff denied that the "hedge" bone was count for their knowing his address by this count of their knowing his address by this circum, and dispassionate enquiry, and an rested, no arms were found in his possession; again, and of the locality of those trials as to the meeting, for which they were all examined being present at; but when Mr. Goulding was arrested and dispassionate enquiry, and an rested, no arms were found in the locality of those trials as to the meeting, for which they were all examined being present at; but when Mr. Goulding was arrested, no arms were found in the locality of those trials as to the meeting, for which they were all examined being present at; but when Mr. Goulding was arrested, no arms were found in the locality of those trials as to the meeting, CURIOUS COMMUNITY OF MONES. Two expert

painters of Paris, Messrs. Didron and Durand, while travelling in the east to explore and delineate its Christian antiquities, have communicated an account goats; Mr. Goulding being one of the sheep, and of their visit to Mount Athos, regarded by the Greeks as a "Holy land," and forming the site of a monkish republic, which has no parallel in any other part of the world. This singular region includes twenty many staries all considerable held. monasteries, all spaciously built and strongly forti-fied, encompassed by ten villages, two hundred and forty cells or farm houses, and four hundred and sixty hermitages; the whole peopled with a fraternity of friars, amounting to 6,000 in number, and conferring its character of sanctity upon the mountain they inhabit.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—A flat of bankruptcy having been issued against Mr. Hammond, the lessee of this theatre, it was closed on Saturday; but the committee have allowed it to be re-opened this evening, under the direction of a committee of the performers. We have received a long letter from Mr. Hammond, in which he attributes his failure to a breach of faith on the part of a friend, who had promised to become his partner. We cannot, of course, insert any letter which makes grave charges "Goulding, Director.

"John Overs, Secretary."

"Goulding, Director.

"John Overs, Secretary."

"Goulding, Director.

"John Overs, Secretary."

"John Overs, Secretary."

"John Overs, Secretary."

"John Overs, Secretary."

Now, he had the authority of Mr. Overs for through the Commissioners of Bankrupt. It was clearly a very foolish speculation for him to enter into; but want of judgment seems to be all that can be alleged against him in the transaction, and the back of Mr. Roberts or Goulding on the subject. From the receipt of this card, which was character he has always borne justifies us in be alleged against him when he says, that from the time at which he became a theatrical manager, up to this unfortable became the takes more personal and unconditional pardon."

Why did not Mr. Roberts on obtain director of the would repeat that question and unconditional pardon."

Mr. Marshall Purllands event possible to with great pleasure: nothing could be raise the tunity dead on their clearing than the propel of England. He thought great injustice had division of opi

PONDENT.

INCARCERATION OF THE SHERIFFS. On Friday last, the second meeting of the freeolders of Middlesex, (the former one having been dissolved, in consequence of the interruption offered to the privilege advocates, by the reading of the Riot Act) took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, and was attended by nearly the same parties who figured at the former meeting, with the addition of some hundreds of persons attracted by curiosity, and whose claim to a Middlesex were admitted without tickets. It is a remarkable were admitted without tickets. It is a remarkable were admitted without tickets. It is a remarkable were admitted without tickets and provided a position of the times," that those men who were forsign of the times," that those men who were forsign of the times," that those men who were forsign of the times," that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times," that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times," that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, "that those men who were forsign of the times, the person to hear the desires of the morning that the desires of the morning that the desires of the times that the had done sines had merly the most loudly cheered at public meetings, were, on this occasion, treated to deafening groans; for instance, Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton, and others of the "liberal" school, were hailed on their entrance by the most unequivocal marks of disapprobation; while the Tories who had opposed the "privilege-faction," were hailed with long, loud, and hearty cheering. In short, the distinction of Whigs and Tories seemed to be entirely forgotten; and it was now merely a question with the meeting of arpitrary power versus constitutional justice. Mr. Sibbons moved an address to the Queen, praying ner Majesty to exercise her royal prerogative, and by an immediate dissolution of Parliament, dismiss a House of Commons, which has attempted to establish an arbitrary and irresponsible power, and has shown itself opposed to the first principles of a free constitution." The motion was seconded by Mr. Laurie.

An amendment was moved by Sir John Salt, and seconded by Mr. Nicholson, affirming the right of the House of Commons to print and publish freely, as the grand inquest of the nation. The address was carried by a considerable majority, certainly; but the most laughable part of the affair was, when Sir Francis Burdett, who was well reseived on his first appearance, spoke of the House as 658 tyrants. Here a storm arose that baffles description. "Well done, Old Glory!" "So they are!" You include yourself, of course."—"That's what Dan said; and what does he say now?" with a number of other disjointed expletives, that told ex-ceedingly well; the renegade Baronet, however, was not to be dismayed; on he kept, and ultimately succeeded in bringing round the meeting to attend to him. "Remember Wilkes, and the glorious 45," said he, "for singular as it was to observe on this occasion so many of the great apostles of modern freedom." The words "modern freedom" were no sooner out of the Baronet's mouth, than a yell like Cherokee war-whoop drowned the remainder of the sentence; but it is a fact, that he was loudly cheered on retiring. The "liberal" party who have advocated the imprisonment of the Sheriffs did not get a shadow of a chance, and the almost unanimous feeling of the meeting seemed to be against the tyrant majority. A daily paper stated that the liberals had procured tickets for several boxers; but, if such were the case, the "meral force" of the meeting completely upset the "physical force" of the bruisers. On the whole, the result of the meeting is viewed with great satisfaction by all who are not disposed to bind them-selves to the chariot wheels of the Whig faction.

THE LORD MAYOR is gone up to-day (Tuesday) with the address of the Common Council to the Queen, praying for the release of the remaining

FIRE.—A destructive fire broke out at ten o'clock last night (Monday), at the printing-office of Mr. Johnson, Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row; and, owing to the impossibility of getting an engine near the premises, from the backward situation and the narrowness of the courts, the whole stock and buildbe less than from £8,000 to £10,000, and Mr. Johnson is only partially insured. Many valuable stereotype works are among the destroyed property.

THE LAST WHIG POLICE PLOT.

On Tuesday night, a meeting was held of the committee for aiding the defence of Neesom and his com-panions, charged with attending an illegal meeting at the Trades' Hall, Abbey-street, Bethnal-Green, to Prince Albert of Gobourg and Saxe Gotha, (we be whose trial has, since the discovery of the spy, lieve we are right in the name,) who, after all, is not Harris, alias Taylor, been removed by certiorari to be a King, but only a Royal Highness; of which into the Queen's Bench. It is not now, however, believed that the Government will have the hardithis country, during the last half century. There were, hood to persevere in prosecution for an offence so of course, abundance of firing of cannon, and idleness, palpably instigated by policemen at the present time doing duty, and others who have been for many the Tories strictly limited themselves, in point of candles, to what they conceived would protect their windows from the anticipated active and rather exuesting the candles of the chair; becaut loyalty of the junior members of ultra Whig-gery. and he announced that this was a special meeting, called for the purpose of enabling Mr. Goulding, who had been actively engaged both in calling the Bethnal Green meeting, and, since his discharge, in visiting the solicitor employed for the defence of the prisoners, an opportunity of defending himself from certain charges that had been brought against him. He (the chairman) believed that none but members of the committee, or of the Working Men's Associato prefer, to state them.

Mr. Goulding submitted that there was an individual present who belonged to no Association, other persons then present; these gentlemen stated their knowledge of the individual whom Mr. Goulding objected to; notwithstanding which, Mr. G. still pressed his objection to the presence of a rein the Lords has been Socialism, (of the doctrines of ing. This, perhaps, is too much to say on so trifling

of Life Guards. It was also too bad in the Premier his clerk, had furnished him with a list of witgreat honour conferred on Mr. Owen by the present- things; first, that Goulding was correct in that paration, the late auspicions event—the Queen's marriage ticular; and next, that the list found in the man's

Mr. NEESon said he was glad he had an opportn-"THE WAR WITH CHINA has begun, and already being actuated by malice or any other improper into the room, all other persons were put saide, and only Inspector Pierce remained until Mr. Goulding's examination was taken. In short, the prisoners were divided into two distinct parties, like sheep and part, in calling both that and the previous meeting, should be discharged, while others, who took no part at all, but were merely there as spectators, partici-pating in the sentiments of the meeting, were imprisoned. He, however, took no particular notice even of that at the time; but, the next step we find Mr. Goulding taking is, that of sending a card to the prisoners confined, countersigned by the name of "John Overs." announcing that Mr. Roberts had been appointed by the Trading Company to conduct their defence: that card he (Mr. Neesom) had in his possession, and would read to them; it

was to the following effect:-"Friends,-Mr. Roberts has been appointed by the Trading Company to take your cause in hand. "Yours truly.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRES- (Mr. Nessom) called on Mr. Roberts on Saturday accompanied one or two persons who were out en- He was convinced that villains were abroad among (Mr. Neesom) called on Mr. Roberts on Saturday evening, while the witnesses were giving their depoevening, while the witnesses were giving their depositions, when Mr. R. called him into a private room,
and teld him there was a warrant against a certain
Mr. B.; he (Neesom) sent instantly to avorise that
individual; yet, notwithstanding that, Goulding was
found in the house of this Mr. B. after he knew the
warrant was issued against him. He (Mr. Neesom) callal vesterday on Mr. Roberts again, to know if it were the secretary to this committee, telling him on no tion of his character to Mr. Roberts, who, thereaccount to give them up; and when Goulding upon, himself became bail for him; and after all his people. Dr. Wade deserved the thanks of all good found it was useless to endeavour to induce efforts on behalf of the parties charged at that meetinth the Occasional in the persons of the people. Dr. Wade deserved the thanks of all good men for his conduct at the levee, in his interview him to give them up, he then asked for a list of ing, he is now coupled with a villain who ought witnesses, which he and his clerk allowed him to do. No other person ever had a list. [It is a precise law.

Copy of this list, so taken by Goulding, that was found in the possession of the spy Harris ali as few questions to Mr. Goulding, which, through the Sneh taken into anglody I Now Goulding. No other person ever had a list. It is a precise law. copy of this list, so taken by Goulding, that was found in the possession of the spy Harris ali as few q Taylor, when taken into custody.] Now, Goulding chair, had, when taxed with this glaring fact, alleged that he (Neesom) had received a list of witnesses also but the list he received was previous to the depositions being taken, and when they called on the persons named therein, few of them could be received as witnesses out of fifty: and it was an important fact to bear in mind that the list he (Neesom) had been furnished a copy of, (long previously to that is ten years ago.
the depositions being taken, and in reality, to find Did Inspector Pierce the persons to send to give their depositions.) was made out by Goulding himself, and was totally dif-ferent from the list of witnesses whose depositions had been given and accepted, and which, so copied ferent from the list of witnesses whose depositions had been given and accepted, and which, so copied by Goulding, precisely corresponds with that found in the possession of the spy in custody. There was another point. On Tuesday last, an individual named Sellers had occasion to write to Mr. Roberts, in connection in the conversation you had with Mr. Watson, respecting the conversation you had with Mr. Watson, respectituding, and contended for the superiority of mild measures over harsh and severe punishments, in proposed that meeting at which well and the people. He should like to read the fable of presided to came armed in the contention between the sun and the wind, as to had occasion to write to Mr. Roberts, in connection impressed with that conversation, because I have which would soonest compel the traveller to lay with this business, alleging some errors of his own depositions. Goulding called the same day, and Mr. Roberts showed the letter to him, as he appeared was no dictation, for every one did as he liked, and made an able and lengthy speech, for which we reto be the acting man for the defence of the prisoners. the council had nothing to do with it, and he would gret we have not room. The clerk then filed it, and will swear that no other person than Goulding could have had access to it; as to that fact. [Mr. Wilkins admitted that the yet, that very document is found in the possession of the spy in custody, and was not missed by Mr. Roberts till the Thursday morning, when they found it had been taken from the file. One more observation and the had done to Mr. Goulding had made and access to it; as a body, had nothing to do with it, but majority, being only about twenty hands appearing on the contrary.

A petition was then read and agreed to for the suggestion.] "Well," said Goulding, (we give his exact words,) "I had no more power than the rest; bers for the Tower Hamlets, in the parish of Shoreding wrong their ditch. Will be requested by letter to support it in himself appear a very poor man; he had told him coming to the very meeting for which they were in-dicted, that he had pledged nearly the last article he had to make a shilling. Now, it could be shown that while he had done no work, and could have done no work, ever since the arrests, he could vet afford to take supper with the lawyer and another or two. aye, and to pay for it too, and it was not a five farthing supper either; and though, that fact of iunction with the other particulars he had stated, he (Mr. Neesom) did say that it called for a full, clear, and explicit explanation, such as would remove all doubt, and probibility of doubt from their minds, and suspicion from Mr. Goulding.

Mr. Watson stated that he had a few questions to ask in connection with this affair; but he would prefer waiting Mr. Goulding's explanation first, as who urged others to arm, were the very party to the questions would be perhaps considerably modified bring the police down on them. He would not say by the nature of that explanation.

Mr. Goulding was guilty, but it was manifest there Mr. Newton reminded the Chairman that one was treachery somewhere; and he could not forget important fact had been omitted by Mr. Neesom, the fact, that he had more than once told Goulding,

viz., that when the man who is in custody called on Sellers, he said—"So you have had a letter from that the latter was complaining that the persons for Mr. Roberts." Now, how could this man by possi- whose benefit he was acting were dissatisfied with an aitch-bone of beef, which Jerry had bought of bility have known that Mr. Roberts had written to him. He (Mr. Watson) would therefore move the him. Jerry was one of that class of casuists who Sellers, but for Goulding telling him! Again, it adjournment of the investigation, without prejudice, argue amissum quod nescitur non am ittitur, which, would be recollected, that when this man applied to till this day fortnight, which, being seconded, was tions, they refused to give them up without Mr Roberts's authority; and thereupon the spy was furnished with that gentleman's cards, which he de-

clares he never gave to any other person than Mr. Goulding now commenced his reply. was rejoiced that there was a reporter for the public press present, as it would enable him to clear his character to the world, and in the face of his fellowmen: he hoped the reporter would do him the same justice he had done his accusers. It is fortunate for Mr. G. then, that the meeting were of a different opinion from him at the commencement of the proceedings, or he would not have had recourse thus to change his mind, and itself compared with rejoice at the presence of a reporter. He may rely, thirsty employers.] however, that not one shadow of prejudice runs through this pen; for if there be any leaning on either side, it is only in accordance with the good constitutional maxim, that no man is to be ever presumed guilty, until proved to be so.] He, Mr. Goulding, was astonished at the nature of this charge; astonished, he said, not because he ments under false and fraudulent pretences, was this had been taken by surprise; because he expected something more tramendous; there was however, nothing new nor terrible addaced against him, and nothing that he had not heard before. In the first place, he would ask now it was that neither Mr. Roberts nor his clerk were there this evening! They would say, whether he had any copy of evidence that was given him by Mr. Roberts: and as to taking the list of witnesses, as alleged by Mr. Neesom, the case was thus :- He stated to Mr. Roberts that he had been pestered by various parties, at places where he had met them, for copies of tne depositions and the list of witnesses, and that, if he had made any out, he would take some round, as he had not much to do that afternoon; this was on the Friday, as stated; Mr. Roberts, however, refused; and he never had any other list of witnesses than that which he took down himself at the Trades' Hall. [Mr. Roberts positively declares that he allowed Goulding to take a copy of the names and addresses of those persons who had given their depositions.] He had now a copy of that list, the original of which might be seen at his house. It had been admitted by Mr. Roberts that other persons might have had access to his office during his absence; and his clerk admitted that he had given a list of names, but no human being except Mrs. Neesom has ever had an opportunity of seeing that list. The next charge was that he had persuaded other persons to come armed to the Thursday night's meeting, although he did not come armed himself. Now he had only spoken to two persons on the subject of arming, and one went armed and the other did not: he himself was not armed, and why? He was glad to see Mr. Watson in the room; it was fortunate for him, as he could corroborate a conversation he had with him some months ago, when Mr. Watson stated the folly and danger of people going armed to public meetings; that conversation had made a deep impression upon his mind; and he entirely agreed with Mr. Watson, that when the time arrived that arms would be wanted, the people would take means to possess themselves of them. Besides, he had his family to maintain, and he never had the means to spare to get arms; although at the meeting, when some one said, "Now, Goulding, you have made a good speech, but it would be as well if you had something to correspond with it," he did ask a person who said he had a brace of pistols to lend him one; but that was merely to show to the person who had applied the observation to him; and turned out that the person who said he had a brace | their trial, to allow of the subsidence of passion and | the trade. of pistols only had one, so that he gave him no positive answer. Next, as to his being examined before the magistrates privately; he could not help what those men in authority chose to do; the simple facts were these; when he went in, he was asked his can merely state that his speech was an amplification name, and he gave it; but when asked his address, and elucidation of all the points contained in the he refused; when Inspector Pierce turned round resolution which he proposed, of which the followhe refused; when Inspector Pierce turned round and ordered the rest of the persons out of the room; and then asked him if he did not read the newspaper several hundred Chinese have been murdered by our motive; but if they have enemies among them, the cruisers, because the government of China will not sooner it is known, the better for the safety of those saw him; he (Goulding) answered, "I am not going to criminate myself;" Pierce then said "We know where you live." There were then a few other questions, and the doors were open. Now, he could only great a degree of excitement existed or was created sioner Dubois.

The plaintiff denied that the "hedge" bone was account for their knowing his address by this sircum—at the period, and in the locality of those trials as to

chair, was accordingly done. Did Inspector Pierce know you before that night! -Certainly not. Can you account for being so much impressed with tion in Mr. Watson's shop, with which you were and the Lords. so much impressed with the folly of arming, you are found associating with, and persuading persons to tory of the con tion for a fortnight: he would not prejudge the case, but he thought it would turn out, that the persons [This unparalleled plot needs only one remark; after "getting the fish into the net," as is evident by the facts that have come out, the police spies try to deprive their victims even of their defence, by getting copies of the intended evidence in their favour, n order to bring forward, out of the thirty bluebottles whose names are indorsed on the indictment, something that would do. And all this would have succeeded, be it remembered, as in the case of Frost and others it has succeeded, but for the trifling accident of Mr. Neesom happening to call on one of the witnesses on business, and thereby discovering that a "screw was loose." Wretched as these despicable vagabond spies are, they are purity itself compared with their treacherous and blood-

WORSHIP STREET (WEDNESDAY) .- THE BETHNAL GREEN CHARTISTS .- Henry Harris, who was remanded from Friday last to this day, on the charge of having unlawfully obtained certain legal documorning brought up for re-examination. Mr. H. B. Roberts, the solicitor for the prosecution, stated that he had not been able to obtain any further evidence, but he trusted that the Bench would consider that what had already been produced would be sufficient to warrant them in committing the prisoner, who, however, he still believed was a tool in the hands of some evil-disposed persons, who were de-sirous of depriving his clients of their means of me; but ven I comes to handle it, I ses, ses I, "Mis-

ST. LEONARD'S. SHOREDITCH, LONDON.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC VESTRY IN FAVOUR OF FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—On Monday last, a public the basket along wi's ome other joints as I'd got, and vestry of the ratepayers, was held in the Church gets away home. But directly I pulls it out of the of the above parish, to petition both houses of Parliament, and her Majesty for a free pardon for Messrs. Frost. Williams, and Jones. The requisition was numerously and respectably signed by men of all parties; the meeting, which was composed entirely of blowed, yer Vorship, if the old coman vosn't zakly ratepayers, no others being permitted to enter, was presided over by the Upper Churchwarden, Robert

Rudland, Esq.

Mr. Dyson opened the business of the meeting by stating that though he was strongly attached to the principles of Chartism, and was ready to avow and defend his opinions on all occasions, he was happy in believing that men of all parties in politics could unite in the object of the present meeting, indeed they had already done so, for the requisition was signed, he knew, both by Tory and Chartist gentlemen of great respectability. Mr. Dyson went very fully into the history of the case, commenting on every circumstance as it passed in review before him, referring to the prejudice and excitement that existed among the class from whom the Jury were selected, the enmity of the magistrates against Mr. Frost, the quarrel between him and Lord John Russell, and the thanksgiving farce, which could have no other effect, if indeed it were not expressly done for the purpose, than to taint the minds of the public with prejudice and hatred against the accused, and deprive them of the chance of a fair trial. Ho condemned the trial by Special Commission as being another means by which a fair chance had been denied the prisoners, and insisted that they were surely as well entitled to a postponement of

on the trials of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams. and William Jones, are of opinion, First, That so wife to let her know where he was; soon after he and Mr. Frost a notorious private quarrel had long head, Happy Jerry left the court. saw Mr. C. and gave it him, but he had not got it two minutes before he saw him give it into the hands of a Commissioner of Police. [Commissioner was the term used, several times by Goulding, who admit-lish law, which demands a trial without prejudice. the term used, several times by Goulding, who admitted in a subsequent part of the proceedings, that he had been in the police, but that, he said was ten years ago.] Now, as to the card signed John Overs; he (Goulding) is a director of the trading company of which Mr. Overs is Secretary, and from a conversation he had with some of the other directors, who by the rules of the society are empowered at any time to act for the body at large, in cases of emergency, of which he considered this one, he fest authorised to sign the Secretary's name to that eard, as they of which he considered this one, he fest authorised to sign the Secretary's name to that card, as they had advanced money to pay the Solicitor, and as the parties said they would employ Mr. Wooler, who, however, was not in a condition to attend to their lameness, and surely of the sign the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of the paragraph mongers would call "a watery grave" paragraph mongers would call "a watery grave" paragraph mongers would call "a watery grave" he beared to have suffered considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices, who, notwithstanding the favour of the prisoner, and consider that to depart to depart the man will deny the existence, either of illegality, of in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices, who, notwithstanding the considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices, who, notwithstanding the considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices, who, notwithstanding the considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices, who, notwithstanding the considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices, who, notwithstanding the considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices, who, notwithstanding the considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices. The sneep, owing to the considerably from travelling in the bosom of the Clyde, but for the intrepidity of one of the apprentices. The sneep, owing to the paragraph mongers would call "a water the paragraph case, he introduced Mr. Roberts. [The name "John difficulty, as that under consideration, would be inOvers" on the card is written totally different from consistent with the impartial administration of the the rest, and is as though a good writer, which Goulding evidently is, had tried to imitate the penmanship of one who could hardly sign his name]:—
Next, as to the letter of Sellers, which it is alleged no one but he could have known anything about.

Consistent with the impartial administration of the law. This public vestry do, therefore, petition both Houses of Parliament to present a humble address to her Majesty, praying her to recall Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, and to grant them her royal and unconditional pardon."

Scottish Patriot.

of that crafty politician, but at last induced him to do so by saying "Good night, Colonel—it might have been Good night, General," The soldier, on hearing this, paused for a moment, but ultimately accepted the bribe, and the people became the victims of the minister and his error.

bair, was accordingly done. Such was the force of prejudice, that had this sub-Did the police know your residence before that ject been mooted some time back, it would not have night, when you say the Commissioners saw the paper in Mr. Cole's hand?—Certainly not.

Don't you recollect going to a chandler's shop opposite your residence that was another division!!!

met the triumphant reception it had experienced this evening. He hoped and believed they should be unanimous. As to spies, look at the villary practised in the case of the Bethnal Green Chartists, vision!!! Have you ever been in the police force ?—Yes, but | deposition from them in order to embarrass them, and deprive them of the means of defence. He be-

lieved that spies were continually at their dirty work, for their dirty and more despicable employers. Mr. Raw concurred with the object of the reso-

and even if I had suggested anything wrong, their ditch, will be requested by letter to support it in own good sense would have told them not to do it!" the House of Commons. Mr. Leader will present Can you state how it is, that after this conversa- it to the Commons, and Earl Stanhope to the Queen

A resolution was unanimously carried condemna tory of the conduct of some parties who had the to persuading people to arm, I only spoke to two; right to say, that every precaution was taken to limited. that's not like a meeting of five or six hundred. [The keep out those who were not ratepayers; and there tself, was not of much weight; yet, taken in con- gontleman seemed desirous to forget that the two, were a few malignants who would have made it an with the police to act on it, constitute the conspiracy and illegally meeting; but here is the confession and the fact, whatever Mr. Goulding may be.]

Mr. Warson now rose, (it being considerably past eleven,) to move the adjournment of the investiga- intended manœuvre, very wisely ceased to press for

MIDDLESEX COURT OF REQUESTS.

HAPPY JERRY AND THE "HEDGE" BONE OF BEEF. familiarly paraphrased, means—

"He that is robb'd, not knowing what is stol'n, Let him not know it, and he's not robb'd at

or, to descend to the vulgar tongue, may be explained in the language of the Jew to his graceless son:— "Ma tear poy, rop any potty; but, yer villin, tont rop ter peopelsh."
"What have you to say to this demand upon you?" inquired Mr. Commissioner Dubois.

"Don't owe it," answered Happy Jerry.
Mr. Commissioner Dubois—Did you have the beef! "Carn't deny but vot I did," replied Jerry. "Then you must pay the money," observed the worthy Commissioner. "Not so be if there's any honour in this here court,"

said Happy Jerry, rather sharply.
"Honour!" said the Commissioner, smiling why what has that to do with the matter, Mr.

"A goodish deal," replied Jerry, giving his head a knowing shake, and looking at the plaintiff, "as Mr. Bewdley knows.' Mr. Com. Dubois-You ought to have returned the

meat if you had any objection to it. Happy Jerry—I had a wery heavy objection to it but there yos a pertikler circumstance as perwented me taking the hedge bone back. The case, yer Wordefence, and thus defeat the ends of justice. The prisoner, who, it is stated, is an ex-policeman, made a rambling defence, and was fully committed for trial.

me; but ven I comes to nancie it, I ses, ses I, "Mister Bewdley, I werry much 'spects as this here aint hox beef," and with that, ses he, "Honour bright," says he, "better never vos;" and so I agrees to give him 3s. 8d. a stun for it. Vell, your Vorsinip, I hadn't got no money vith me, but as Mister Bewdley, I werry much 'spects as this here aint hox beef," and with that, ses he, "Honour bright," says he, "better never vos;" and so I agrees to give him 3s. 8d. a stun for it. Vell, your Vorsinip, I hadn't got no money vith me, but as Mister and the prisoner was a study of the prisoner with the prisoner was a study of th Bewdley knowed as I vos a tradesman of hintegrity, vy, says he, "I'll gi' yer short credit for it."
"Thank'ee," ses I; and, yer Vorship, I claps it in basket, and claps it on the block, my old ooman, ses she to me, ses she, "Happy Jerry's done for vonst." "Vich vay?" ses 1. "Vy," says she, "that ere hedge bone is reglar bull beef;" and I'm

> right. "All this may be quite true," said Mr. Commissioner Dubois, "but why did you not take the meat back to the plaintiff?" "Vy," said Happy Jerry, scratching his head, "that ere's the werry pertickler cercumstarnce as

I vos a speaking to yer Vorship about. Yer see as this, I'd kertracted (contracted) with the landlord as keeps the Vite Hoss for a hedge bone as I vos to let him have at six o'clock, cos the werry hidentical bit of meat vos vonted for supper agin nine with rather a short show of barley, beans, and pees, o'elock." Mr. Commissioner Dubois-And you were obliged to let the landlord have it?

"In course," said Happy Jerry.
Mr. Commissioner Dubois—And hepaid you for it? Happy Jerry-In course, 4s. 8d. a stun. Mr. Commissioner Dubois-A shilling more per

stone than you bought it for ! "Zakly the case, yer vorship," said Jerry. Mr. Commissioner Dubois—Then what is your

"Oh," said Mr. Commissioner Dubois, "I perfectly understand you now. You mean that however you imposed upon the landlord of the White Horse, Bewdley was bound not to impose upon you.

Happy Jerry-Vy, that's your vay a putting on it but I means to say as this—butchers knows yot meat is, but our customers don't know nuthen about it. Now, then, yer vorship, its a werry hobwious coning is a copy:

Resolved, That this Public Vestry deplore and deprecate the late disturbances in Wales, yet having no right to chest van another, as does know all demand for bonded grain was usually confined to no right to chest vun another, as does know all demand for bonded grain was usually confined to about it. "Argued like a philosopher," said Mr. Commis-

paper, in readiness to get Mr. Cole to call on his cabinet, and of the local magistrates, between whom 'ell soon look precious kerveer." And nodding his

HUNT EXTRAORDINARY.-On Monday morning, a fine hare, apparently hard run, took refuge from her pursuers in the ship-building yard at Kelving-

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET TUESDAY, MARCH 2nd.— The wind having been contrary has caused supplies to be smaller, particularly of fine Wheat, which has been in fair demand and made rather more meney; there has also been a better demand for the second qualities at last week's prices, but no improvement in the inferior qualities. There has been very little alteration in the price of fine Barley, but all other descriptions are difficult to quit. Oats without alteration. Beans full as well sold.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS, TUESDAY, MARCH 3.— There has been more business done at the Cloth Halls on Saturday and Tuesday last, than some few previous weeks, though we cannot argue from this that any improvement has taken place in trade. Suffering amongst the working classes prevails to a very extensive amount; indeed, in the manufacture ing villages by which we are surrounded, the complaints of want of employment are more general than have been ever before known. The inquiry is, when are we to come to the worst? And this seems to be by no means an easy question to answer. In the warehouses there is little doing in fact, business cannot be done without a considerable sacrifice in price, and there is a poor prospect of submitting to with the present high prices of the raw material.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET.—The business in Wool has been more limited than even our last report, and rather lower prices have been accepted. Although the supply continues bare in the market, it is quite equal to the demand. Yarn Market .- In this branch of our trade there continues a steady, though limited demand; notwithstanding this, unless some immediate change for the better takes place, it is more than probable that short time working will continue, as the prices realised are not equal to the cost of production.—Piece Market.—We can scarcely quote any observable difference in either demand or prices; perhaps we might say rather less has been done. Saxonys and four quarters and six-quarter plain Blacks are most inquired after.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, MARCH 3.-The ret we have not room.

market to-day has been in much the same depressed.

The resolution was then carried by a vast state as last week; very little business is doing either. in the Hall or in the warehouses. Prices are most in the Hall or in the warehouses. Prices are most in the Hall or in the warehouses. Prices are most in rulnous to those who are obliged to sell. All processors of the spring trade appears to have entirely subsided; the general opinion is, the time has past. The wool market is flat, and prices lower from Id.2 to 3d. per lb, and very little business doing.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MARCH 2.—There has been another dull market this day. Few buyers were in attendance, and those were not anxious to purchase, except on a limited scale, and at very low found associating with, and persuading persons to arm!—Why I am not the only "moral-force" man audacity to close the gates of the churchyard, to also keeps falling off. Wools of all quality main that associates with "physical-force" men; and as prevent the people from being present, but it is but tain their price, but still the demand continues only to persuading records to arm.

ROCHDALE MONTHLY CATTLE FAIR, MARCH 2. There was a good show of Cattle in the market to-day, and a numerous attendance of farmers and dealers. The principal stocks were milkers and drapes, which went off pretty freely, although prices are rather on the decline.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, MARCH 8 .- At OUR market on Monday last, we had a large supply of wheat, which sold at from 14s. to 17s. per boll. Butter 1s. 3d. per lb., Potatoes 1s. 6d. per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB. 29. The trade during the week was of a firm character, and for prime and well known marks of English Flour, factors demanded higher prices, which for one or two parcels of a very superior quality were realised, 60s per sack having been obtained; and although the transactions were not very extensive, fair amount of business was effected at an improvement on the previous currency. Osts and Oatmeal met a limited inquiry, and were sold on rather lower terms. There was not much passing in the trade at our market this morning, and in the value of Wheat no alteration can be noted, but holders firmly demanded the currency of this day se might. In the Flour trade a steady demand was firmly met by the factors at full prices; and for extra superfine English we raise our quotations is per sack. The inquiry for Oats and Oatmeal was of a limited nature, but choice samples of the latter article supported previous prices. No change in Beans of Malt can be noted. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 2.-

During the past week the imports of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, have been very light. The Foreign arrivals comprise 5960 quarters of Wheat (from Odessa, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic), 1,690 quarters of Oats, and 1,890 quarters of Barley. We have not had any very active demand for Wheat, but a fair retail trade to the local millers and dealers, and two or three purchases for shipment Coastwise and to Ireland have, in conjunction with our small stocks, enabled holders to obtain very full prices, as well for good English as for Free Foreign A few parcels of Irish new have been taken for the interior at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per 70lbs. American free Flour has met a fair sale at 43s. 6d. to 44s. per barrel, and from three to four thousand barrels have changed hands at 30s. 6d. to 31s. per barrel, in bond. Choice mealing Oats, continuing extremely search have brought 3s. 11d., and good qualities have been rather more saleable at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. per 45lbs. Oatmeal has still moved slowly at 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per 240lbs. Good malting Barley has sold at 45s. to 46s.; Chevalier would command 47s. to 48s. per imperial quarter. In the early part of the week Beans advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter, which improvement they have since maintained upon a modesate demand. Peas as last quoted.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 2.-The supply of both descriptions of Stock to-day has been exceedingly limited, and the quality, on the average, middling. There was a pretty good attendance of buyers and dealers, and the principal part of the Stock was sold up at very high prices.— The few that were left were only of an ordinary description. The best Beef was sold at 7d, second ditto, 6 dd, with a few at a shade less. Good wether Mutton sold at from 7 dd to 8d, and middling 7d per lb. sinking the offal. The very small supply may be attributed principally to the prevailing easterly winds which have prevented several of the vessels arriving with Stock as was expected. Number of Cattle at market.—Beasts 604; Sheep 2771. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 2-

with rather a short show of barley, beans, and peas from all these counties, and the fresh arrival of cais were but small, consisting of a few cargoes from our own coast and Scotland, with two from Ireland. There have been fair imports of foreign barley since this day se'nnight, a few cargoes of oats and pear, but no wheat. During the past week the weather has continued sharp and very frosty, with strong north easterly winds. The condition of all new wheat being much improved by the recent dry and very favourable state of the weather, there was a objection, Mister Jeremiah, for really I cannot perceive it?

Happy Jerry—Vy, the kertract (contract) as I made vith the landlud of the Vite Hoss aint nuthen to do with Mister Rewdley's a putting hull been off flow ways a first flow way. Prime marks of ship to do with Mister Rewdley's a putting hull been off flow ways. to do vith Mister Bewdley's a putting bull beef off flour were in fair request at an advance of 1s per on me for hox beef. That's agin all reglations in sack. The selectest samples of malting barley met a as dear, and placed readily. Malt was without alteration in value. Beans and peas in good demand, and both articles the turn dearer. A fair extent of business was transacted in oats, both to the dealers and consumers, and last week's prices were fully supported for all descriptions. There was a tolerably firm trade for cloverseed, fine qualities of both small quantities of oats for exportation.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 2. The demand for all descriptions of British wools still continues firm, and the prices have, in some in stances, an upward tendency, whilst the quantity on sale is extensive. Colonial wool is inquired for on full terms, but, in other kinds of foreign wood, exceedingly little is passing.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 2 -In our market of to-day, the supply of beasts was the time of the year considered, but moderate, there was a great comparative improvement in the quality of the short-horns, Devons, runts, and Here-

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