COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

Monday, May 11. The Judges having taken their seat, in a very mowded Court, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE intimated to Mr. O'Connor, who occupied a seat in front of the

ber, that the Court was about to pronounce judgment in his case, whereupon
Mr. O'CONNOR rose and said, before he proceeded to address the Court in mitigation of punishment, he had to request permission to hand in a few additional

affidavits, in order that they might be read by the

meaning nothing in themselves. Yet the Jury with most unbecoming rapidity and indecent haste, returned a verdict, without qualification or hesitation-without

having had time to read ten lines of the alleged libel. eagerness, they returned a verdict of guilty, upon all the

Times and the Scottish Patriot. Sure he was that those of Taylor's. He disavowed it altogether. He had never, flames; and compared the Government of the Whigs in court, either as plaintiff or defendant—he had never the altar the footstool of God, and the Throne supported affidavits would shew that his speeches, and some of in the whole course of his life, either written or spoken them hint the particular speech in question, was more an indecent, irreverent, blasphemeus, or immoral word. entitled to commendation than to punishment. The The Learned Gentleman would persuade their Lordships

take place. Then came the affidavit of his reporter. (Mr. O'C.) prosecuted, when such men as Mr. O'Connell,

the honour to be a member of the har himself, and he the Attorney-General called him into court for alleged The not to be supposed as speaking of any individual offences; the first time he had given up the charge, member of that har, when he spoke of the bar. He but now he sought for punishment. His (Mr. O'Contion of all the judges; but still, he said, there had He agreed with Mr. Justice Coleridge, who said,

and injurious to the country. general expression of applause from the crowded Court, He had never for a single moment violated the public Lord CHIEP JUSTICE observing that they did not sit fair he should be watched, as the Attorney-General conthere to call forth appliance or censure, but to ad- fessed the Northern Star was: yet, after all, they were minister the law; that if the like interruption occurred unable to hang this prosecution upon any other than

would be cleared.]

GENERAL

VOL. III. No. 131.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1840.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or

be to keep the subject matter under the attention of their Lordships, while he kept the person before them out of view. It was true that he had been found guilty at York, of what was called a libel. One portion of that libel he should now speak upon. He should severe that which belonged to himself, from that which research and third editions, of which grows and third editions, of which as orderly and as properly conducted as a others who were not prosecuted did, a repeal of the could be desired, and more so, perhaps, than the Atternation of the libel desired, and more so, perhaps, than the Atternation of the libel desired, and more so, perhaps, than the Atternation of the libel desired and mor parate that which belonged to himself, from that which belonged to others, but the publication of which was belonged to others, but the publication of which was belonged to others, but the publication of which was belonged to others, but the publication of which was belonged to others, but the publication of which was belonged to others, but the publication of which was belonged to others, but the publication of which was been small, in the prosecution of the Attorney-General had not occasioned its re-publi-for, God forbid, in the present state of the other House, ney-General should have done it, but he left it to him General, instead of being, as he was now, his humble Ayre, who recommended all the people to arm them.

Altorney-General should have done it, but he left it to him General, instead of being, as he was now, his humble Attorney-General should have done it, but he left it to him General, instead of being, as he was now, his humble Attorney-General with fire bridges, with fire bridges, and with the O'Connect and the courtest him of the courtest had not occasioned its re-publi-for, God forbid, in the present state of the other House, ney-General should have done it, but he left it to him General, instead of being, as he was now, his humble Attorney-General should have done it, but he left it to him General, instead of being, as he was now, his humble Attorney-General should have done it.

And, perhaps, an observation of Napoleon to These was now at the first of the Attorney-General should have done it.

to the serious attention of the Court? The Attorney- tion into contempt. But that definition of libel had been to God, sir, that all of them had acted as you have the Attorney-General to find in that publication General said he (Mr. O'Conner) if he did not approve abandoned. Why? Because it was impossible to speak of of the alleged libel, should have commented on it, and the present Administration without bringing them into their Lordships look to the affidavits from Scotland—fered a great deal, not because he had violated the law, affidavits from men of undoubted respectability. They but on account of supporting it. He had suffered, beand without waiting, moreover, to be asked in the usual with an act of omission, and not of commission. Sup- He complained that the people were robbed of did not deem his speeches calculated to endanger the cause he was determined not to allow Mr. O'Connell to public peace, or to injure the efforts of legitimate agi- have an English tail, as well as an Irish one, in the the Chronicle, and found in it an extravagant speech, between the poor and the rich, the patron and the tation. On the contrary, they stated that they had House of Commons. If the Attorney-General had not did he look to see whether it was commented on client had been drawn more strongly, and that the always heard him decry and condemn physical force. punished others, who were far more guilty than himcounts of the information. And, what was his position and condemned by the editor ?—and, if not, why did object of the present Government was, per fas aut nefus, He had done so. He had always told the people that self, why, he would again ask, should he be punished? now! Why, if he had been defendant in an action he not seek from the Times and Chronicle that which he so to model the Cabinet as to make it still more vulgar involving ten pound's worth of property, he could have required from the Northern Star! He came now to then it was. (Langhter, in which the Judges joined.) apeet the whole proceedings; but as it was only his the fourth and fifth counts, which related to the speech Talk of bringing them into contempt, indeed! Why, endure, and when endurance would become a crime: not ashamed of what he had done, but he was sorry liberty, or perhaps his life that was involved, he could not do so. Such was the difference between civil it had received. He was always opposed to spiritual and criminal proceedings; and so far was he pre Chartism, as he had ever been to spiritual Whiggism or they had been called a "shabby" Government; but he and that any man who attempted to marshal it who professed to be Bible politicians were the greatest judiced by that difference. But he would now to spiritual Toryism. He had always opposed the in- would call them a BURGUNDY PITCH Government was a knave or a fool. Why, he could answer the At- political scamps in the world. He had generally found submit this speech of his to their Lordships; he troduction of passages from the Holy Scriptures into —(haughter)—for never yet did plaster adhere to the torney-General's charge against him, so far as it related that when a man wanted to delude others, he quoted would lay it before them, and he would defy the political discussions; yet the Attorney-General sought chest of an unfortunate patient more firmly than to stirring up the people to disturbances by an authority the Bible. He pretended to quote for popular purablest and most subtle lawyer in the land, though God to associate him with what he had called the pre- did this Government to the chest of the patient nation! which he knew the Learned Gentleman would not poses, what was generally for his own purpose. He knows what they might do with such a law of libel, as families of Taylor's speech. He defied him to find (Laughter.) He was not as he was accoused, one of

the transactions at Birmingham, that the people were now so far organised that they would give physical force a warm reception. Let their Lordalips take the shidavit from Birmingham, and see what that said. What he said was, that mischief was brewing. Upon what he said was, that mischief was brewing. The affidavit said that 40,000 persons had collected in the Bull Ring; that he (Mr. O'C.) was in no at the public office, with the magistrates, when persons came in and stated that there was likely to be a collision between the people and the police and soldiers; their Lordalips would deal with this as a mere question of exciting discontent among her Majesty's subjects. Now, what was the fact? Why, limited of raising disturbance, he had done all in his for the peace of the country. Whatever might have been the excesses committed, he (Mr. O'Connor) his favours in shapeless of exciting discontent among her Majesty's subjects. Now, what was the fact? Why, limited of raising disturbance, he had done all in his for the peace of the country. Whatever might have been the accused of exciting discontent among her Majesty's subjects. Now, what was the fact? Why, limited of raising disturbance, he had done all in his power to punishment! Why, he had received punishment enough. This was the fact? Why, instead of raising disturbance, he had done all in his power to punishment! Why, he had received punishment enough. This was the fact? Why, instead of raising disturbance, he had done all in his power to punishment! Why, he had received punishment enough. This was the fact? Why, instead of raising disturbance, he had done all in his power to punishment enough. This was the fact? Why, instead of raising disturbance, he had done all in his power to punishment enough. This sion between the people and the police and soldiers; produce agitation. Was there ever a time when public disturbances? He had everything to lose, and as great and then he might say, perhaps, that what he had graver charge had been brought against him? Or, was

been some recent appointments to the bench, both in at his trial, that character, when a negative act

this any individual detected would be given into this slender peg, not finding any ground for it in the suitedy, or, should it appear to be general, the Court leading articles of the paper, or in his own speeches. Mr. O'CONNOR continued—Let their Lordships test ing—where had he found a word against individual judges, only by common sense. Supposing that he had "the one-handed miscreant?"—where "the stunted and a round to persuade the people that their Lord-corporal?" Where had he found such things as these in

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**Proc. Trans. Proc. 1841 to develop the special process of the sp

with that of the Tories, and asked, when did a Tory Go- given offence to an individual, throughout the whole by the affections of the people, instead of resting upon

reporters offered 150 guineas for a report of his (Mr. | numerous Chartist prisoners also out of his own pocket. O'Connor's) speech, as a reporter of the Morning He- He had stood by them in the dock, without feeling a raid had told him he had been, but who also refused blush upon his cheek. He had a right to indulge in those might as well be supposed to speak against all adminisnor's) character had been well tested since the Rethus to degrade and disgrace his profession. What was feelings; and he might, under the circumstances, be suppressed by the officers in attendance. trailions because he spoke against the present ad- form Bill, which had been no reform for him; he had the charge against him; what was the offence for which pardoned for giving expressions to them. The questions are the charge against him; what was the offence for which pardoned for giving expressions to them. The questions are the charge against him; what was the offence for which pardoned for giving expressions to them. ministration. So, also, with reference to the judges stood three contested elections, one Committee of the he was called to account? Why this:—a report which tion for their Lordships to consider was, whether he Court. He stated that it was not his intention to occupy Irehand and in England, which were a diagrace to the was charged, should go far, and that there ought the last century. That might be true; but it was read it every week. He (Mr. O'C.) should like to have convicted of publishing several libels, the object of Government that had made them, an insult to the Bar to be strong grounds to convict a man of an offence equally so, that more prosecutions had been instituted such a subscriber—(laughter)—unfortunately he now which was to excite the people to the commission of in that period than at any former time. He (Mr. O'C.) got it for nothing, as he obtained it from the stamp- crime. It was not his intention to enter into any This remark called forth a loud and somewhat he was proved to have led for a long series of years. bad advocated the Charter, and he gloried in having office, If he read the paper week by week, he would defence of his own conduct. He thought that Mr. done so; he should persevere in the course he had know, as he had already stated, that the communication o'Connor had no right to complain that any harshness and which was almost instantly suppressed by the peace himself, and he asked, therefore, whether it was hitherto adopted; but he was the last man that would tions from plain working men, therein contained, were had been shown to him, and as a proof of that, he either resort to or advise the adoption of physical force. an honour and a credit to their class. But how might refer to the statement of Mr. O'Cosnor himself, It could not be said of him that he had any selfish was it that he had been prosecuted by the that he was not under any recognizances to appear in motives, in the course he had adopted, for he had done it at his own expense. He had never attempted to Mr. O'Connell; and it was very extraordinary that not cutions which had been instituted against him. Now, push that agitation by any other than peaceable means, a single leader had been prosecuted who had not with respect to that, he (the Attorney-General) must Where had the Learned Gentleman—after all his watch. and he would be most happy to have the Attorney- shared a similar honour. Mr. O'Connor then pro- state that he was not aware of any. Mr. O'Connor had custody. General as a subscriber to the Northern Star, for in that ceeded to say that he had written to Lord John stated very truly, that after the verdict was pronounced, the allegation, that he had spoken disrespectfully of the character in the Northern Star? Where had he found publication he would find some of the best writing, by Russell, and pointed out to him the consequences which he (the Attorney-General) had called upon the Learned men in a humble sphere of life, he had ever read. The the agitation then going on was likely to lend to. Mr. Judge to pronounce sentence. He had done so, because

speak disrespectfully of the bar and of the judges. He had allowed to keep the law in leash? Three times had convictions. Spies and informers of all descriptions; himself; and he had, in addition, paid for the defence of

moral force was the deliberative quality within each The cause was plain; because he had not become the man's mind; which told him how to reason, how to tool of others, he had been a marked man. He was

knows what they might do with such a law of libel, as he wished to see the Morthern Star a single proposed in the two volumes of the Northern Star a single proposed in the Northern Star a honour and character as a man, and not so much his measure of punishment. Why did he apply one rule natural rights; that the connection between them and had saved the persons of Poor Law Guardians from honour, and not of oppression; he wished to see the judgment or vigilance as a journalist; and he entreated to him (Mr. O'C.) and a different rule to others? Did the poor, as patron and client, was dissolved; and that the danger to which they were exposed. And he had cottage the home of the freeman, and not the den of their Lordships to look to the affiding in the Times, day after day, quotations of the line of demarcation, as he had said, was drawn more strongly every day. And he had could be save. He knew that when he could not be bribed would again ask, what interest could he have in produced the parties and the ham and Rochdale, and from the reporters of the Social (Mr. O'C.) with all that was contained in this speech fact of Nottingham, Newcastle, and Bristol being in been charged with an offence—he had never appeared [If it was treason to wish to see the cottage happy,

Mr. Justice Coleridge said was such as would be naturally the affidavits he had put in? The Learned Gentleman traitor. He asked if, in these days of imprisonment— Exported speech made him talk absolute nonsense. It that he (Mr. O'C.) was an infidel. Would to God the used by illiterate men detailing their wrongs? He then had been most eloquently silent. He had said nothing these days of the march of public opinion—he asked if made him say what he never could have said. For Attorney-General was as perfectly convinced as he was, contended that he had never advocated illegal doctrines, —he had given him (Mr. O'Connor) nothing to reply the Attorney-General could think of saying to knowinstance, it represented him as saying that £10 worth that a day would come when they should all stand in the but that, on the contrary, whenever he had addressed to. He recollected that Lord Chesterfield had said "one ledge, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further?" The dicotton would sell for only 5s, in the market. What awful presence of One who would judge them righted the people, he had advised them to rely on moral man would refuse a favour with a better grace than press was the organ which warned the Government of quate punishment for their crimes. he did say was, that £19 worth of cotton sold in the market would now bring a profit of only 5s. Leave out the world "profit," and the whole sentence became nonescase. So it was in other sentences of the reported nonescase. So it was in other sentences of the reported nonescase. So it was in other sentences of the reported nonescase. So it was in other sentences of the reported nonescase. So it was in other sentences of the reported nonescase a navour want a peeple, no nave and told them how far endurance ahould nonescase a navour want a peeple, no nave and told them how far endurance ahould nonescase. They might deny that the press had any for the Attorney-General. Napper Tandy, when a state organ which was the organ which the press had any for the Attorney-General. Napper Tandy, when a state duty imposed upon it; but call it what they would—become a crime. These were those which the Attorney-General Napper Tandy, when a state duty imposed upon it; but call it what they would—become a crime. These were those which the Attorney-General Napper Tandy, when a state duty imposed upon it; but call it what they would—become a crime. These were those which the Attorney-General Napper Tandy, when a state duty imposed upon it; but call it what they would—become a crime. These were the doctrines he had only its dangers. They might deny that the press had any its dangers. They might deny that the press was the organ which was the org sentiments of the speech in question, and he was sure that General would find in the Northern Stur. He lumps." So it was with the Attorney-General. He had should be brought on to the floor of that Court for what the transactions at Birmingham, that the people were their Lordships would deal with this as a mere question had been accused of exciting discontent among her thrown to him (Mr. O'Connor) his favours in shapeless he had done? The circulation of the Star was great—

that he (Mr. O'C.) therefore went down to the people and solders; that he (Mr. O'C.) therefore went down to the people went the people went down to th to fall upon him, (Mr. O'C.), but he would remind the Attorney-General possessed of all those attributes con-He said in that affidavit, that the speech in question Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Roby were permitted to go Attorney-General, that in a scramble of another sort, stituting the gentleman and the lawyer, of which the be would stand by the principles he had professed. the first speech he had reported for the Northern free? Let him be understood. He did not complain one between the other party in the state and the Attor- Learned Gentleman could boast. We might have one He was truly astonished, when the people had such Star; and that in consequence of it being so badly that these men had not been prosecuted; he would be likely to lose that deficient in courtesy, wanting the milk of human kind- examples before them as he could refer to—when they reported he had ceased to report for the paper, and was have one of them to be prosecuted. He did not ask which he seemed to value so highly, and stick to ness, and the subbought grace of life, which so pre- saw such men at head quarters—when they had seen Bow, and had ever since been, engaged in the work of the Attorney-General why he did not prosecute them, so pertinaciously—his place. He defied any man to minently mark the character of the present gentleman. power scrambled for—that they had been so quiet as compiling and sub-editing. Then there was the affidavit but he did ask him why, not having done so, why did say that he had ever done anything that need We might have one who would substitute ingenuity they had been. To what was that attributable? To from Rochdale—not from Chartists or political partihe prosecute him? Did not the Learned Gentleman raise a blush upon his face; and as long as he had the from these who were averse to his politics; know that Mr. O'Connell had published letters in the from electors of Roehdale, Poor Law Guardians, conEnglish newspapers, giving as his reason for so doing slander (for that was what was attacked now) he would ciple and disposition capable of being moulded into when the people were not allowed to meet. He said stables, and others, who stated that they attended the this, that if he had published them in Ireland they would do so. Every cause had its martyrs, and he was any shape best suiting the views of the political me- that that time had come. The people were not now meeting there from curiosity; and all deposed that the have been prosecuted as libels? He did know it. Why picked out as the martyr to a cause which he concludes the control of tranquillising the late of tranquillising the late of the had counselled the people were not now proceedings there had the effect of tranquillising the late of the had counselled the people against seeking a late of the control of the country to a cause which he concludes the control of the country to a cause which he concludes the control of the country to a cause which he concludes that time had come. The people were not now picked out as the martyr to a cause which he concludes that time might come, he reallowed to meet. He had preached against republicanty to a cause which he country to a cause which he concludes the concludes the country to a cause which he concludes the conclude town, and preventing, in all probability, a rict or dared not. He defied him to prosecute O'Connell been effected without many martyrs, and he supposed and the law's limits, beyond which neither publication or prosecute of the Corn Laws, and him illust lacryme; that the peace. But let their Lordships take up The Attorney-General knew well that Mr. O'Connell be was destined to be one. Nothing had given him tion or prosecution should go. It was, therefore, neces was the cause why he stood there now. He had the speech with all its faults and imperfections, and as was his master, and that if he attempted to prose- greater delight than to hear the Lord Chief Justice, sary that the caprice and whim of an Attorney-General opposed a reform of the lords; and it was because reported by a reporter who had confessed his own in- cute him to-day, he would not be Attorney-General in defending the Courts of Law against the usurpation should not direct and controll the law of libel. Ex- he had objected to this, which would inevitably competency, and alleged that the printed speech was now called upon to-morrow. (Laughter.) But he would prosecute of the House of Commons, say, that there was a difference between political and criminal offences. There him (Mr. O'Connor), because he belonged to a party ference between political and criminal offences. There had been raised by the Whigs of never, in his whole life, been guilty of an act of have to say that there was a single sentence of libel the Whigs. If he had published a libel in enlogy of the secutions of the present day. The Tories, more genin it. THE LEARNED JUDGE AT YORK TOLD THE Whigs, the Attorney-General would not have prose-JURY THAT ALTHOUGH THE LANGUAGE WAS cuted him for that. But he came to this again. How prosecuting the leaders who were in the House of call Sir Francis Burdett, a man prosecuted for libel, would make it appear he was. He had been charged STRONG, IT DID NOT STRIKE HIM THAT THERE was the law of libel managed? By the present law, no Commons. When did the Tories ever put two hundred his friend; and that excellent as well as able man, Mr. with making the people disaffected. Were his words published the speech of Mr. O'Brien, and the statement with making the people disaffected. Were his words published the speech of Mr. O'Brien, and the statement with making the people disaffected. Were his words published the speech of Mr. O'Brien, and the statement with making the people disaffected. WAS ANY THING LIBELLOUS IN IT. The Learned one-knew when he had been guilty of libel. If a and fifty men into prison? And for what? As Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, said that he considered it an honour to so eloquent as to persuade those who were well clothed,

thereby when speaking of a passage in his (Mr. O'C.'s) the Attorney-General instituted a prosecution against stories in their own plain and unlettered way. The many of them tried for transactions of years gone by, suited his purpose to make it. In conclusion, the resort to physical force; but whatever he meant, it was speech, referring to an expression as reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish referring to an expression as reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish relative to the possession of property. The burgh, and induce persons to libel, by stating that the Attorney-General would say, was now to go in after the Whig school of declamation—because they called a for permitting him to address himself to matter that clusion. It now therefore reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in that him. Why did a member of the Cabinet go to Edinguish reported in the Attorney-General had tried to make the Jury believe law of libel was a dangerous thing in the hands of the pack he had sent in before him. But who had invited and spade a spade, and pourtrayed their own grievances in might perhaps be irrelevant—although be could scarcely clusion. It now, therefore, remains (said the Learned that he will be a spade, and pourtrayed their own grievances in might perhaps be irrelevant—although be could scarcely clusion. It now, therefore, remains (said the Learned that he will be a spade, and pourtrayed their own grievances in might perhaps be irrelevant—although be could scarcely clusion. It now, therefore, remains (said the Learned that he will be a spade, and pourtrayed their own grievances in might perhaps be irrelevant—although be could scarcely clusion. that he wished to take from the aristocracy of the country the property they possessed, and divide it amongst the people generally. He had said no such thing. He had no such sentiment. On the contrary in that very that he wished to take from the aristocracy of the country the property they possessed, and divide it amongst thing in the hands of the property they possessed, and divide it amongst thing in the hands of the property they possessed, and divide it amongst thing in the hands of the property they possessed, and divide it amongst thing in the hands of the encouraged the agitation for which so many noble-minded their own homely language. If the people had not think anything so which tended to the vindication of his described to the court of the Court, and their own homely language. If the people had not think anything so which tended to the vindication of his described to the court of the court o He had no such sentiment. On the contrary, in that very fully easy, to write a libel when endeavouring to supspeech he had said that he would not only give the port the Whiga, it were abundantly sufficient, if that a constitutional and a satisfactory manner of experimental properties of the said that he would not only give the port the Whiga, it were abundantly sufficient, if that a constitutional and a satisfactory manner of experimental properties and a surface of the soil, but its bewels also, to those who now libel were in praise of the Whigs and their doings, to hibiting the state of the public mind. It was much less excite, who now prepared to receive in £300, and two sureties in £150 each, for the space held it, if they would but permit the sons of industry free it from all liability of danger from a prosecution Lord John Russell, then, that the Attorney-General was politician. He never had received a farthing, directly the judgment of the Court, and to bow to it with respectively to the property of two years. to apply their labour fairly to it, and thus enjey a fair at the instance of the Attorney-General. What was now prosecuting, although he was doing it in the per- or indirectly, from any association and thus enjey a fair at the instance of the Attorney-General. What was now prosecuting, although he was doing it in the per- or indirectly, from any association and thus enjey a fair at the instance of the Attorney-General. What was ahare of its produce. In that speech also he was made to his protection, if the Attorney-General was thus sons of others. But see the mode resorted to to get tion. He had borne all the expenses of his agitation espoused, and which, with the blessing of God, he sentenced him to be confined in the Castle of York, ral buz throughout the crowded Court, as the precursor application to the gaoler, the Castle was found to be

of an outbreak of applause, but it was immediately so full that he could not be confined there. corporal? Where had he found such things as these in the columns of the paper that had occupied so much of the columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the murder of Mr. Templeman, has been columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the murder of Mr. Templeman, has been columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the murder of Mr. Templeman, has been columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the murder of Mr. Templeman, has been columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the murder of Mr. Templeman the columns of the columns of the paper that he had invited the people of the murder of Mr. Templeman the columns of t Would be not, on the contrary, have been condemned them out for fear of being stung. (Laughter.)

Mass fool, from one end of the country to the other?

The interruption which his Lordship had just down reminded by the country to the other remainded by the country to the other remainded by the country to the country. In the country to the other remainded by the country to the cou

Now he (the lattorney-General) could conscientiously say, that during the time he filled the office he then ledd, he had seen no occasion for such prosecutions; if he had, he should without the least hesitation have instituted them. Mr. O'Connor had also talked of the law of libel; that law might perhaps receive some amendment—indeed it would receive it from a Bill now before Parliament; but what law of libel, he asked, could be framed which should allow of the publication of such things as those now before the Country lication of such things as those now before the Court—things whose evident object was to excite to insurrection, and which must be the destruction of the very foundation of society itself? He agreed with Mr. O'Connor, that public meetings tended to the stability of a Government; but those meetings ought never to be signalised by speeches exhorting those present to

belonged to others, but the publication of which was almost imposed upon him in his capacity of a journalist. The Jury, after a very full and able summing up by the Learned Judge in (which he told them that they might find him guilty on some of the courts of the information, and acquit him on others, commenting serrongly on his own (Mr. O'C.'s) speech, and accounting properly enough for the introduction of some marrial terms, which he took to be mere rhetorical phrases, which he took to be mere rhetorical phrases, which he took to be mere rhetorical phrases, almost imposed upon him in his capacity of a journality of the Learned Judge in allowing him to the Learned Judge, in (which he took to be mere rheard him self of the courtesy that the House of Lords should be destroyed. They of the Chartened the people and servant. And, perhaps, an observation of Napoleon to of the Learned Judge in allowing him to were the only barrier between the people and stream impression as to his (Mr. O'C.) so conduct, the physician allitien nervous, the fund have told them that they had never on any occasion counselled the physician allitien nervous, the fund have told their Lordships this. Whenheld Mark they had never on any occasion counselled the physician allitien nervous, the fund had avocated the five points, and would surport to the physician allitien nervous, the fund had avocated the five points, and would surport to the physician allitien nervous, the fund had never on any occasion counselled the pervors aid, "remember it is not an Empress you are the advocated the five points, and avocated the five points of the physician allite nervous, the five points of the physicia could be stronger and whether they were not entitled a libel was anything tending to bring the Administration of the police reports; and one of them added, "Would with respect to the Northern Star, he challenged introduce misery throughout the land. In the speech made by Taylor and reported in the same paper, it was said that all society, all the institutions of the country, were to fall—te be levelied at a blow, and that the people would be free, though they should wade through streams of blood. Yet Mr. O'Connor boasted that all he did was for the preservation and support of the Throne. All those speeches had only one object in view-the worst possible object-the raising of a civil war, and a civil war of the very worst kind; it was setting class against class-setting the rich against the poor—the workman against his employer; it tended directly to the destruction of capital, without which labour was valueless. Those speeches having been made, and having been given to the world in the newspaper of Mr. O Connor, was it not the duty of the public prosecutor to bring the author of such publications before the Court? They led directly to the subversion of society, and the destruction of the best institutions of the country. The number of affidavits sent in by Mr. O'Connor only showed the necessity of putting down such publications, which had so poisoned and dehauched the public mind. Mr. O'Connor had beasted that his name had not been mixed up with the proceedings in Monmouth, Sheffield, or Bradford. Most certainly he had not led the insurrection at Newport,

> tion. Mr. O'Connor complained of Juries. He did not know whether in that he had shown his respect for the Constitution. On trial by Jury he (the Attorney-Genevernment put 250 men into prison, for language, which of his life. Why did not the Attorney-General answer the caprice of a vulgar administration, then was he a ral had still the utmost reliance, and while they did their duty as the Jury who tried this case, and the Juries elsewhere, Mr. O'Connor, and those like him. would find that the law was too strong for them, that justice would be done, and that they would receive ade-

The Judges conferred together for a short time, after Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE pronounced the judgment of the Court. After recapitulating the libels charged

in the information, his Lordship said—On that information the defendant had been found guilty, and they (the Judges) were perfectly satisfied that the Jury had come to a right conclusion, because it was impossible after what he (Mr. Justice Littledale) had read, that they should not have found him guilty of the intention charged against him in the information, and on all the counts. If such a state of things had been brought about as was pointed out in the libel, the most encrmous mischief might have ensued. He had been

ever that every subject of the realm had a perfect right freely to discuss every political subject; and a right to discuss Universal Suffrage, amongst others. Every person had a right to have his own opinions, to discuss those opinions, and to send them forth to the public, or to address them to persons assembled in a constitutional manner, provided that in these speeches he did not promote a breach of the public peace, or use language that had a tendency to subvert the law, and Constitution, and Government of the country. Besides his own affidavits, there were the affidavits of a great number of persons, who all stated that in the speeches they had heard him make, he had always advocated those opinions mentioned in his own affidavit; but whatever might have been his opinions and speeches prior to the 13th of July, as set forth in the Northern Star, the Court was sorry to observe that, unfortunately. that path had been deviated from in the speech which he himself made, as reported, on the 13th of July. There was no doubt that the speech reported in that paper was the defendant's own speech, for he had adopted it. He had also deviated from the path which he had stated he had confined himself to, in having Judge said, he regretted that Mr. O'Connor should perman were guilty of murder or robbery, he knew it; Justice Coleridge had justly said at York, it was be-associate in their prisons with the victims of political that they were ill clothed? The charge was ridiculous, but he never knew when he was guilty of libel, until cause plain and unlettered men had told their own persecution. There were 250 men now in prison, and the Attorney-General knew it to be so; but it resort to physical force; but whate-were he meant it was made in the two libels on the 10th of July. The

> would maintain to the latest hour of his existence. that Martin, after his conviction, appied to Mr. As Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat, there was a gene- Justice Erkine to be imprisoned at York, but that upon

Lord DENMAN-We will make inquiry as to that. He did not mean—far from it—to speak in condemna. House of Commons, and five Government prosecutions. The had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had the care of his physician for some time past, and had the reporter himself had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. He had ever attempted to brook public opinion by other the time of their Lordships at any length. Attorney-General had boasted that he had been longer in than moral means. The Attorney-General had extracted little more to do than to remind the Court, that the not yet recovered his health. He hoped, therefore, the office of Attorney-General than any other man for a little poison out of the Northern Star; but let him defendant stood there to receive judgment, having been if the Attorney-General did not object, that their Lordships would allow him to remain in the custody of the Marshal of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Lord DENMAN - We shall take time to consider whether the custody we have mentioned is that which you shall be confined to. Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE -And in the mean time the following addition should be made to the judgment - that the defendant be committed to the custody of

the Marshal of the Marshalsea, in execution of such

The defendant then bowed, and left the court in

judgment."

THE ISLINGTON MURDER.—Gould, who was acdown, reminded him of a remark made times present, and watch, and superintend every thing the learned Attorney-General during the trial inserted in it? It might be said it was his duty to do

Mr. Hone for a leverage of the agitation, as well as what is seemed to him, as it mad done to the jury, calculated to plunder and insurrection. The jury believed times present, and watch, and superintend every thing was, a better equalisation of the fruits of labour, a removal it was likely to lead to. He had anticipated it all. lead to plunder and insurrection. The jury believed since solemnly declared that there was not a syllable of the present disparity between man and man. Such And he wished it to be borne in mind, that whereas that to be the intentions of the defendant, and for that in it. He still remains in outstody, but Mr. Hone for a blasphemous libel. When, upon this (Mr. O'C.'s) case, the affidavits a thing as taking property from one and giving it to this country had not been subject to a revolution for reason they gave a verdict against him. Mr. O'Connor no new light has been thrown upon this mysterious another never entered the mind of even the most learned complained that others had not been prosecuted.

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sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, in a workhouse! addressed to the Parliament of England. By John nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts | this? a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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Mr. Ballantine—Nonsense; they are all abrupt. gularity of you have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and that distressing train of this a case to bring here?

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WESTMINSTER COURT OF REQUESTS. MINOR ANNOYANCES. "Barker and Sir "kins." shouted the crier. "Here we are," said the parties. Commissioner—What is your claim, Mr. Barker. Mr. Barker-Four and threepence for bread.

Commissioner-Do you admit the debt. Mr. Simpkins! Mr. Simpkins-Certainly not. Never dealt with the man. He's summoned me here solely out of spite, and to make me lose my time. Commissioner (to plaintiff)—Have you got your

books here ! Mr. Barker-No. Who delivered the bread ?-The boy. Is he here!-No. Bring him here then.—I can't.

Not bring him! Why !- Because he's dead. Mr. Simpkins-Dead! Why the boy that you have now has been with you, to my knowledge, these five years. Mr. Barker-You had the bread of me six years

Mr. Simpkins—Why I havn't been in England for these twenty years till 1838. The fact is, gentlemen, that I beat Mr. Barker at skittles out of 30s. and he has summoned me out of spite, because he knew I had a match to play to-day with a neighbour of mine that keeps a covered skittle-ground.

Mr. Barker-That's not true. Mr. Simpkins-You lie, you scoundrel; you know it is true. Commissioner-Leave the Court directly.

[Exeunt omnes.] "Johnson and James!" shouted the crier. "Here's Johnson," said a hard-looking man, who stated his case to the effect that James employed him to drag a truck, containing 31 cwt., from the West India Docks to Somers-town, for which he (plaintiff) charged the small sum of 3s. 6d. The defendant denied that the load was 31 cwt. and asserted that the usual charge for such a load as

Commissioner—What proof have you of this ? To the sufferers from Bilious and Liver Complaints. The defendant said if time were given him he would bring witnesses to prove it. Time allowed.

that moved by the plaintiff was 2s. 6d. only.

The poor plaintiff looked astonished, and observed that he should lose a day's work if he had to attend

3s. 6d. by coming here again;" and thereupon the A young man summoned a chemist for a week's wages, 25s. He stated that his employer had dismissed him on the Saturday night, without

The chemist, upon being asked what answer he had to make to the claim, said he never gave notice. "It's very hard," said he, " to be called here in such a matter. I told the young man that it was no use to summon me. This is the third time I've been brought here upon the same point." The young man found that "it was no use," for the court decided against him.

> BOROUGH COURT OF REQUESTS. HAPPY JACK AND HIS DONKEY.

Sold by I. Front, 225, Strand, London, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, A recent author has given a graphic description of Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines the "Mint" in Southwark, as it existed a hundred and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, years ago, when it was the privileged rendezvous of a how dare you ask me such a thing in the street?" I how dare you ask me This is the best piece of composition on the subject to which it refers, in the English language, written by a man of unconquerable zeal, strpassing takent and true patriotism; who traised himself from a mong working men, to the admiration of the good and intellectually great throughout the kingdom; and intellectually great throughout the kingdom; and intellectually great throughout the kingdom; and converse has deep rate gang of robbers. It was here that the remainded by his pals and desperate gang of robbers. It was here that the remainded by his pals and desperate gang of robbers. It was here that the remainded by his pals and the north outself of the north outself of the north outself. The north outself of the north outself of the north outself of the north outself of the north outself. The north outself of the north outself of the north outself of the north outself of the north outself. The north outself of the nor Languale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Gold- a hundred years has done little or nothing for the thorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson; Goldthorpe, Cooper, moral improvement of the Mint-it is still the haunt and nursery of vice, profligacy, and crime. The inhabitants for the most part are thieves, mendicants, and prostitutes of the lowest grade, with a sprink-Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rochdate; Lean-bert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and ail respectable Medicine Venders Gibson, but more generally known in the Borough by the cognomen of "Happy Jack." There are by the cognomen of "Happy Jack." spheres; one of these same ragged philosophers was Happy Jack, an easy contented mortal, who trudged through the world without meeting troubles half

way; as the song says-" Let the world go as it will, He'll be free and easy still."

Happy Jack was summoned before the Commisfor his donkey.

Happy Jack (putting himself into a forensic attitude)—Can't say as how I duz, my Lord. Commissioner-What reason have you to dis-

moke (donkey) vouldn't eat the wittles. Commissioner-Why would not the donkey eat the Happy Jack-My Lord, I'll hexplain the pint.

Author selects from the Scriptures, the Fathers, the Inside of each Wrapper,) which are well known good un he is. Vell, I tuck the hay to the stable, the Laws of England, and the History throughout Europe and America, to be the most and Boxer looks at me werry knowing, and axes for he called me a scoundrel before I made any offensive Commissioner-You don't mean to say that your In the first instance, I was quite cool and mild, and so low. (Loud and derisive laughter.)

> Vell, as I vos a saying, I gave Bexer some of the all of whom I was civilly and properly treated. hay for his supper, but the animal vouldn't so Upon my oath, I never lifted my hand up to Mr. much as heat a single mouthful, and cocks up his Duncombe until he gave me a kick. tail and ears, and looks at me, as much as to say arnt used to sich grub as that 'ere' (Laughter.)

Commissioner-Pray, what was the matter with Happy Jack-Jist try it yourself, my Lord, and see if it's fit for any Christian hannimal votsumever to heat. Happy Jack here produced a bundle of hay from the crown of his hat, and handed it over

o the Commissioner as a sample.

Walking along the street, you perhaps would not cibly held back. In this position, while clinging almost commissioner—It is certainly not over sweet, but have hestated about stopping him as you did Mr. convulsively to the hand of the Superintendent, the to the Commissioner as a sample. I think Boxer might have got it down. Happy Jack (shaking his head)-My Lord, my donkey's alvays been kept like a genleman, and is as nor any other gentleman could with reason have perticklar in his wittles as a hemperor.

one donkey's alvays been kept like a genleman, and is as nor any other gentleman could with reason have crush was made to the place, and amidst the storm of hisses and yells, cries of "Take him out," and the Commissioner Wells-In consideration that the was.

10 pay half the sum claimed only. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of agreeable, as the seedy swell said to the young Physicians, Edinburgh. I am also a member of the College of the immediate aid of five policemen, who rescued him, the rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of agreeable, as the seedy swell said to the young Physicians, Edinburgh. I am also a member of the though not without considerable resistance, and got him out of the hall: the hind part of a long coat which Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief. heiress when she axed him to run away with her. London College of Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' him out of the hall; the hind part of a long coat which

LONDON POLICE.

BLESSING OF THE NEW POOR LAW ACT. THAMES POLICE COURT.—On Thursday, two wo. ing from the nose; and complainant, whose face men, named Elizabeth Gander and Elizabeth Clark, was covered with blood, was obliged to retire to a the swides for the swides f prised in the Stepney Union, were brought before Mr. Ballantine, charged with being disorderly and

acting contrary to the rules of the house. Sutton, the master of the house, stated, that a few

used saucy words to her. Mr. Ballantine-And you want me to decide upon

Sutton-Yes, Sir: they ought to be punished for disorder and riot. Mr. Ballantine-Have you any evidence that they were guilty of riotous and disorderly conduct? Sutton—They acknowledged to me that they scolded each other. They can explain it to you.

Mr. Ballantine—I will not call upon them to convict themselves out of their own mouths. I think had acted improperly in the first instance, and that you could settle a wrangle between two women con-

PERRY'S COF DIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM | create a disturbance, or do any thing to set aside the

Sutton-They were disorderly no doubt; but it is impossible for me to hear everything.

Mr. Ballantine—Well, then, stop till you do hear something, and then bring the parties here. Sutton-Others did hear, your Worship,

Mr. Ballantine—Well, then, where are they? Sutton—I have not brought them. Mr. Ballantine—These women must be discharged. Shew me that they interfered with the general good conduct and order of the house, and I will punish them; but if it is merely a wrangle between two women, I will not do it. Some allowance should be made for the peculiarities of women circumstanced as these are.

The woman Gander here burst into tears, and said the tyranny of the master, and the rules of the work house, were quite insupportable. She had a child five years old separated from her in Limehouse Workhouse, belonging to the Union, and she only wanted to go out and see it, but was denied permission. When she asked the master for an order, he locked her up. She had not seen her child for months, and she wanted to go out and see how it was getting on, and ask the father for some support

Mr. Ballantine-Apply to the Board of Guardians, and do it respectfully, and I am sure they will do what is right; and if it is proper that you should do so, they will let you see your child. Sutton-She does only fancy that, Sir. She wants to go out and look after her child. Mr. Ballantine—There is nothing very extraordinary in a mother's wishing to see her offspring.
Sutton—Yes, Sir, but she will not come back

Mr. Ballantine—If she does not, you will have no cause to complain. The prisoner Clark begged leave to speak. She wished to know if she was to be confined for ever in the Union Workhouse? She had a quarrel with

her husband, who had ill-used her, and put herself into the house. Her husband paid the Guardians crowd rushed in with great eagerness, and the Old 4s. per week for her support, and she was obliged to Hall was soon crowded to excess. The Auctioneer was work very hard, so that the Union gained by her. She had been confined six months in the Workhouse, staunch Tory, rejoicing in the appropriate cognomen of and was not even allowed a drop of warm water or any tea. A little cold water only was given to her ance, he was greeted with a storm of hisses, yells, when she went to bed.

make apply to the Board of Guardians, but do it in a partially subsided, and proper manner. If you are ill-used you can always come here, but you must not be wrangling. Clark-I do not wish to wrangle, Sir, but the place is worse than a prison, and why should I be punished so? My husband allows the Guardians amidst an uproar of hisses, awful groans, yells, 4s. per week, and I cannot have a drop of tea or warm water. I wish to leave the place. Gander-May I go and see my child, Sir !

Sutton-They have the dietary of the house, and I shall take them back. I shall have occasion to bring them here again to be punished. Mr. Ballantine-I don't know that. Sutton-They are dreadful bad characters.

Mr. Ballantine-I differ with you; I don't think they are.
The latter part of this conversation was going on as the prisoners were leaving the bar, and they retired with the master of the Union-house, crying known.

EXTRAORDINARY TURN-UP BETWEEN SLINGSBY DUN-COMBE, ESQ., BROTHER OF LORD FEVERSHAM, AND A SURGEON. MARYLEBONE.—Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., (brother

of Lord Feversham), 3, Bryanston-square, appeared before Mr. Hardwick on a warrant, charging him with having assaulted Mr. John Gray, a highly respectable surgeon, residing at No. 7, Upper-George-street, within a short distance of the first-named gentleman.

A solicitor (whose name did not transpire) appeared for the defendant; and from the extraordinary Coltman, a dealer in "knackers" horses. The ponature of the affair the proceedings excited a con- pular indignation was very unequivocally displayed siderable degree of interest. Complainant being against him, but he chuckled at the cheap bargain he sworn, deposed as follows:—
On Wednesday last, about half-past twelve, as I

lebone-lane, I saw Mr. Duncombe pass, and as I had for inspection by the auctioneer's assistant. been engaged in canvassing for vestry-men (the Tory list), and had previously left a card at his dwelling, the next article, but I would first remind you that this I went, and politely touching my hat, said, "I don't property has been plundered from the parishioners, at know, Mr. Duncombe, whether you have yet given the instance of the Vicar of St. Martin's, and the your vote or not, but I have come to ask you for it;" Churchwardens. I shall, then, bid first, Dr. Howley, knew my name to be Gray, and that I often as a for the parsonage-house that ought to stand yonderneighbour and a gentleman had bowed to him when (pointing to St. Martin's church-yard close by) -- and the we met? He said, "I don't know you, Sir, and you £10 a-year for delivering a lecture to the Corporation, should have taken off your hat and made an humble or rather, for not delivering one. (Hear, hear.) A wellapology for having previously addressed me, before you presumed to do so again? Upon which I remarked that it was not customary for one gentleman racter." (Loud laughter.) I bid all these for the teato act thus towards another, and that I was as good kettle. a gentleman as himself; he then called me a impudent scoundrel, and I retorted upon him in similiar language, adding that he knew not how to kettle. conduct himself as a gentleman, though he assumed to be one. I was then passing by him, with the in- sixpence. (Cries of "Who is it?" and "Lift him up.") tention of going home, when he lifted up his foot and gave me a kick in the breech. Feeling indignant at hearing the word "honestly" - and it is going for

at this. I turned round demanding to know what he meant by it, and told him if he dared to repeat such him over;" "show him up;" "turn him out; "shame conduct, I should certainly strike him. He then gave on him," &c., followed by a rush to the right of the sioners of this Court, by a corn-chandler in the Borough-road, for the sum of 2s. 8d., the price of a truss fought together the whole of the way up Edwardbidder.) The police here interfered to preserve order, of hay the latter had supplied him with as provender street, I hitting him whenever I could get at him, as and the people having given way, the Superintendent hard as I could. My eye, was blackened, and in the took him under his protection. Coltman was thoroughly Commissioner—Do you owe this money, defendant?

And a solution of the superintendant of Police. (Great) Cross-examined by the solicitor-I have repeat-

mutual recognition has taken place. I was never to say, "I pay for all I buy;" and then, as if to prove Happy Jack-A werry good un, my Lord; the introduced to him, but I have attended his servants at his residence.

any such thing. Cross-examination continued-I did not ask Mr. I buys a truss of hay of this ere good gentleman Duncombe as to which party he meant to vote for, for "Boxer," that's my donkey, my Lord, and a but merely solicited him for his vote. My applicaobservation with regard to his being no gentleman. donkey is gifted with the faculty of speech, do my only object was to explain any misunderstanding you?

Happy Jack—Not rightly, my Lord, but when he's hungry he knows how to ax for his wittles.

Happy Jack—Not rightly, my Lord, but when fession. I had left printed cards, soliciting votes, with Lord Cardigan, and many other noblemen, by

Mr. Hardwick-How long did the fighting between you last?

Complainant-I should think about ten minutes. Solicitor—Did you get the worst of the battle? Complainant—I think I was getting rather the best of it at the period when we separated. Solicitor-If the Duke of Wellington were a rate-

Duncombe by the Court-house? Complainant-Certainly not; neither his grace The attempt to save him, however, was in vain, for a

Solicitor—Are you a regularly appointed sur-

be fighting in the street, parted us.

Spurgeon deposed to having witnessed the conflict, "The ten and one of them stated that he saw Mr. Duncombe in;" &c. kick complainant, and that blows followed immediately, but he could not say who struck first. Mr. Duncombe appeared very ferocious, and was bleed- it?" tavern close by.

Mr. Duncombe—What has been stated is not true;

my nose was not touched at all. Mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration.

Mr. Ballantine.—Does the Act of Parliament say blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of that I am to discuss every wrangle that takes place to me, and abused me in a very shameful manner.

Mr. Ballantine.—Does the Act of Parliament say that I had not the honour of his acquain-on, and some one exclaimed as it takes place to me, and abused me in a very shameful manner.

Auctioneer—The kettle was Sutton-One spoke very abruptly, and the other and kept annoying me for several minutes, and I certainly did kick him on his "seat of honour." He called me all manner of blackguard names, and I then gave him a cuff, which he returned, and a con-

test then took place between us. A crowd collected, and some of those assembled told complainant where to hit me. They took his part, and all of them were evidently against me. I deny that at any period of the transaction I used either blasphemous or insulting language. The magistrate being of opinion that complainant

DUBLIN POLICE. ANOTHER CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

"As the old cock crows the young one learns."—OLD they were taken away again.

Mr. Duffy, on taking up one of the night charge sheets, said, "Put John Field and Daniel O'Connell forward." At the name of Daniel O'Connell. a loud burst of laughter followed, and all eyes were turned in

the direction of the dock, when two boys, one about 17 years of age, the other about 14, were ushered Mr. Duffy (to one of them)—What's your name? Prisoner—Dan O'Connell is my name, and in Ireland I was born. She "is my own, my nativeland." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Duffy (to police-constable C 149)—What is your charge against the prisoner? Constable—He was diving into a gentleman's The gentleman came forward, and deposed that

he caught "Dan" picking his pocket. Want of space prevents us from giving the laughable scene that took place, at the conclusion of which Mr. Duffy said—"I commit you, Daniel O'Con-

nell, to abide your trial for picking pockets."

Dan left the room, and looked very knowing at the magistrate as he said, "Oh, my country, my country!"—Morning Register, Thursday, April 30.

This lad has aspiring notions, and will do well vet; he dives into gentlemen's pockets; whereas Old Dan's depredations were chiefly confined to the poor. Such is the march of intellect!

CHURCH RATES

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

Several tradesmen's goods having been seized for Church Rates lately at Leicester, they were advertised to be sold by auction at the Town Hall, where the following edifying scene, the account of which is abridged occasion :--

As soon as the doors were opened, the assembled one who had but recently taken up the hammer, a Benner." When this functionary made his appeargroans, and cries of "Bishop Bonner the Second." Mr. Ballantine—If you have any complaint to After several calls to order from the Bench, the tumult

The Auctioneer said-Gentlemen, silence, if you please.—(A voice, "Bishop, put on your gown.") The first lot, being a copper kettle, seized from Mr. whistling, and indescribable sounds of various kinds. Auctioneer-An excellent copper tea-kettle, gentle-

men, who bids? After a momentary interval, the kettle was snatched by some one near the table, and passed down the hall, and the lid thrown up amidst loud cheers. It was obtained again, however, with some difficulty by the aid of eight or ten policemen, but very much the worse for the handling it had received; and 2s., and then 2s.6d. were bid by persons in the crowd whom we could not

distinguish Mr. Seal-The name of the bidders ought to be Auctioneer-The name of the buyer will be suffi-

"Two shillings" was again bid, followed by groans and cries of "Who is it?" The next bidding was 2s.3d. (Great noise.) "Half-a-crown." (Great confusion, and cries of "who is it?" Auctioneer-Going at 2s. 6d.—(Cries of shame," and "The Church is in danger.")

Auctioneer-No duty. Going at half-a-crown-going The conscienceless individual who had perpetrated the base act of buying this article of ecclesiastical plunder was now discovered to be a Tory, named

Lot 2, being a second copper tea-kettle, also the prowas standing at the door of the Court-house, Mary- perty of Mr. Baines, was now produced, and held up Mr. Seal said—I have a strong inclination to bid for

> Auctioneer—A shilling has been bid for this kettle. An unsuccessful attempt was here made to seize the

Auctioneer-Two shillings has been bid. Two and Auctioneer-It is honestly worth 7s.-(loud laughter 2s. 6d. (Loud cries of "Let's look at him;" "hand confusion.) Some one here exclaimed, "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." (Laughter.) In a edly noticed Mr. Duncombe in the streets, and a short time Coltman recovered his composure sufficiently this, handed up 1s., which he said was all the money he had, in part payment for the first kettle, adding that Mr. Duncombe—You never, to my knowledge, did he did not care how the things were got, so he got a cheap bargain. This was followed by cries of "Shame, "Has the Bishop got his apron on," &c. "Two and ninepence" was now bid. (Shame.) "Three shillings." (Shame, and "Who is it?") "Three and threepence." (Hisses.) Coltman's hat was then pulled off, but re-

turned to him almost immediately. Auctioneer-This is worse than robbery, selling things Coltman's hat was then knocked over his eyes, which called forth the remark, "That's too bad:" answered immediately by "Nothing's too bad for him." The Lot 17 consisted of 3lbs. of tea, also the property heat had now become very oppressive, and a cry of Mr. Thurlby, grocer, High-street, whose rate was was raised of "Adjourn to the Market-place;" fol- 7s. 6d.

lowed by general corfusion. After a pause of some Mr. Seal said—The Churchmen plunder us twice over. They plunder us first by the seizure, and again when the &c. No bidder. goods are sold, by not giving more than one-third of the

price. (Noise and tumult.) The Police Superintendent, perceiving that Coltman was in imminent danger of the vengeance of those around him, attempted to pull him on the table, on payer in Marylebone, and you were to see him which he himself was standing; but Coltman was forexpression of his countenance was ludicrously woful, cracking of the table, this myrmidon of the High Church fortion was dragged away, and would doubtless have he had on having been tern off just below the shoulders. to take your word. We want demonstrable facts. Solicitor—Did you separate of your own accord? The loss of the culprit, however, did not quiet the There being no bidder, the lard was removed, sem Complainant—No; some persons came up, and meeting, which was now the scene of general conclu-having said it was disgraceful for two gentlemen to sion, varied by exclamations of "Adjourn to Martin's wheels." Church ;" "Robert Owen is coming;" "The Church Two respectable tradesmen named Smith and will tumble;" "Where's the mitre for Bishop Bonner;" "The tea-kettle will do to boil the samamental wine

> The Auctioneer made an attempt to proceed, and said "Now, Gentlemen, three shillings. ("Who is being no other article,

the articles for inspection. He denied it; but the assertion being repeated, he bid 3s. 3d., which raised a storm of hisses, yells, and groans, and a rush was made Mr. Hardwick-Now, what is the answer to this? towards the place which induced him to make for the Mr. Buncombe-I disclaim any acquaintance with, side-door which, under the protection of the police, he minutes previously one of the prisoners came to him or knowledge of, the complainant. As I was passing succeeded in reaching, and made his exit amidst general by a disease which is not, in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration.

Minutes previously one of the prisoners came to him in a very rough sort of a manner, and said she wanted by the Court-house, two men came down the steps, one of that thousands fall victims to the other prisoner about the picking of some oakum. He had not the constitution, cause ulceration.

Mr. Ballantine.—Does the Act of Parliament say blotches on the head face and hady dimpass of that I am to discuss even under the back of the back

> Auctioneer—The kettle was not sold. The last badding was 3s 3d. Going at 3s. 3d. It's a rascally price.—(Ironical cheers.) I will sell no more at that The kettle was then knocked down to Squires Palmer,

> s waiter at an inn. Lot 3, being a large red garden watering-pan, also the property of Mr. Baines, was now exhibited. Mr. Burden—That's to consecrate the ground. A variety of observations were freely made in various

parts of the Hall. Among them we heard the following : "The Bishop's more rogue than fool;" "The Church has got so dry, they're going to water it;" 'The foundations have got the dry rot." There being no bidder, the pan was taken away amidst loud cheers.

[Mr. Baines's rate was 9s. 6d.1

Lot 4, a dozen of marble worsted hose, seized to Mr. Pochin, Cank-street, were exhibited amidst abing, hissing, and grouning; but there being no bid

Lot 5, six pairs of hose of the same kind, he slender men's guage, were exhibited amidst guaproar, and removed, in consequence of there be no biddings. Some one here exclaimed, "This is

step to the Charter." [Mr. Pochin's rate was 5s. 4d.]

Lot 6 was a pair of scales and beam, seized from Mr. West, butcher, Market-place, whose shop well known for the excellent meat there sold. Re-3s. 10d. The appearance of the scales called for cries of "Justice, justice;" "The Church is weight in the balance, and found wanting;" &c. This le was also taken away there being no bidder. Mr. Seal said it had been suggested to him that the last half-dozen of stockings should be put up again and purchased for the purpose of sending them, be

post, to six of the Bishops. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Burden seconded the proposition, which put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. He then bid 6d.; on which some persons exclaimed, "They more than all the Bishops are worth." (Laughter.) Mr. Burden bid 7d. (Cries of "knock them down knock them down.") Auctioneer—You stocking-makers need not grumble at working for low wages, if you let these go so cheap

Seme fellow in the crowd bid 1s., on which a ruh was made to the spot, and no more was heard of him Mr. Seal then bid is id., and the lot was knocked down to him amidst loud cheers; some one exclaiming They won't fit the Bishops; they've got such gost heels." Lot 7, an ironing table, taken from Miss Beasle High-street, was seized by the people, but rescued

the police. During the struggle between the indivi duals who had it and the police, Mr. Winks took the glasses from the lamps overhanging the Bench, drily observing, "Let's take care of our own property." Immediately after, an old hat was thrown at the am tioneer Lot 8 consisted of two chairs, painted black, with

rush seats, also the property of Miss Beasley, whose rate was 2s. 9d. Auctioneer—Two excellent chairs. A Voice-" If you sit in them, you'll tumble into the

Ecclesiastical Court." A second exclaimed-"There Christians, to rob a woman to support the Church; and a third "sympathizer," making a slight mistake cried on, "They belong to a widow woman;" which elicited cries of "Shame, shame" There being no bidder, the chairs were taken to the place whence they

had been brought. Lot 9 was a mahogany table, the property of Mr. John Pickard, hair-dresser.—(A voice—"There's Christians.") Forty-nine fiftieths of the company being too honest to bid, and the dishonest not daring to gratify their knavish propensities, this article was speedily taken away, the auctioneer having pronounced the decisive words-"no bidding."

Miss Beasley's table, having been re-captured, was again put up, amidst cries of "Oh, Bishop Bonner!" "Pro bono publico," (the motto over his shop when an eating house keeper); "That will do for a communion table." &c. &c.

Auctioneer-Any bidder for this table.-(Cries of Where did you steal it from?" "It will do for a communion-table " "Take it to the bastile." "You should buy that to sell tripe on." "I should like to have my shoes soled and heeled off your leather lipa-Bonner, give us a song." "Sing the downfall of the Church," "The stage-coachman," &c. &c. &c., intermixed with laughter, shouting, &c. There being again no bidder, the table was taken away. Lot 10 was a bag containing unground Coffee taken

of excellent coffee. (Yells and hisses.) After a short pause, some of the coffee was heard to fall on the floo and the auctioneer accused somebody near him of cat. ting the bag, which was denied. While this converstion took place, some one in the crowd called to the are tioneer, "Where are you, you rascal?-you'd disgrace a gibbet-post;" which called forth loud cheen and laughter.

the property of Messrs. Nunneley, whose rate was £1 10s. A bidding having been given, by Mr. Abel, jun. grocer, Sanvy-gate, an instant rush was made towards the place, and, amidst loud cries of "Turn him out, turn the vagabond out," and great noise-he was quickly expelled. (A voice, "I call on Bonner for a

struck, as well as threatened, and considered himself in

Won't you trouble your heads about politics now? Remember, you pay for this system. After a short interval, there was a call for "Three cheers for the Charter," which was responded to by the Chartists present.

Lot 13 consisted of a tray and waiter, also the property of Mrs. West.—No bidder. Lot 14 was a dish cover, also seized from Mrs. West, whose rate was 6s. 10d. This was snatched by the crowd, and though speedily recovered by the police, when it was again held up, its battered appearance

of J. Gray, baker: rate 8s .- (Various exclamations from the meeting, with some reply from one or two Tories.)

The lot was then removed, there being no bidder. The man of bone was now recognized in the Grand Jury gallery, and Mr. Winks said to him-"Mr. Hackett, I should like to see you down here soon." Mr. Hackett-What do you want me for?

Mr. Burden-Brushes, to brush away the Bishops

· Several voices-"Here's the owner, give it to him." Here's a religion, supported by plunder." Yells and hisses, cries of "Stolen goods;" "Pick the robbers up,"

"All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Bishops down in hell."

Lot 18 was a keg of lard, the property of Messra-Archer, grocers, Market Place. Several voices—" Let's have a sample." Auctioneer-I'il warrant it.

Auctioneer-I'll warrant it to the buyer. Several voices-" It's chalk;" " It's grease;" "They want you to huy a pig in a poke. Auctioneer-I'll be answerable for its being good. Mr. Burden-We live in such times that it won't do

Lot 19 was another keg of lard, also the property of Messrs. Archer, whose rate was £1 10s. The whole weight of the lard was 96lbs. No bidder. Mrs. West's round table was now put up again, but

The Chartists present gave three cheers for the Charter; and three dismal groans were given by the meeting for

INCENDIARISM.—About eleven o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 3d of May, a fire was discovered in the extensive fir plantations at the back of the work of an incendiary, as the enclosure of so much waste land for the purpose of planting, has been

was charged at Hatton-Garden Police Office with eleven most daring robberies, at the house of Mr. Thomas Lewis, No. 22, Cromer-street, St. Pancras, and others. The depredations had chiefly been committed by the means of skeleton keys, and nearly all the property had been recovered by Restieux, No.
49 of the E division. That officer stated that defendant had figured at this and other Police Offices upwards of thirty times on charges preferred by the Mint, and had been in the House of Correction numerous times for petty thefts. The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate, the Magistrate telling him that he might make up his mind that he would leave this country for life.

from Messrs. Nunneley. Auctioneer-Here's stuff for the teetotallers : 24lba

Lot 11 consisted of three pounds of Hyson tea, also

Lot 12 was a round oak table, taken from Mrs. West. Southgate-street. On its being brought in, some one exclaimed, "Now for Mother Church;" and in a few seconds the table was pulled down into the body of the hall, and dragged through the dense crowd in the twinkling of an eye towards the door. The police instantly followed, and attempted to recapture it, which produced a general melee. Both parties seemed equally letermined, and the police did not succeed in their object until they had used their staves pretty freely, persons who took no part in the affair coming in for some severe blows. At length one of the parties who had seized it was captured, and the table was brought back, amidst a deafening storm of awful groans, yells, shouting, whistling, cries of "Shame, shame;" "You'll spill your fathers' and mothers' blood," &c. &c. The execrations of the crowd were particularly directed against Sergeant Wright (who, however, declared that he did not use his staff until he had been

Mr. Burden-Working men, have you had enought

bore testimony to the rough usage it had received. There being no bidder, it was quickly taken away.

Mr. Burden-Go to more honourable employment, you supporters of despetism.

Mr. Winks—Come down here, and I'll tell you. Cries of "Old rags or bones," and "Nuisance Hackett." Lot 16 consisted of 71bs. of black lead, a scrubbing and a grate brush, the property of Mr. W. Thurlby, grocer, High-street. (A voice, "The system's black

A voice-" Bishop Latimer once said that there was a gulf in hell as wide as from Dover to Calais, which would be filled with unpreaching Bishops."

Mr. Thurlby-You can't warrant it: you've never seen it. Let us have a sample.

no one would bid, and it was instantly removed. There proceedings having occupied three hours.

long considered a grievance by the poor. A JACK SHEPPARD.—Yesterday Charles Burrows

Lot 15 consisted of six tea cannisters, the property

MISCELI AMBOUS NEWS,

FIRST VINE in the vineyard now constructing Mr. Clement Hoare, at Shirley, was planted on Saturday last .- Hampshire Independent.

DEATH OF MR. MORISON, THE HYGEIST .- Mr. Morison, of hygeian notoriety, who died on Sunday certain is known on the subject.—Times.

THE St. JAMES'S, now called the Prince's Theatre. has been opened by a German Opera company, whose performances, both vocal and instrumental, are very highly spoken of. THE IRISH barrister whose name has repeatedly terest from the Canadas: spreared in the diurnal journals as the would-be

spiror to the wealthy Miss Burdett Coutts, has been

gain annoying that young lady during her recent (Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer of the residence si Norwood. THE REV. THEOBALD MATHEW will visit London in June next, at the earnest request of several highly influential characters in that great capital.—

Cork Constitution. LECTURES AGAINST SOCIALISM.—On Sunday last, Secretary of War for information as to the defences the Rev. J. W. Morris, of Deanrow, Wilmslow, necessary for the Northern and North-Eastern Cheshire, delivered the first and second of a course frontier. d lectures against the doctrines of Robert Owen,

Miss Kelly's new Theatre, in Dean-street, Soho. which she has had erected at the back of her residence, is announced to be opened on the 18th inst.. with a small but talented company. Most of the private boxes are taken for the season by families of

A LETTER from Cairo dated the 24th of March. states that the real assassin of Father Thomas at Damascus had been at length discovered. He is a Druce. The innocence of the unfortunate Jews! charged with the crime has been fully made manifest. Years to come. No, Sir, said he—not for years to the only pair at present in this country.

THE CHURCH of St. Bartholomew, near the Bank, is about to be pulled down, preparatory to the extengive improvements contemplated in that quarter in reference to the erection of the New Royal Exchange.

sated that, within the last five years, there have hen not fewer than between 200 and 300 cases mother, to trample on the rights of poor helpless emales, and avoid doing anything for the support of neir own offspring .- Scots Times.

Accounts from Savoy, recently received, mention relieve the sufferers a subscription has been opened, not withdraw their forces Maine will apply here for which we hope will meet success.

THERE IS NOW in full bloom at the gardens of the Herricultural Society at Chiswick, a fine tree of the glycinis sinensis, on the south wall of the garden. The flower is of a blue colour, and pendent like the hburnum, which flower is resembles, and the tree, which occupies a space of 240 yards upon the wall, exhibits a complete mass of foliage, having an extremely rich effect. The original tree was sent over by Mr. Reeves, from Canton.

WITCHCRAFT.-At the Petty Sessions held a: appeared in the form of a hare!—Silurian.

Effects of Temperance.—The vintuers of Dublin held a meeting of their body on Monday at the Ject of economy. Royal-exchange, when it was agreed to petition parliament for compensation for the loss of their trade, consequent upon the operation of some recent acts of parliament, and the rapid spread of testotalism, which, they say, was encouraged by the government to their detriment.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AGAIN.—The following was sent by a schoolmaster to a printer in Wilts, and is copied rerbatim et literatim:- "Mr. Tho Robin and W Basset take the Libty to Aquaint thra Frends in puclicke that they are going to Open A School Jananary the I on Monday 1798 for Laarning Boy to Read and Writ and Som and for Laarning Girl to Reap and Writ and Som and sow and mark and

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- On Thursday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, as Mr. Dowling, surgeon, of Chew Magna, was going from Bishport to his home, he was stopped at the foot of Dundry-hill, by five or six men, who pulled him from his horse and robbed tied Mr. Dowling's legs and left him in the road, but they used no further violence.—Bath Journal.

Coddon Hill on Fire.—As Mr. Jones, yeoman,

extraordinary herring fishing in Lochfine, and all round the coast of the West Highlands, never was greater in the memory of man than that of the present season. Large whales are daily seen chasing the herrings up bochfine and the other arms of the sea. The fishing is expected to commence immediately. - Glasgon Courier.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—The Downing professor of the laws of England, Mr. Starkie, who is also a Queen's counsel, has come forward to contest the borough on Whig principles. His address to the electors has just been published in the Cambridge Independent Press, and he harangued an assembly of those who coincide with his political opinions at the Hoop Hotel on Friday evening.

New Money.—We have received from a country Gioveester Journal.

THE Luccu Journal states that a petition, signed by numerous European merchants at Alexandria, has been presented to Mohemet Ali, praying that the case of the Jews of Damascos may be called before the tribunal of Cairo, and there fully gone into. It appears that the execution of the Jewish merchants at Damaseus, which had been ordered, and had been said to have taken place, had not been enforced by the authorities.

NEW Poer LAW ECONOMY.—The expenses of the township of Gomersal for the last year, under the New Poor Law, exceeds the cost under the old Eystem by £593 10s. 10 d.; the expenses of the old system being rather better than £1,200, and the new a little more than £1,800.

ADOLPHUS, THE RETURNED CONVICT .- It will be gratifying to the persons who signed the memorial in behalf of Adolphus, the returned convict, to know that a mitigation of his sentence has been obtained. for some time, and if his conduct prove satisfactory, it is expected he will ultimately be liberated.

THEATRE-ROYAL, BATH.—Davidge, the manager, having been ill-supported, although he has an excellent company, has revenged himself on the Bath People, by heading a playbill thus:—" In consequence of the rapturous applause bestowed on Rossini's grand opera seria, the Maid of Palaiseau, produced, or the first time, in the city of Bath, on Tuesday. May 5th, by eleven in the boxes! nine in the pit! and twenty-eight in the gallery! it will be repeated another this evening, to give the lovers of music opportunity of hearing the composition of that

consequences might afford an unlooked-for relief to there will not be more than a month of uncertainty the public of this hemisphere."

month a paragraph appeared in the Sun, relative to the finding of the body of a gentleman near the considerable property, which led him into habits of when it was all gone he would commit suicide. LONGEVITY. There are now living in Union Yard, in this town, six persons whose united ages amount the buchess of Orleans has nearly recovered to 502, being an average of 83 years, viz:—John from the measles; her child, the Count of Paris, is Betts, 63; John Swallow, 90; Wm. Broom, 87; Wm. also out of danger. Paimer, 30; Samuel Palmer, 77; Wm. Livings, 75.— Cheimsford Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

By the packet-ship Sheffield, which reached Liverpool on Saturday evening, we have received advice from New York on the 15th, and from Canada to the 9th ult. Amongst our extracts will be found the text of a debate on the motion of a New York member of Congress relative to the defences of the northeastern frontier, the tenor of which is wholly pacific, In other respects the intelligence from the United States, which is only two days later than the last arrivals, is not of importance. There is nothing of in-

THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

llth April.) Washington, 9th April, 1840. The Speaker announced that the business first in order this morning was the motion of the Gentleman from New York (Mr. Hand), calling on the

Mr. Wise proposed to amend the call, so as to make His hearers were both numerous and respect- it general, and applicable to every part of the United China, which empowers him to deliver letters of States. He remarked that there was not a nation on marque against the English. He is going to the

> -the reckless folly, of talking about war. Mr. Hand accepted the amendment of Mr. Wise, as a modification of his resolution, and then moved the previous question; but, at the request of Mr. from the Batavier, of Rotterdam, two remarkably Adams, withdrew the motion.

Mr. Rhett inquired whether the Gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) was in order.

The Speaker decided that he was in order. Mr. Adams-I regret that the gentleman from The remains of Miles Coverdale, the first English South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) does not like to hear translator of the Bible, repose in this ancient structhat there is no danger of a war. Mr. Adams said that his opinion was founded upon the fact that at ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—At the last sitting of the opening of the session there was no communication from the President of a warlike tenour, nor last is of a character to operate on many of our had there been since; notwithstanding which the Chairman of the committee of foreign relations had, within the Synod bounds, wherein the fathers of on the floor of the House, sounded the alarm. He then illegitimate contrived, by one villainous art or referred to the pending proposition of referring the whole subject to a third power, and said that Great Britain could not refuse to accept the offer, and there

would be no war. He next spoke of the threats that Maine would act, if the British continued to encroach; but, said he, the destruction of the town of Sallænches by fire, Maine will submit to these encroachments, notwhich had reduced the inhabitants to the greatest withstanding all that is heard to the contrary. poverty and distress. Of property to the extent of Much had been said on the same subject last 2100.000 destroyed, £4,000 only was insured. To spring. Now we are told that if the British do

> protection. Mr. Smith, of Maine-And what else Mr. Adams-Let the gentleman say. Mr. Smith-That she will defend herself.

Mr. Adams-Let that pass for what it is worth. It is not in the same tone. Mr. Smith-Maine will not submit to a reference

in the same way and manner as before. Mr. Adams-I say she will submit to a reference. and that she ought to submit. I approve of the President's decision on this subject, and it will be approved by every civilised man-by the whole human Devylnock, on Tuesday, an application was made to family. Great Britain will be compelled to accept the magistrates for a warrant against a person for the proposal, as a matter of policy, if nothing else. threatening to burn the complainant (a man 74 The only danger is from the impetuosity of Maine, his brother, the Hereditary Prince of Gotha, An Jears of age), for bewitching a mare of the defendant I say there is no danger from that quarter. The admiration of the world."—Satirist. dani's, and that his (complainant's) wife frequently whole country ought to be placed in a posture of admiration of the world."—Satirist. defence. But that will not be done so long as we continue to have executive admonitions on the sub-

> would not be deterred from enforcing their rights by towards its support, one would suppose that there Lord Palmerston, in answer to inquiries from Mr. an attachment to any party administration; nor was no such thing as suffering humanity in this would they ever agree to refer the subject in dispute metropolis, or that death from starvation never octo any third party, unless that third party would curred amidst our densely-crowded population. One another that any third power was bound to declare

> 703 in their hand run the line according to it. marks. He said—If Maine relies upon us for carry- \$200, and anonymous contributors £200. One of the do was to notify the fact to its own subjects, that they ing on the war, we must have the negociation; and to have a war, said he, we cannot arm too much. made by the Life Guards. Another quoted the fol- ferred, in June, 1838, the French admiral had notified If we are not to have war, we cannot arm too lowing narrative:—In crossing the desert a caravan to our ambas ador there the fact of the blockade since resolution, as modified, adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 29.—I have to record another steam-boat accident on the waters of the Mississippi. The steamer Selma, Captain Blood, teeth the cords which bound him, and taking him up the principles of war. him of his watch, money, &c. The robbers then snagged on Tuesday night last near Island Hobb. The night was very dark. It happened at nine convulsed with laughter several of the auditory.]— dered more stringent as to communications between One gentleman, in his anxiety to laud the Duke of British merchants and the agents at Buenos Ayres. Monday last, in consequence of the great drought lengthwise, and the wreck sunk. The passengers and a brisk breeze blowing at the time, it communicated a most gage was a total wreck. Some of the gentlemen cated to Coddon Hill, which soon exhibited a most gage was a total wreck. Some of the gentlemen of the ladies on the platform.

On his war-steed, trampied to the dust mapoieon, permaps, as to permutation in the blockade, who warred with the cargo and all the bagcated to Coddon Hill, which soon exhibited a most gage was a total wreck. Some of the gentlemen who did not agree with all

French wished to prevent.

We Waldstone observed that as the diagram was a total wreck and the world and the warred with the cargo and all the bagrespectable gentlemen, who did not agree with all

French wished to prevent. Monday last, in consequence of the great drought and a brisk breeze blowing at the time, it communicated to Coddon Hill, which soon exhibited a most gage was a total wreek. Some of the gentlemen terrific blaze; several acres of furze and heath were escaped "sans culottes," and some of the ladies were reduced to "la dernière chemise." The Ravel quantities of game, especially partridges, which, we are informed, breed there plentifully, have beenides—troved—Bath Journal.

The passengers after remain—the total wreek sunk. The passengers after remain—the total passengers after remain—the total passengers after remain—the riders' necks, or while they hunted to know whither the Noble Lord intended to lay any additional papers on the table of the House before off next morning; some going up, and a few returning down the river. The value of the cargo was estimated at 10,000 dollars .- Bultimore Patriot.

LATEST PROM THE STATES. We have received by express, by way of Portsmonth, New York papers to the 20th ult., which is

one week later than those brought by the Sheffield. We extract the following from the New York Morning Herald:—

" THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION. "At length we have something definite from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States striking modern example. The absurdity of the de-Mr. Buchanan, the chairman of the committee, bookseller an order for some copies of our journal, has presented a report, in which is exhibited for payment of which he enclosed twenty-four penny- the existing state and condition of the pendever a money payment was made in sticking-plaster. Great Britain. When Mr. Van Buren consented to infinitely superior to that which is to spread the receive the proposition made by the British Govern- fame of Mr. Rowland Hill over the remotest quarters ment for a new survey and commission of explora- of the globe. Next to the new caricature just pubtion, he sent a counter project to England to be sub- lished by Fores, it is the best thing we have seen, mitted by Mr. Stevenson to her Majesty's Ministers; and if the Post-office authorities do not wish to be which counter project included a provision for the laughed at to the end of time, they will find out the final and positive adjustment of the boundary line in inventor, and adopt a design less hieroglyphical than dispute. This was sent to England last summer. the present, and more to the purpose.—Herald. The British Government have not acted on it, because not until the close of last March were the result of the Boundary Commissioners (Mudge and Featherstonhaugh) labours submitted to them. Mr. Van Buren confidently expects a positive and specific reply to this proposition at the close of the present month, or early in May. He has not stated to Congress what is the nature of the terms contained

> " It was, doubtless, with a full knowledge of the Governments, to whom alone of right it belongs, the yet arranged. difficulty of conducting the negociation to an amicable issue will not be found so great as has been at no distant day, submit a motion to their Lordships by many persons apprehended. And in his subset on the oubject. quent note of March 13, 1840, he states that he has . The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the report of been instructed to declare that her Majesty's the select committee on the Tithe Commutation Act laneous estimates, which called forth much desultory Government are only waiting for the detailed report! Amendment Bill; and the bill, as amended by the discussion. of the British Commissioners recently employed to select committee, was ordered to be re-printed. survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to that of the Assembly of Upper Canada in reference to Government by the end of March, in order to trans, the promotion of emigration: and for a copy of the

THE ELEGANCIES OF THE PRESS.—Cupid, speak- ject of Mr. Van Buren.
ing of the Times, has the following út bit. The "With regard to the occupancy of the territory remark is caused by certain observations of the in dispute by the troops or loafers of either nation, "With regard to the occupancy of the territory sheady produced. Times, upon the New Postage Humbug. "We hope the committee deem that a subordinate matter, and contemplation any measure for emigration from the the Times, or its correspondent' (alter et idem) expect that the anxiously looked for answer of the Highlands of Scotland. will perpetrate his not obscurely hinted intention of British Government will render unnecessary any forging the plates. He would be quite as honestly report on the subject of the occupancy, the barracks, employed as in some of his present work; and the soldiers, &c., at Temiscouta Lake. At any rate kind

Sticide on the Thames. At the end of last by a common desire to preserve peace at every day next. sacrifice short of justice and strict national honour; charch at Rotherhithe, and at the same time was given be by the unjust conduct of the British Government. description of his person and apparel, the name They do not anticipate a war, although they express Aked" being marked on some of it. The deceased, a wish that the country should be prepared fully for it appears, had been a tutor, but had been left a that event, as the dreadful alternative may depend that event as the dreadful alternative may depend

Phileox, against whom a verdict of £150 damages received on Saturday at Paris say that the rains had have since fellen have produced a most few un. had been returned for seducing the daughter of a which have since fallen have produced a most favour-respectable.

Act, when the Chief Commissioner, in pronouncing that an aggression has Right Rev. Prelate had over and over again. The Mayor had gone to London, and when there he was not been committed by the English in Senegal. That imputed, and he was glad that opportunity had been seed not precisely of this opinion, decrining that the first opinion, decrining that the clerry in Scot.

The Church of Scotland over and over again. The Mayor had gone to London, and when there he was not imputed, and he was glad that opportunity had been very particular about telling the truth. Unless the London newspapers had misrepresented the Mayor, he which has undertaken to engage on the coast of the writ, were proposed, and on each amendment stated that all the Chartists had signed the anti-Ministers were signally defeated.

Corn Law Petition. When there he was not imputed, and he was glad that opportunity had been taken to contradict t'at imputation, as it had created to contradict t'at imputation, as it had created to the stated that all the Chartists had signed the anti-Mayor had gone to London, and when there he was not imputed, and he was glad that opportunity had been to contradict t'at imputation, as it had created to contradict t'at imputation, a virtue of a daughter is as dear to the humble as the Africa one hundred blacks as recruits for a company Right Rev. Prelate to declare that the clergy in Scot-Ministers were signally defeated.

No. 10 ministers were signally defeated.

No. 10 ministers were signally defeated.

by the English brig of war Saracen, and sent into Sierra Leone. The Governor of Senegal is said to have chartered a trading schooner for Sierra Leone embarrassments caused by the English in this river | Scotland. rendering it necessary that the whole of the naval force should remain on the station.

SPAIN. Letters from Madrid of the 2nd state, that the usual funeral service on the return of that day on which so many citizens were slaughtered by the French passed off without any tumult having occurred. A riot was expected, and the garrison was kept under arms, prepared to act, but the people behaved with great propriety, and, after assisting at the service, returned quietly to their homes. General Evans, in full uniform, was present at the ceremony in the Prado. The journal, the Castillan, appeared in mourning on that day.

WAR WITH CHINA.

BRUSSELS, MAY 7 .- Hoang-tong-Kao, a Chinese commissioner, has just arrived at Amsterdam, on board a vessel belonging to the Handel Maatschappij. earth in so defenceless a state, but that he would not different seaports of Europe, whence, after having stop to inquire who was responsible for the country executed his commission, he will proceed to those of being in this condition, nor to comment on the folly North America.—Courrier Belge.

THE CASSOWARY.-On Friday last was landed Adams, withdrew the motion.

Mr. Adams said there was not the slightest (casunus galeatus) purchased in Holland for the vears to come. No. Sir said harmon for some Surrey Zoological Gardens. They are, we believe,

More Humbug !- Penny-a-Line Panders.-There is nothing more offensive, we are quite sure, to the great mass of Englishmen, than to read the fulsome bombast put forth by certain of the daily prints. who look upon it as a point of moral duty to laud Royalty to the skies upon all occasions, and torture the follies and vices of the great into feelings of highlast, is of a character to operate on many of our readers as an emetic; nor is the fulsomeness of the panning atoned for by the record of any fact worth the trouble of perusal :- " His Royal Highness Prince Albert displayed a fine manly feeling at the review at Woolwich, which caused him to be loudly and enthusiastically cheered. During the evolution of dismounting previous to firing the guns in battery, a gunner jumped off the limber before the instant of the word 'halt,' and was precipitated to the ground with great violence, and the wheel passed obliquely across the arm, which was generally believed to have been torn from the body; but happily it proved only a slight graze, and the poor fellow instantly resumed his duty. The Prince observed the accident, and immediately galloped towards the spot, and most anxiously inquired of the man if he had sustained any serious injury. On his Royal Highness being informed to the contrary, he expressed great satisfaction, and complimented the man on his zeal and his fortunate escape, at the same time giving some orders to one of his staff, which no doubt pertained to the affair. His Royal Highness and his brother viewed with amazement the astonishing rapidity with which the guns were unlimbered the men at rest, relimbered, loaded, and brought into action, being all done in the almost incredible time of one minute. The illustrious Prince remarked to

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to that in Monday he should move for a new writ for Animals.—This society held its annual meeting at Cambridge. Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, Lord Viscount Mahon Mr. Warburton said that he should move, as an lamented its master's condition, gnawed with its be binding on a neutral state, unless it were founded on in its teeth, gallopped off with him to his old resi- Mr. Colquboun remarked that he made inquiry, in dence.—[This was too much of a joke. The recital consequence of the blockade having been lately ren-

danger of the riders' necks, or while they hunted any additional papers on the table of the House before down the timid and delicate deer. To this charge that day. the aristocracy were compelled to plead guilty. It Lord Palmerston answered that he had no additional having been announced that his Royal Highness the papers to lay on the table, with the exception of one Duke of Cambridge would take the chair, great from the China Association. crowds attended, which, as soon as the Royal object of attraction was not to be found, were considerably thinned.—Dispatch.

ways of acquiring immortality; by doing something worthy of it, or something utterly undeserving. The man who fired the Temple of Ephesus is an instance of the latter class of aspirants in ancient times, and the artist who designed the penny post envelope a it, and amongst them we find one from "Atwopenny post letter-carrier," who has done more than merely find fault with the invention of the royal

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, May 8.

The Marquis of Londonderry, having several petiin this project, but he has stated this much, that if tions to present regarding the officers of the British it be accepted, it will at once finally settle the legion, inquired whether the Government were cognizant of the journey into Spain of Gen. Evans. Lord Melbourne answered that General Evans was precise nature of this project, that Mr. Fox wrote gone to Spain to urge his own claims, and the claims of for the talents of the artist by whom it had been prolast January to Mr. Forsyth, saying that he not those who had been his companions in arms; but Gen. He is ordered to be sent to the Government Peneten- only preserves the hope, but he entertains the firm Evans had no instructions whatever from her Majesty's question its merits as a work of art: an inquiry and firm the sent to the Government Peneten- only preserves the hope, but he entertains the firm Evans had no instructions whatever from her Majesty's question its merits as a work of art: an inquiry and tary, where he will, no doubt, undergo a probation belief, that if the duty of negociating the boundary Government. His Lordship added, that several question be left in the hands of the two national claims upon the Spanish Government had not been

The Marquis of Londonderry observed that he should.

mit to the Government of the United States a reply arrangement between the Emigration Company and to their last proposal upon the subject of the bount the Government. The motion was agreed to, aldary negociation. This evidently refers to the prottongh Lord Duncannon said that he thought the documents would be found among the Canada papers

> The Earl of Aberdeen inquired whether there was in Lerd Melbourne answered, that it was not in contemplation to bring forward any measure of the

The "Feuing of Entailed Estates for Churches. on the subject at the outside. At a Continuous and the Committee seemanimated was ordered to be considered in committee on Tues-&c. (Scotland) Bill " was read the second time. It

Their Lordships then adjourned.

onday, May 11.

dissipation, and he was often heard to declare that in one of the next steam vessels."

The British Government received that a new writ be issued for Ludlow, meg. ("No.") What had been the conduct of the dissipation, and he was often heard to declare that in one of the next steam vessels."

The British Government received the Rosses, and the Dixons?

When it was all grown by reported that a new writ be issued for Ludlow, meg. ("No.") What had been the conduct of the wisheld the Rosses, and the Dixons? he wished to correct what had been erroneously reported Noble Earl declared that he did so because he thought They had grossly reviled the people and misrepresented of him on the occasion of the Earl of Aberdeen's motion that the many innocent and untarnished electors of them. (Great cheering.) He did not like to mince say that there was no church in Scotland, or words to A few corn riets occurred last week in some of ment he treated it with ridicule and contempt, as it several members intended to contrast the the provincial markets of France, in consequence was the contrary of what he had uttered. What he tions with the realities of the Reform Act. VALUE OF VIRTUE!—On Friday a fellow, named of an advance in the price of grain; but letters was the contrary of what ne had uncered. What ne had necessary as the price of grain; but letters said was that the Scotch church was a church in Scot-

The Earl of Haddington observed that he had beard respectable tradesman, came up to the Insolvent able effect of public opinion, and no further riots the Right Rev. Prelate, in the debate alluded to, speak Act. The Court, in order 10 take the benefit of the are expected.

foreign and Domestic Entelligence, opposite an English factory, when it was captured acknowledgment, although he did not agree in the opinions with the Right Rev. Prelate.

The Bishop of Exeter admitted that his assertion was very nearly that which the Noble Earl had stated. to claim the Senegambie, being unable, according to He had said that he did not consider that the clergy the Outre-Mer, to spare a French vessel of war, the of Scotland were to be looked on as a clergy out of The Marquis of Lansdowne considered that the

opinion expressed by the Right Rev. Prelate was that the Clergy of the Church of Scotland were not considered a Clergy in any other part of the empire. The Tithe Commutation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Duncannon. The Earl of Rosebery said, that as he understood a Noble Friend had some very minute alterations to make in the Feuing of Entailed Estates (Scotland) Bill, he wished to move that the order of the day for going into Committee be discharged, with a view to its tion of this town called a public meeting, for the debeing referred to a Select Committee on Monday, the clared object of hearing from the "Carlisle Deputation" 19th instant. an account of their proceedings whilst attending the The Marquis of Westmeath asked how the vacancy of

one of the Masters in the Irish Court of Chancery, which had taken place on the 22d of March, was filled up, or when it would be filled? The Marquis of Normanby answered that the vacency would be filled up immediately.

The Marquis of Westmeath hoped that the Noble Marquis would be kind enough to tell him when. Immediately was a very vague term; it might mean tomorrow or that day month. The Marquis of Normanby declared that he could not pledge himself to any particular day. The Marquis of Westmeath said that such being the

case, on Thursday he should bring the matter before the The Marquis of Normanby laid on the table papers moved for by the Marquis of Westmeath, relative to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland. Some of them, he observed, that did not depend for production upon the Poor Law Commissioners, and that were connected with the returning officers, had not yet been

The Administration of Justice (Court of Chancery Additional Judges) Bill, which stood for the second reading, called forth considerable discussion. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday May 8. After the presentation of many petitions

felt to much anxiety on account of that Noble Lord's

absence.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that as who wished to address the meeting, whether rich or poor, friend or foe. The people had always kept peace doubt, give rise to discussion, he should not like to at their meetings, and he trusted they would preserve being it forward in the Noble Lord's absence. to the Liverpool Dock Committee.

ir. Labouchere said he was already on "five public committees, and he therefore feared that he Chairman concluded by reading the placard by which should not possibly have time to attend; if, however, the meeting was called. It was headed "Repeal of the it were generally desired, he would do his best, though he could not promise to attend.

Corn Laws."

The MAYO The Earl of Darlington gave notice that on Monday

Str R. Peel stated that on Monday he should ask the Under Secretary of State, or the Attorney-General, a question respecting the state—not of the law, for he believed that was clear—but as to the practical embarrassment arising from its promulgation, in respect of the rating of stock in trade, to know whether it was and efficient manuer in which they discharged the coattemplated to bring forward any measure for remov-duties imposed upon them as delegates from the Car-

Mr. Smith, of Maine, said the people of his state in the chair. From the sums of money contributed amendment, that such election be taken by "Ballot." agree to go on the ground, and with the treaty of old lady bequeathed to it £400, with the reversion of whether it acquiesced in, or objected to, such blockade. £33, and £7 annually on the death of the present The right of blockade was one that attached to an inde-Mr. Thomson, of South Carolina, made a few re- annuitants. Another bequeathed £100—a third lady pendent state, and all that any other third state had to speakers attributed the victory of Waterloo to might not incur injury through ignorance of it. As to Maine must be made to understand that. If we are horses, because the last decisive charge had been Buenos Ayres, to which the inquiry particularly rewas beset, attacked, and seized, by Arabs. The enforced. There had been no actual declaration of war The previous question was now ordered, and the horses, as well as the men, were bound and led off between the two countries, but there had been virtuto be slaughtered by the captors. The owner of one ally hospilities between France and Buenos Ayres since; horse, pitying its fate, succeeded in setting it free. indeed the very blockade was really war, though there The generous steed, when at liberty, viewed and had been no previous war, and the blockade could not

was burning peat on some part of his farm on run ashore upon the banks, where she broke apart on his war-steed, trampled to the dust Napoleon, perhaps, as to particular individuals, but generally

Mr. Barneby put a question with respect to the postage stamps and covers. The order in council stated that the stamps would be sold to the public at a THE PENNY POST ENVELOPES. There are two penny each, and the covers at a penny farthing. The fact

they refused to sell covers under 11d. He wished to they have no voice in making the laws, consequently know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was no check on the cupidity of those who have a direct aware of this fact, and, if not, whether it was his in- and positive interest in such repeal; and whose influence tention to make inquiries on the subject, as he thought is such as to enable them to secure all the benefits aris-Senate, in relation to this important matter. sign has provoked all manner of people to "gird" at that the system to which he had adverted was an imposition on the public. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered that he nent amendment in the condition of the people, until

thought the Hon. Member must be under some mistake they are protected against the evil effects of had legiswhen he stated that this course was pursued by stamp distributors. He had confounded them with other persons who had purchased to sell. Mr. Barneby stated that he considered the subject of so much importance that he had written to the Com-

missioners of stamps on the subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that it rested with the public as to whether they would purchase the stamps from the proper distributors (the post-offices), anything else—(a laugh)—but he wished the meeting ber of persons, committed in Ireland, for offences Mr. Barneby wanted to know whether those persons

who were authorised by the Stamp-office to sell stamps were permitted to charge 8 or 16 per cent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered that the officers of the stamp department sold at a certain fixed price to the offices, but other parties sold at any price they could get, or the public were unwise and foolish

enough to give. Sir R. Peel 2sked whether it was intended to retain permanently that ornamental engraving which appeared at the head of the covers? He had the highest respect observation that called forth much laughter.

duced, and it was not his intention at all to call in The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave no answer. Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Hume, &c., having urged Sir J. Walsh not to press his motion for the Cambridge

writ on Monday, The House resolved into Committee of Supply, in which Mr. R. Gordon moved the remaining miscel-

Monday, May 11. The second realing of the Eastern Railways Act Amendment Bill was negatived on a division; ayes 58, noes 195.

Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice that he should. Howard. Sir R. Peel baying pointed out the anomalous state of things as regarded the imposing of a rate on

amounting to £7,020,060?

"stock in trade" from the rates. The Excheque Billis Bill, and other bills, were presented from the Excheque Billis Bil motion until Thursday on account of Lord J. Russell's a resolution for extending the suffrage to the working

on presenting a bill regarding the Church of Scotland. that borough ought not to be deprived of representations and laughter.) He liked to be the like Bishop of Exeter) had been represented to tives in consequence of the misconduct of a few straightforward and houst, and he would tell the tives in consequence of the misconduct of a few. Mr. Warburton moved, as an amendment, that this merting that no faith was to be put in the professions (The reading of the petition elicited frequent bursts of that effect. When he was first told of this mis-state- debate be adjourned till Thursday, as he knew that of those who were before them. (Cheers.) They now cheers and laughter.) Now, he asked Mr. Ross, as a ment he treated it with ridicule and contempt, as it several members intended to contrast the "anticipa- professed themselves anxious for a change in the friend of equity and justice, whether he would not

> Noes...... 226

high—to the respectable tradesman as the titled of piezears formed by the French Government in land were not to be considered a clergy in any other physical force merg. If the Mayor said that, he belied duct in the chair, and the meeting broke up at Geven the Chartistes and did them oreat injustice. (Applause.) o'clock.

tived, there being .

Sir R. Post complained of this conduct on the part If the Corn Laws were to be repealed to-morrow, the of a "dwindfing minority," and declared that as there master would reap the whole advantage, and the workappeared to be a determination to resist this motion until Thursday, he should oppose any attempt to pro- measure. (Expressions of dissent.) He was not surceed with any other public business until the motion prised at Mr. J. Ross and others interrupting him, but regarding this writ was disposed of, a proposition that was greeted with tremendous cheering.

CARLISLE.

DEFEAT OF THE O'CONNELLITE ANTI-CORN CHARTISTS.

The House eventually adjourned.

(Abridged from the Carlisle Putriot.) On Wednesday evening, the anti-Corn Law Associa-

"League" in London, and thanking them for their services. The meeting was appointed to take place in the Lecture Room of the Athenœum. The doors were opened at seven o'clock, and in less than half an hour the room was crowded to excess. The room, it is said, will hold 700 persons conveniently, but packed as they were on this occasion, there must have been upwards of great interest in the city, and those who west in the of the city. expectation of having their curiosity gratified were not disappointed in the result.

Mr. Sheffield, as a "friend to the good cause," should take the chair. Mr. Hanson moved that Mr. Arthur take the chair. the foremost in opposing them. ("Shame.") Mr.

the Association who were on the platform, Mr. J. Ross put the question. For Mr. Arthur a "forest" of hands were elevated:

for Mr. Sheffield about sixty. The result was hailed with tyrannical than the old Corporation. A cry of "No,"

and oft-repeated cheers. He said he felt quite over- use, not of the body of the Town Hall, but the come by the flattering manner in which he had been | Council Chamber, and yet he refused to grant the use received by that large and most respectable meeting, of the Town Hall to the people, for the purpose of The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to defer his framed statement [budget] from Monday till saw the gentleman on the platform, the Mayor, who said a hundred times ought to be established in their had been to London—(a laugh)—and others, he could behalf. (Applause.) He did not wish to say anything Sir E. Peel said, that although no one could deplore not but feel highly honoured that he, a humble indi. harsh to Mr. Ross, but he had a great regard for truth, more than he did the cause of Lord J. Russell's vidual, should have been preferred before them all to and he knew that the persons around him were deabsence, he could not see that it was absolutely preside over that most important meeting. (Cheers.) regulative to defer the statement on which the country He would endeavour to discharge the duties of his high office to the best of his ability, and he requested that a fair and impartial hearing might be given to all persons

it in that building. He felt proud and delighted to Lord Sandon moved that Mr. Labouchere be added meet the gentlemen on that platform, and he hoped that quite unconnected he would withdraw it altogether. the proceedings of that night would teach them a valuable lesson. (Cheers and laughter.) The worthy

and having given an account of what he and his brother him he had been deceived by some of Mr. Ross's own next he should move for a new writ for the borough of deputies, Mr. Alderman Ross and Mr. Carrick, had done friends. He believed, however, that the last applica-

> ing resolution :-"That the cordial thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to John Dixon, Esq., Mayor of Carlisle, Mr.

ing embarrassments that might tend to vitiate any rate. Sir J. Walsh said, as the evidence was now printed, of the Anti-Corn Law Association, at the recent meeting of the Anti-Corn Law League in London." of the Anti-Corn Law League in Lor He did not know that it was necessary to say any thing He said he had signed the Charter, but he wished that

to the thanks of the meeting. The Corn Laws were mence amidst much noise, and, we were told he exbased on injustice, and all like laws resting on such a pressed an opinion that there was some Tory gold Mr. IRVING, of English-street, seconded the resolu-

Mr. HANSON wished to make a few observations before the resolution which had been moved was put to the meeting. He then proceeded at great length to lution, when trace the evils of the country to the monopoly of legislation. He said that a crisis was fast approaching when either the mass of the people must be entrusted with the suffrage or a dreadful catrastrophe would ensue. He cared not whether Whigs or Tories held the reins of Government, but he would tell either about sixteen hands were held up against it. The result faction that the laws which were to govern all should was hailed with vehement cheering. be made by all. It was remarkable that while the manufacturers were complaining of the competition of foreigners, we were doing all in our power to assist sincerity of some of the gentlemen near him. He then them in their competition. Some countries had no moved the following petition: iron, and we kindly sent them some; others had no coal, and we carried them as much as they wanted; and if after all they could not make machinery, two exported it ready made for them. (Hear, hear.) In The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Cur-1837, a house in Hull exported machinery to the value of £10,000 a-week. All this tended to undermine the manufacturing prosperity of this country. In the midst of our distress, Mr. Baring, the Chancellor of

the Exchequer, was about imposing three millions of fresh taxes. The country would never be happy or to say is not the case at present. prosperous again will the principles of the Charter were the law of the land. He held out the right hand of fellowship to the gentlemen near him, and if they were sincere they would accept it at once, and amalgamate their society with that of the Chartists or Radicals, he cared not which name they had, though he liked the old one of Radical best. After some further remarks, he thanked the meeting for the attention with which they had heard him, and concluded amidst cheers, by moving that the following addition should be made to the resolution moved by Mr. Fergu-

"This meeting is of opinion that a repeal of the was, that the stamp distributors at the west-end of the Corn Laws (if at all practicable) will not be beneficial with impunity. town were charging 1s. 2d. a dozen for the stamps, and to the working classes of this country—inasmuch as ing therefrom to themselves. And further, this meeting believes there is no hope for any real and permalation, by being put in possession of those rights set

forth in the People's Charter." Mr. MOONEY seconded the amendment.

which they had met. (Hear, and disapprobation.) The MAYOR said he was sure that very good results to murder, 85; assault, with intent to murder, 132; would flow from that meeting. He candidly stated his solicitation to commit murder, 7; conspiracy to murder, opinion that a change must take place; but what that | 25; manslaughter, 363; arson, 80; making a total change should be he was not prepared to state. (Mur. of 978. murs.) He was, however, prepared with a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the present constitution of the House of Commons, which he would move, and perhaps Mr. Hanson would second it.

son, who, having read it, said, that he had no objection to it being added to Mr. Ferguson's resolution, but fully large as it is, represents not one-half of the he must persist in adding to it, by way of rider, his persons who have been guilty of the offences desdeclaration in favour of the principles of the Charter. cribed. (Cheers, and cries of "that's right," "let the Mayor read his resolution.")

The Mayor then read his resolution as follows:-"That the members of this association deeply regret the result of the late debate on the motion of Mr. mote the said Mr. O'Connell to a seat on the judicial Villiers for a repeal of the Corn Laws-a result which | bench, as has been publicly declared by that person they believe has been mainly brought about by the himself, and to lavish patronage at their disposal on his peculiar constitution of the House of Commons, the relatives and friends. industrial and commercial portions of the community extent and importance."

That was a general declaration in favour of change, leaving every individual to form his own opinion as to what that change should be. Mr. G. Ferguson protested against having Mr. Hanson's resolution tacked to his.

Mr. Bow MAN said that he held in his hand a resolu- whose dominions he seeks to dismember. stock in trade, in consequence of the decision of the court of Queen's Bench that stock in trade was legally to exist as to the propositions already before the meet.

That your petitioners find in the lists of divisions, which are published and sold under the authority of liable to be rated, inquired whether it was the Attorney. ing. He maintained that the Anti-Corn Law Deputies your Honourable House, an explanation of conduct on General's intention to recommend any course to the eught not to have any thanks at all-scheers and he the part of Ministers which would otherwise appear Government for the purpose of remedying that which would tell Mr. J. Ross why. Because during the inexplicable; but your petitioners are sure that although might endanger the validity of rates all over the country, agitation for the Reform Bill Mr. Dixon, Mr. J. Ross, her Majesty's advisors may feel it convenient to belray and others, called upon the people to assist them by their dury in order to gain support, which is necessary The Attorney-General answered that he had not been every means in their power to obtain that measure, able to see Lord John Russell, but he could have no and pledged themselves that when they got the privihesitation in declaring that it was his intention to 29. lege that sought for themselves, they would do every. presentatives of the people of the United Kingdom, commend the bringing in of a bill to legalise what had thing is their power to secure the Suffrage few the and see that justice is done even although its execulong been the practice all over the country, to exempt working classes. (Cheers.) Had they since that ever tion should cost her Majesty's Ministers their places. shown any sympathy for the working classes? Had

straightforward and honest, and he would tell the representation, because the House of Commons had subscribe his name to that petition. (Cheers.) The House divided, and the amendment was nega- disregarded the prayer of their petition; but as soon as they got the Corn Law repealed (which it was mere from beginning to end. (Roars of laughter, and a cry of fudge to talk about) they would turn their backs "Go home.") upon the people again. (Vehement and continued)

the Chartists, and did them great injustice. (Applause.) o'clock.

ing classes would derive no benefit whatever from the he was determined that the working classes of Carlisle should not be again deluded as they had been hitherto, and without making any further remarks he would move the following as an amendment to what had already been proposed:-

"This meeting is of opinion that no confidence can be placed in those persons now so prominent in LAW LEAGUE, AND TRIUMPH OF THE agitating for a repeal of the Corn Laws, inasmuch as they have grossly cheated and deceived the people in not assisting them, as they promised, during the agitation for the Reform Bill, to secure them the franchise; but, on the contrary, have done every thing in their power to keep it from them, and further belied them in shamefully misrepresenting their wishes and intentions."

> The reading of the resolution was followed by tremendous cheering. The resolution having been seconded by at least half-a-dozen persons.

Mr. J. Ross presented himself amidst disapprobation He said he was exceedingly sorry an impression should exist in the meeting which appeared to be prejudicial to his character. He was not aware that he had ever said or done anything which justified the re-800 present, and hundreds beseiged the doors, who ception he had met with from his fellow townsmen. were unable to obtain admission. This being the first He had lived in Carlisle for forty years, and had always public meeting connected with politics which the old endeavoured to promote the interests of his fellow leaders of the Chartists had ventured to summon in townsmen, and he called upon Mr. Bowman to state Carlisle during the last three years, it naturally excited any act of his which was injurious to the working men

Mr. BOWMAN said he would answer the appeal which had been made to him in a straightforward manner. Mr. Peter Dixon came forward and proposed that He charged Mr. J. Ross with having deserted the people, and he had done more. When the people wished to meet in their own Town Hall, Mr. Ross was After a short consultation amongst the members of Ross must certainly think that the people had been asleep, and never roticed the proceedings of the Town Council; but he was mistaken. They saw that the new Corporation, with limit d powers, was far more answered by cheers.) Did not Mr. Ross second the Mr. ARTHUR then took the chair amidst enthusiastic motion for giving the anti-Corn Law Association the cidedly opposed to the people; but they thought they might gain an advantage from deluding them at the present moment. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Ross declared most solemnly before the meeting that there was not the shadow of truth in what Mr. Bowman had stated. Mr. G. FERGUSON said that rather than have his

resolution mixed up with matters with which it was (A laugh.) Mr. BOWMAN said that Mr. Ferguson's object in withdrawing his resolution was to get rid of his amendment; but the manœuvre would fail, for he would propose it as an original motion. (Cheers.) With regard to Mr. The MAYOR then proceeded to address the meeting; Ross, if he was wrong in what he had stated respecting tion for the use of the Town-Hall steps was referred to Mr. G. FERGUSON begged leave to move the follow- the Mayor's committee, and by them refused, and he understood that Mr. Ross was a member of that com-

mittee. He asked whether that was so. Mr. J. Ross admitted that he was a member of the committee. Mr. Bowman then appealed to the meeting whether

he had belied Mr. Ross. (Confusion.) Mr. EPHRAIM HARRIS next addressed the meeting. but as it was getting late, the audience were also getting impatient, and little attention was paid to him. to enforce the propriety of that motion. He thought subject to be kept distinct from the question of the the gentlemen referred to in it were eminently entitled Corn Laws. He proceed d to speak with great veheamongst the meeting, which was met by a cry of "don't you wish you may get it;" in the midst of the laughter excited by which the orator ceased to inflict his eloquence upon the meeting.

> The CHAIRMAN was about to put Mr. Hanson's reso-Mr. G. FERGUSON observed that his doing so would be a prostitution of his powers. (Much laughter.) The resolution was then put and carried unanimously

amidst great cheering.

Mr. Bowman's resolution was next put, and only Mr. Bowman said he would now propose a petition

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

liste and its vicinity, SHEWETH,-That your petitioners are of opinion that in order to make the law to be respected, it is necessary that it should be impartially enforced, which they regret

That there are at the present moment confined, in the different prisons in England, some hundreds of persons who have been prosecuted for political offences by the Government-a number twice as large, your petitioners believe, as were confined during half a century, for the like offences, under preceding Governments. That your petitioners intend to offer no opinion on this occasion as to the nature of the evidence upon which many of the persons now undergoing punishment have been convicted; but assuming, for

the present, that they have all been properly con.

victed, they humbly submit to your Honourable

House that one man, who has been a thousand times as guilty as any of them, ought not to be allowed to escape That for a long course of years Mr. Daniel O'Connell. an Irish barrister, and a Member of your Honourable House, has been engaged in organising resistance to the law, uttering the most seditious language, calculated to inflame the passions of the persons to whom it was addressed, and to excite in them hatred against the English name and nation, and holding out a threat of civil war whenever his wishes happen to be opposed to

the acts of the Legislature, or the exercise of the Seve-

reign's prerogative. That the fatal results of the said Mr. O'Connell's attempts to produce a feeling of contempt for and dis-Mr. HARGRAYES objected to the proposed addition | regard of the law, are apparent in the disorganised state to the resolution. It had nothing to do with the pur- of Irish society; in proof of which we venture to refer pose for which the meeting was assembled, which was to the report of the Irish Prison Inspectors, published to thank the deputies who went to London. He had under the authority of your Honourable House. It no objection to Universal Suffrage, Radicalism, or appears from that report, that in the last year the numto act like men, and to go on with the business for against human life, was as follows :- Murder, 286; shooting at, stabbing, administering poison with intent

That, looking to the difficulty of procuring evidence against offenders in Ireland, in consequence of the intimidation exercised by secret Societies which have grown up out of the agitation fomented by the said Mr. The Mayor then showed the resolution to Mr. Han. O'Connell, it is reasonable to assume that the foregoing number, returned by the Inspectors of Prisons, fright-

> the said Mr. O'Connell, and the dreadful results which have flowed from it, the only notice which the Government has taken of the subject has been to offer to pro-That your petitioners are of opinion that the people

That, notwithstanding the wicked course pursued by

being inadequately represented in comparison to their of England will not be disposed to pay that respect and deference to the law which have hitherto been habitual to them when they see some hundreds of their fellow-countrymen torn from their families and thrown into dungeons, whilst a man who is guilty of such grave offences is not only left at liberty to pursu his dangerous career, but is caressed and honoured by Mr. Hanson defended the course which he had taken. The Ministers of our young and unsuspecting Queen,

to enable them to keep themselves in office, your Honourable House will act as becomes the honest re-We therefore humbly beg that your Honourable House will address her Majesty, praying that she will

be graciously pleased either to direct her Attorney-General to prosecute Mr. O'Connell for High Treason or Sedition, or which, under circumstances, would seem to your petitioners to be just, to grant a pardon to all persons now undergoing punishment for political offences And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Mr. J. Ross said he would not, because it was false

.The MAYOR here wished the meeting good night and suggested that whatever personal feeling might have Mayor had gone to London, and when there he was not prevailed, all would leave the meeting good friends.

The petition was then put, and carried unanimously.

HUDDERSFIELD BOARD ROOM, MAY &

Bailey.
Mr. Bradbury, one of the over ceers of Huddersfield,

was in attendance to const A with the Guardians respecting giving up the Landersfield Workhouse; her the cash. It is notorious that Dr. Bradshaw is and a stiff contest arose. The bastile crew were all very partial to a little fat man; but it is expected on fire for possession, with the exception of Mr. that the Guardians will not be so far hoodwinked Hobson, who argued that the people of the township eaght to have the place if they wished, and to them. they should provide houses for themselves. Mr. Tokon spoke on the same side. Joseph Batley seemed as anxious to have possession as if, without is, the darling scheme would be lost. The Chairman showed nearly the same extent of feeling. Mr. Pitkethly said Mr. Bradbury was in possession only in virtue of his office, and that without consulting with those who appointed him, he considered he should be setting onwarrantably to deliver possession to any other without their consent, and that the Archbishop, the Vicar, and others, are trustees of the property, and it was the least they could do to consult them; that Mr. North, the other overseer, being from home, it was not competent for his col leadue to act for him in his absence on so important a subject, involving consequences most terrific. Mr. Poppleton inquired if Mrs. Ainsworth was to be put into the house. At was answered, Yes, she was the wheress locally appointed by the Cemmissioners. Then, said he they will never submit to her. Ball Briggs, of Colcar, said the Hucdersfield folk had nothing to do who was put in. Mr. Pitkethly said that crowned all that had been said at the Bessed, and indiguantly asked, have the people of Huddersheld nothing to do with whether they are to have a harridan of a woman, who had, when there before, torsured the poor inmates and robbed the receptyers! As it nothing, he waked, to the ratepsyers whether they are to have their unfortunate brothers and sisters under the management of a tyrant, who had been charged with, and proved to have robbed the town-of having had feastings? carried on to a-most scandalous extent-of having her visitors to go and take the poor idiots out of bed and make them can through the room naked as they were born; and that they should make old women drunk, for the purpose of hearing them talk bawdy, fitting, and obscene language! If it was the doctrine of Mr. Briggs, continued Mr. P., that it matters not whether the poor were treated with justice and humanity, and the interests of the ratepayers attended to at the same time, he could wouch that it was not the doctrine of the people of Golgar, nor was it that of Huddersfield; on the contrary, they

Mr. Joseph Batley said, the majority was kept by a mere faction; that the respectable ratepayers wanted to give it up; that it was kept for factions if she did not behave during that time, she would

wanted justice to payer and receiver.

Mr. Pitkethly said, that if she many was a faction, a majority, and surely a majority could not be a the Southern Star, to think their exertions un. Devil-King has chosen, during the present week, to faction; that at the late election for Guardians, if the majority was in favour of those who were for necessary: keeping the poorhouse in the hands of the ratepayers; and asked would be (Batley) call that a faction! And was it factious to keep out a woman who had robbed them in so "glorious' a manner; who, a few moments to call on me, as I had a great deal to was continually carrying or sending away, by say to you. I was confined lass Wednesday with a boy, that parish; and he seems to have given great satisfor the sins of his tormentors:—" The Bench passed THE OPINION OF THE PATRIOTIC PRESS various persons, the our property of the house; a and am harassed out of all patience by that Southern faction, for it appears that the late Board of Guarwerean who had, a very short time before leaving. Star. I shall be compelled to publicly controlled to eit grewn in the garden, and who, out of the whole, task, and I hope you will not quite forget, in the hurry missioners, refused to discharge him, and that, on had left only one pot. A woman who had done those and anxiety of your own affairs. things was not to be tolerated; yet in the face of ninety-nine rate-payers out of every hundred, a mere fraction of a faction was to force her meon the town. It was moved that the overseers should have one week to consider what is best to be done.

Mr. Pitkethly moved that the word forinight might be inserted in the place of week. It was declared that a week only should be allowed, Mr. P. now read a letter from the overseers of New Mill, Derbyshire, complaining of Lancaster, the relieving-officer, for not paying money due for the support ordered to be given to a pauper; a check for

had come to the Board on an important case, viz:-Richard Stephenson, of Royd's Hall, near Hudgersfield, had had his furniture seized by his landford, Haigh, who had gone to the poor man's house does not exist for the interest or benefit of James Bronwith some constables; and who, under pretence time O'Brien or his family. His friends will, I am of legatity, had, for £6 ls. rent due, taken away a clock, which cost 20; a turn-op bed, 25; a jenny, £7; a warping mili and reel, £2 3s; amount- Had not illness prevented. I should have immediately ing to 220 3s. The person (R. S.) finding this rainous state of his circumstances, went to America, Southern Star of May the 3rd. and his wife began to bake oatcake, and was doing very well, but the landlord went again and took away her bakestone and grate, also two tubs, which, with the other, were sold privately, just to cover i expenses. Thurstonland having to release them; had taken away the remaining furniture, with the exception of a few things which were sold to enable the husband to leave the country. What monsters in husband to evide of O'Bnien to suffer want or inconvenience

Mr. Pitkethly said he had a number of letters from various townships, offering to do the duties of the several offices for nair, and less than half that was paid to those filling the office. Time was most rapidiy passing; and it would be better to defer them till later on in the day, with the exception of one, which referred to a person in waiting. He read a portion of the following:-

"Rushfield, May 5th, 1840. "To the Guardians of Huddersfield, &c., &c.

"GENTS.- I proy that you would grant me a hearing before your moord on Friday next, the 8th inst. I have neard with grief and sorrow that at your chester Operative, should be read by every Radical, efficiently, must be expressed universally, and last meeting Thomas Wood, Josh. Batley, and others, as his political pole-star, to point him to the benefits to be expressed at once efficiently, consisdid, in my absence, most cruelly attack and asperse my character, which to me is dearer than life. My object in soliciting an interview, is for the purpose hashed the truth only, and that my accusers are the to an end; and that end the extension of social calumniators; and I am ready to swear, that what I happiness, and individual comfort, amongst the caused to be published in the Champion and Northern Star newspapers, was strictly time. I shall be in people. amendance on Friday morning.

"Yours, &c., "Wn. Stres."

Batley and his party, who had condemned poor Sykes in his absolute, in great excitement, objected. Mr. Pitkethly said they ought not to object, when a man, whom they had condemned in his absence, demanded to be admitted.

Mr. Pickethly moved as an amendment, " That he

propriety, added to the general proceedings of Ramsgen-street and Saladine-nook Christians.

defer his notice of motion which stood for that day, dered unproductive by the neglect of proper treat-Mr. Paketely then moved, "That the whole of the

correspondence between the Guardians and the fore this Bears for their imprination and guidance. and that the same, with all other papers be ouging dian of the Union."

The Chairman then put the motion, when there, appeared for it-Messrs. Senior, R. Wrigley, Tolson, Wai.worth, Anderson, Graham, Woodhead, Halias, selves, on any terms, with their natural enemies. Jenkinson, Poppleton, Deighton, and Pirkethly. We should have been much less pleased, therefore Against the motion-Messrs. J. Batley, W. Batley, if the motion of Mr. Harson, which acknowledged Tinker, Brooke, Briggs, W. Wrigtey, Bo tomicy, and Iredale; Messrs. Hey and Hobson standing the services of the Anti-Corn Law delegates as de it be always true. There is a certain "House" in ture which it gives us of the patriot struggling for versed in the laws, and did not know the title; neuter.

The numbers were-

For the motion 11 Against it 8 Majority.....3 Next came the following salaries, said to be due to the undernamed masters and matrons of the several

workhouses, for the quarter ending the 25th of

Joseph Dean, Almondbury Work-Mrs. Brickenbank, Matron, Honley 3 5 0

The promised securities for Joseph Dean's bastard child. of Almondbury Workhouse, were not ready. trouble: the promise of last meeting was public and positive, that they should be ready to-day. Mr. Pithethly said some irregularity had taken the 25th of March, and that prior to their being passed, they should lay at the Buard Room so many days for the inspection of the rate-payers. He

Mr. Flord said they had so laid, but refused to say when. There was a duplicate of the accounts, which would be ready to-day.

with, during which a man, who had gone and married a second wife, after leaving his first wife and tody, to be examined before the magistrates.

Dr. Bradshaw, of Upperthong, came into the room Immediately after ten o'clock, when the Clerk called ever the names of the Guardians, the follow-Messrs. Whitworth, Pitkethly, Woodboad, R. Wrigley, W. Wrigley, Tolson, Taker, Hobson, Iredale, Maxfield, Bottomley, W. Batley, and J. Batley, and J. Dr. Wright and Maxfield in the situation. hour's work, nor entered upon the situation. Dr. Bradshaw was very coolly received, and bolted, no doubt to report to his favourite that he would get as to pay, by granting salaries for no services done

> The meeting was then adjourned to that day week. It is heart-rending to see the crowds of miserable. starving, half-naked human beings anxious to labour for their bread, who are collected in and about the centralised hell, prepared to go through the Eery

ordeal; while it is known that thousands remain at home with their families starving, rather than endure the buffetings of those arregant and pampered Jacks To the kind Friends from Manchester and OLDHAM, FOR THERE COMMUNICATION OF MR. W HITTLE'S COWARDLY CONDUCT .- I have only to say that I thank the two working men; but request they will not take any notice of the poor creature. The man who wrote down the

Champion will experience but little difficulty in speaking himself down. During my absence, I leave him and myself entirely in the hands of the working people. I rejoice they did not kick him, as there is no argument in the foot. I quite understand the nature of his new alliance. and his metive for seizing the present moment for venting his spleen in Lancashire. I trust that the dead body of the Champion may not infect my Northern coadjutor with the monomania of personality. Indeed, I am sure it will not; so my friends in Lancachire need be under no apprehension.

I. O'CONNOR.

MRS. O'BRIEN, AND THE SOUTHERN STAR.

temporaries, and especially of our coadjutors in the speedily establish RIGHT FOR ALL. glorious cause of "right to the people;" but the purposes, and that the case had been examined; that following letter from Mrs. O'BRIEN to Mr. O'Conhirs. A. was to be tried for three months, and that NOR, having been handed to us, we think it but right to publish it. We are authorised by Mr O'CONNOR to say that he called once on Mrs. then Bailey was right; but it was most curious, that I O'BRIEN, and that he was arranging a committee at at all town's meetings, the ratepayers decided by of friends, who were induced, by the statements of reliance, of the manner in which the three-headed

> DEAR SIR,-I was in hopes you could have spared sugar in preserving the front false assertions; indeed, I am very unequal to the

77, Brook Street, West Square.

Yours, most truly, S. O'BRIEN. following letter from Mrs. O'BRIEN:-

few lines in your widely-circulated Journal.

However painful to me, still, as Mr. J. B. O'Brien is not permitted, through the harsh and vexatious regulations of Lancaster Castle, to correspond with his friends in any shape, I am compelled to assure Bronterre's Radical friends, and the public in general, that with the Southern Star.

sure, recollect a notice to the same effect appearing some weeks back from himself, in the Northern Star. contradicted the false statement which appeared in the

> Yours, most obediently, SOPHIA O'BRIEN.

To the Editor of the Northern Star.

All we can say upon the matter is, that to permit mane shape! Conditional advise was given to the during the incarceration of her husband, would be a shame to the whole people.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1840.

THE WORTH OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE On our sixth page will be found two letters from Mr. O'Connon. The one to Mr. Leech, a Man- be swallowed; but that will, to be expressed to be derived from Universal Suffrage. The mere tently, and rationally, must be directed, not getting of the Suffrage is not all that we must to the repeal of this law as an individual grieof defending myself, and proving that I have pub- struggle for; it is utterly valueless, save as a means

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

ALL thanks and honour to the brave Radicals of Carlisle! They have done their work well. They have acquitted themselves like men. They have carried the war into the enemies' camp with a ven Immediately it was moved "That he be not ad- geance, and their victory is as perfect as their attack was daring. The lying "league" called together the people, whom, on a former occasion, Batley voted against his admission, and with his they duped so easily, to reap laurels and gather friends were a majority. So this may be, with great glory for themselves off the fruitful soil of popular credulity, on which they fancied they should find them growing in abundance; but they were made The Chairman now called upon Mr. Pitkethly to to know that the seed had been spoiled, and renment of the soil in which it had been sown.

The proceedings of this meeting are such as should Ciera to the Guardians, or to any person officially infuse courage into the most timid Radical of the connected with the Board of Guardians, be life be- whole empire; while they afford empire confirmation of the character of the subtle and unscrupulou to the Board, be placed so us that reference may be moneymongering profit-seekers, who would fain made thereto, at all reasonable times, by any Guar- persuade the people to perform another fool's dance to their fiddle.

> It is always dangerous for the people to ally themserving thanks; though it asserted the necessity of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, as the only remedy for national evils had been carried, than by the bold, manly course taken at once by Mr. Bownan, in moving:-

"That no confidence can be placed in those persons now so prominent in agitating for a repeal of the Corn Laws, inasmuch as they have grossly cheated and de ceived the people in not assisting them, as they promised, during the agitation for the Reform Bill, to secure them the franchise; but, on the contrary, have done everything in their power to keep it from them and further belied them in shamefully misrepresenting their wishes and intentions."

The appointment of their own Chairman by the Radicals, at the beginning of the meeting, was also Thus unfortunate women are put to all possible well done. It shewed their conficence in their own strength, and their determination to exert it. We are glad the "League" gentry stood the battle : that place regarding the accounts. He saw that by the they did not, like their friends and co-mates in As they were to be passed within thirty days from most other places, as soon as the signs of a sharp contest appeared, skulk off and leave the field. The meeting was their own; they chose their own therefore desired to know if they had so lain, and ground; and we hope they are satisfied with the evidence, afforded to them by the poople, that their tactics are clearly understood.

Our readers will find an account of the proceed-The relieving officers were then called in, and the ings, extracted from one of the local papers, on our examination of the applicants for relief proceeded third page. We refer them to it with great pride and satisfaction; commending the example of the family chargeable to the lown, was taken into cus- brave Radicals of Carlisle to the imitation of their brethren thronghout the empire.

ANOTHER GLEAM OF HOPE FOR IRELAND.

THERE is no man, who has thought at all on the power of the public press to clear away the mists of ignorance and give an impetus to the progression of right principles, but must lament the condition of the Irish nation; without one single star shining by the clear light of truth on her whole hemisphere. The whole press of Ireland is, without exception, in the pay of the factions. Not a single paper dares to advocate the cause of honest right The Orange harpies, and the great arch harpy of "liberalism," O'CONNELL, share the whole between them, and the people are left wholly destitute.

Sometime ago a bright meteor danced for a brief period before our eyes, in the form of a truly independent Irish newspaper-the Dublin Monitor. It was, indeed, refreshing to our eyes and hearts to much liberality about them. It seems, however, that that did not hesitate to beard the hoary traitor, even known, from the character of the men, would be at in his strong hold, and expose his villany; but this once ejected with scorn. The full period of their prised; and we looked anxiously for the allowed to pay their own purchase money. The reclearly recognise our old friend of the Monitor, we they suffer. learn that the same parties who conducted that paper while it maintained its political integrity are determined once more to hazard the frail boat of independent patriotism on the stormy sea of Irish agitation. They are establishing a weekly Dublin journal, to be called the "The World," the first number of which is to appear on the 16th instant. If The World be what the Dublin Monitor was, we most cordially wish that all the success and encouragement it can desire may be experienced by it We hope to find it an invaluabe helpmate in the good and great work of arousing the energies of the Irish people to a duo sense of the "injustice" of which they are the victims, and to the exertion of WE have no wish whatever to intermeddle in the those powers by which, in co-operation with their disputes, much less in the private affairs, of our con- English, Scotch, and Welsh brethren, they can

DEVIL KING LAW.

WE direct attention to a statement given in another column, from a correspondent whom we know, and on whose veracity we have a perfect cursed Poor Law Enactment, at Loughborough.

An individual named Massey has, for some time holden the situation of master of the workhouse in dians, though commanded to do so by the Commishis resigning at the order of his black majesty—the Devil King-they re-elected him. He continued, during the whole term of their official existence, to Since the above was in type, we have received the discharge the duties of his situation so satisfactorily, that their successors, the new Board of Guardians. retained him in his place, though in direct contra-DEAR SIR,- Will you oblige me by inserting these vention of the commands of the Devil King. Whereupon the Devil King seeing his authority thus slighted-perceiving that the Loughborough Guardians were disposed to exercise at least some of the functions, as well as bear the name of the office to Mr. Jonkinson said that their assistant overseer Mr. O'Brien has no connection, directly or indirectly, forthwith, one of his imps-a tramping pauwhich they had been elected, sends down. That paper still lives, and may flourisk; but I do per seamp of an assistant Commissioner-to most distinctivand publicly declare that the Southern Star evince the perfect despotism of his rule. and the arrant JUGGLE of the word Guardian, as applied to those whom, when they refuse to be passive tools in his hand, he can at any moment reduce to mere cyphers; and, indeed, punish heavily for disobeving his commands. MASSET, whose fault seems, from our correspondents communication, to have been that he manifested some reluctance to split a potatoe rather than give a half ounce of

polatoe above the specified weight for a poor man's

dinner, was turned off, in spite of his patrons, the

Guardians: and fined five pounds for obeying the

injunctions of those whom the law affects to constitute his masters! Such is the pleasure and the practice of the Devil King. What say the people to it? Are they in love with this splitting of a potatoe for the poor man's meal ?! If not, why is the system permitted to continue! Why was it ever permitted to be established? The expression of the public will could have prevented this cursed law from being passed; the expression of the public will could enforce the tyrant factions to repeal it, hardly as would the dose legislation, and through the same medium preclude and public decency. the possibility of their recurrence. Let the people then of Loughborough suffer this infamous proceeding to open wide their eyes to the necessity of an immediate, universal, and determined stand for Universal Suffrage; let it show them the egregious folly of those wrong-headed Radicals of Leicester, who set the baleful example of yoking themselves to the car of their Poor-Law-supporting enemies under the fallacious and cameleon-coloured banner of "Household Suffrage," &c., with the repeal of the

out the native birds. Thank God, there were not many thus besotted A small number only of the short-sighted and weakminded were seduced from their allegiance to hope that they have even now seen their error, or at all events, that this will satisfy them what mauner of spirits they are acting with, and that they will spura from them the dirty flux of truce, and cling to the standard of Radical consistency-"Our just rights and nothing more-our whole rights and nothing less. Universal Suffrage and No Sur-

A JAR AMONG THE THIEVES.

It is an old and trite saying, that when thieves this land in which, if the maxim that "Taxation the cause of right: the rare spectacle which it ex. but referred to the case of Mr. Robert Owen, quarrel is as pretty a quarrel as needs be," we see

middle classes—the privileged orders—the electors. who make the lawmakers for this happy country, were determined not to do anything else, they ma- been so disposed. He need have been in no danger ing; and every such person, in case of wilful false naged for two or three nights to do nothing at all. of any prosecution for anything contained in this swearing, may be convicted of the crime of perjury of the crime, ordered the prisoner to be executed There is at least this advantage to the people, that as paper: there were Barretts in abundance in the same manner as if the oath had been ad- on Wednesday, the 27th day of May current.

The representatives (1) of a great people in the the Government. Truly things have come to a fine pass! O! that the people would arise, and in the greatness of their moral might, say to those worse than worthless imbeciles, "Stand clear, and make room for honest men."

MESSRS. COLLINS AND LOVETT.

From documents inserted elsewhere, our readers will perceive that we were misinformed, when, on a late occasion, we stated that these worthy patriots him. 'Tis their knowledge of his incorruptibility had been set at liberty. The Whigs have not so that makes them hate him. Hence the careful see a trulg liberal Irish paper—one that dared to an offer of release has been made them; but on terms Hence the many efforts (now, at last, sucbattle for the people equally with Whigs as Tories: of implied insult which the "shabby set" must have was too good to last long: a change come over the sentence expires on the 25th July; and they were to spirit of the Monitor, and it learned to bow the have the commutation of the few remaining weeks, knee to the political Dagon of the Irish on condition of selling themselves to the Whig 'liberals." We were disgusted, but not sur harpies for a whole year, with the privilege of being rising of another star of hope. We rejoice to find ply of these good men to the base proposal of the that our hope is not to be entirely cut off. From a! Burgundy pitch crew is given on our seventh page. spirited and well-written prospectus, in which we It is worthy of the men, and the cause in which

POVERTY PUNISHED AS A CRIME. Amongst our Halifax news will be found a paragraph thus headed; from which it appears that the magistrates of that borough have recently exhibited their mild and Christian spirit in the oppression of a poor child, who was guilty of being a destitute orphan. It seems that the poor lad (about employment, and could get none; that he had no habitation-no means of even obtaining shelter for against him of having committed, or attempted, any crime-not even the crime of begging. It is merely said that the officer found him in company with others, and that he found them, on inquiry, to be destitute.

Now, what is done with this poor, uncomplaining, starving, naked, perishing orphan, in a Christian country-amongst Christian people, and by a bench of Christian magistrates? Is he, in accordance with the commandment of the Lord Jesus, warmed and fed, and clothed, and comforted? No: but his suffering is gratuitously rendered doubly overwhelming exercise the despotism vested in him, by the ac- by bitter censure and unmerited repreach. He is branded with infamy, because of the distress into which the villanous arrangements of society have permitted him to fall, and made to suffer punishment a sentence of one month to Wakefield on the lad, telling him. at the same time, he might tell his com panions what they had done with him, and if they came there they would send them also."

If this affair have been rightly reported to us (and we have no reason to think otherwise), anything more infamous never happened. We are sorry that our correspondent has not sent us the names of the honourable Gentlemen sitting on the Beuch which issued this disgraceful fiat. Where did these magistrates learn their law? Whence do they derive that this poor child was accused of having done anything which even English law construes to be starve in silence and in quietude! So long as no one is annoved thereby, or even asked by him to alleviate cannot be a crime to merit the gratuitous addition of insult and contumely to the infliction of imprisonment. We have read of cases in which magistrates have expressed their heartfelt sorrow that the best and only relief they could afford to suffering destitution was the food and shelter of a prison! In such cases, though we detest the state of society, by which such circumstances are produced, we see something to admire in the mode of giving the best form to a bad system: but here, in the conduct of these Halifax magistrates, we see nothing but a brutal heartlessness which we are very confident would be felt to be disgraceful by the cannibals of New Zealand. Either this is the character of their proceedings, or our correspondent has misrepresented them; in his statement; if he have done so, we require him, in his next communication, to correct that misrepresentation; if he have not, we require the men of Halifax -at all events the Christian part of them-to mark and ample reparation to this poor boy, for the wan-

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS WHIG PROSE-

CUTORS. On our first page will be found a very full report Corn Law, as a young cuckoo in the nest to throw pitch" cabinet.

It seems that certain of the honest and honourable to the common people, and demanding equal rights. We grant that, in all this, there is no more than that amount of honesty and patriotism which arises upon Pilling, and said, "You must pay five shilliving at a place called Ludlow, have recently sold from right feeling; but in such an age of wrong as their votes, and are very anxious to sell them again; this, in which we live, it is a great thing to find obliged to pay the five shillings, for the stupidity as soon as possible. It was proposed, therefore, that. Let the whole be read and canvassed by every to send the auctioneer among them, again, forth-I working man in England, that they may all know with; a portion, however, of the honourables whether their confidence in him has been misplaced, the "liberal" magistrates and others concerned in were opposed to the holding, or even the He was not one thing on the platform or the the administration of the laws to-almost the only ordering, of the market, in the absence of my Lord hustings, while the cheers of thousands might uphold good thing done by the "liberal," "reformed" JOHN RUSSELL; another portion of them saw no his courage, and another thing in the dock before House of Commons—the unshackling of conscience reason why so much deference should be paid to his his judges with a prison in prospective; he sought effected by the 1st and 2nd of Victoria, chap. 105, ittle Lordship, and were desirous to go on with not the unworthy means by which impunity has been by which it is enacted in plain terms:the business of the "House." There was a trial of secured by other and more noisy demagogues. He strength between them. What was wanting to the did not, like O'Connell, shrink from the consequent be administered to any person; such person is bound one party in numerical force was made up in unity ces of his own writings, and put forth a substitute, by the eath administered, provided the same shall and perseverance, and as they were determined not a peor man, to be imprisoned in his stead. Nothing have been administered in such form and with such to negociate the Ludlow "business," and the others | could have been more easy than to do this, had he | ceremonies as such person may declare to be bind-

delayed in its execution. What a pretty spectacle! molation been required; but his soul is too most commonly adopted." noble for a mean compromise; and hence he This law has been acted on to our knowledge in very midst of ruin—the "collective wisdom" of an does not even in his speech avail himself several instances; so that it is well established by empire tottering to its fall, unable to find anything of any mitigating circumstances; he stands boldly precedent as well as by statute. Either Mr. to do, because LITTLE JOHN was not there to lead (1) forth in full proportions; he takes all the blame Surcliffe knew this, or he did not. If he principle alone.

Why do we point out these things which are so evident that none can help seeing them? Why do paltry bigotry; if he did not know it, he we tell the people, who have so long known him, the character of Feargus O'Connon? Simply to shew the reason why he is the object of so much fear and hatred to the factions. 'Tis this very stern, uncompromising character that makes them fear watching of his movements so long practiced. cessful) to encage him in confinement. was seen that, unless he were taken care of he

would turn the world [of faction] upside down. Let the people, then, bear this in mind—that it is because of his unalterable attachment to them and to their cause; it is because of his known character for consistency, which leaves no hope of his being ever enlisted in the cause of faction, that the mouth of FEARGUS O'CONNOR has been closed by the application of the "Burgundy pitch" plaster for eighteen months; and let that give them heart of hope and courage. The time will pass over, and they will again find him at his post, unaltered and unalterable in his love of liberty. Their personal intercourse with him is for a season interrupted, but they yet live in his heart, as, we are well assured, he also does in theirs. Meantime:-

----" This murderous shaft that's sped Hath not alighted yet."

This is but the beginning of the blessing intended fifteen years of age) had no parents; that he had no for the people by their paternal Government. The closing of Mr. O'Connon's mouth is the accomplishment of a great object, but the ultimate intention is the night—his shirt having been sold to procure a to put down the Northern Star; to destroy the people's previous night's lodging. There was no charge organ—the mirror of their mind and will; in which their wants and feelings, rights and interests, are honestly pourtrayed, asserted and defended. But we do thank God that this is beyond the power of the tyrants. From the people only does the Northern Star derive its power for good-by them alone it is sustained, and by them alone can it be destroyed. We have long seen, and laughed at, the intention and design of Government to put us down. We defy them. With the people at our back, we fear not all the "pitch" in Christendom.

What say the people, then? Will they suffer their own organ to be destroyed by the foul breath of faction? We will not believe it till we have seen it-and we

believe that we shall never see it.

ON THE SENTENCE OF MR. O'CONNOR. Since writing the above, we have received, by

special favour, a copy of this day's Northern Liberator, from which we give the following comment on the treatment of Mr. O'CONNOR:-

"MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. "This gentleman has been at last sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Lancaster Gaol for having spoken certain words of 'sedition,' in his warmth for the cause of the people of England. This savage sentence evinces the fear with which the recent movement struck the Whig Government, and nothing else. Mr. O'Connor their authority to treat mere destitution as a crime ! had neither said nor done anything worthy, in the eyes of It does not appear from the statement sent to us sensible men, of a month's detention. But fear is the mother of cruelty, and cowards alone are cruel; and hence because Mr. O'Connor has exerted, and resolutely exerted his energies to destroy that SYSTEM which Whigs uphold. crime. Surely, either man or boy may at least he is to be sent to a felon's gaol for two summers and winter-a fearful gap in the life of a man, if his summers and winters be 'three-score and ten,' and hardly that, upon an average, in countries where tyranny rules, his sufferings, surely the bare fact of destitution and the people are plundered to the tune of fifty five millions a-year! Well, all this only tends one way cruelty and persecution only beget fortitude and resolution; and, as old gossips say on certain occasions, we must be worse before we are better!

Our excellent contemporary is slightly mistaken. as to the place of Mr. O'Connon's incarceration; as it will be seen from the report that his sentence was to York Castle, but that he was committed protempore to the custody of the Marshal of the Court of Queen's Bench. There can be no doubt that in Mr. O'Connon's person the words of the Liberator will be realised:- "Cruelty and persecution" will "only beget fortitude and resolution." We have no doubt that the effect upon the people will be similar, and that the factions will yet find it a bad

MAGISTERIAL COMPETENCY. WE defy the most careful observation and indus-

trious search to point out any instance of more perthe magistrates who sat upon that bench, as men feet unfieness, more helpless imbecility in, and more with whom no Christian can or ought to associate as absolute incompetency for office than is exhibited by. an equal, or to hold any communication further than some at least of, the Russell made, Poor Law what cannot be avoided, until they have made full Justices. Of these, Mr. Magistrate Sutcliffs, of Huddersfield, affords a bright sample. A mechanic in vance, but to the establishment of Universal ton injustice inflicted upon him, and to society, for any ordinary trade, may be very clumsy and awkward Suffrage, which can alone correct the evils of class the outrage they have committed on public morals in the use of his tools; but he would assuredly be kicked out of the shop by the veriest squad of botches in existence, if he should evince a total ignorance even of their names, and the purposes for which they were designed. Here, however, we have Mr. Magistrate Sutcliffe, sitting in all official dignity, as a sort of petty Judge, in a Court of the splendid speech of Mr. O'Connon before the from whose decisions there are, in many cases Judges of the Queen's Bench, on Monday. That no appeal; hearing and examining witnesses on oath speech will cause the ears of John Campbell and on divers matters; administering the law, and, at the unprincipled Government to which he appertains | the same time, confessing his total ignorance even of to tingle, for yet a long period of time. Never before the very law by which he is empowered to administer was it the lot of any luckless public functionary to the law. Under the head "Court House," in our be so handled. Many and many a time, as we Huddersfield news, will be found a paragraph. from have been informed by a gentleman who was present | which it appears that, a few days ago, a complainant during the whole time, did he quiver and turn pale, appearing before this Mr. "Justice" Surcliffe as he writhed under the fearful castigation; while refused to swear upon the bible, because he had conthe Judges not unfrequently found it necessary to scientious objections, but stated that he would affirm hide the mantling smile, which his evident vexation | that he would speak the truth. The worshipful "Macaused to rise, even on their grave faces. The ap- | gistrate," seeming utterly ignorant of the law for replanse manifested in the Coart, and so promptly and | ceiving evidence, said he did not wish to interfere effectually put down by the Lord Chief Justice, with the rights of conscience, but he sat there to originated among, and was principally sustained by administer the law, and, therefore, he could not admit the gontlemen of the Bar, who, with the utmost of his mere affirmation, except he was a Quaker. Mrgravity pourtrayed upon their countenances, em- Pilling, the complainant, replied that there was a ployed their feet which were ensconced beneath the recent Act of Parliament which permitted all benches, as the means of venting their approbation of persons to affirm, who objected to take an the chastisement bestowed upon the "Burgundy oath. The magistrate looked at his clerk, who immediately began looking to the Acts referring to The chief merit of the speech, however, is not Quakers and Moravians, and asked the complainan quarrel, honest men get their own; but we doubt if its eloquence, nor its causticity, but the proud pic- for the title of the Act. He said he was not so well without representation is robbery (as we most reli- hibits of the rich man suffering from the persecution at Leeds, who was allowed to affirm. After the giously believe), be true, a set of portly looking thieves of his peers for his assertion of the poor man's clerk had looked over his books a short time, Mr. assemble pretty frequently to pick the pockets of the right-the aristocrat, forgetting all the pride of Sutcliffe asked Pilling what religion he was; and people; and those portly gentry have this week birth and pomp of heraldry; trampling beneath the question being pressed, he declared he was a quarrelled with each other; but, though "the his feet the class distinctions, which might other- Rational Religionist. The clerk immediately closed wise have given him eminence, and in the very face the book, and declared to his Worship that there small hope of much good coming from it to the honest of his compeers unfurling the broad banner of de. was no such Act of Parliament in existence. The mocracy, allying himself, inevitably and irrevocably worthy "Justice" then turned to the prisoner. and said, "You are discharged; you may go, my boy;" and, after consulting again with the clerk, called lings, Sir." Pilling objected; but was ultimately

We have again and again pointed the attention of

and ignorance of the magistrate and his clerk.

"That, in all cases in which an oath may lawfully

their whole work is mischief, they have been so long who would not have hesitated had their im- ministered in the form and with the ceremonies

which can be thrown upon him, and contends for knew it, he is guilty of a wilful perversion of the law which he is sworn to administer for the purposes of private Dique or has shown himself ignorant of that with which it is the duty of every magistrate to be most familiar, the law for receiving evidence. In either case, he has proved himself to be a disgrace to the Bench, and to the Government which appointed him.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—We are requested by Mr. O'Connor to say that Mr. Lowery will receive £5 from the office, not that it is due, but because he descrives it. The Scotch Delegates will bear in mind that when Mr. Duncan asked Mr. O'Connor, in August last, what he would give for his (Mr. D.'s) speeches? Mr. O'Connor replied, "insertion if they are worth it;" but what he wanted was not speeches, but condensed reports of the Radical movements, and both Lowery and Duncan without any understanding whatever, have sent only speeches, for which they have charged, and will now have received £10. Mr. O'Connor has frequently been obliged to pay for his own speeches before the Star was established; but now he must pay for others. This has been written in consequence of the manner in which the application was made. However, Mr. O'Connor thinks Lowery's exertions well worthy a higher reward, and as Lowery returned what he had been overvaid by the Convention, he has proved himself a very trust-worthy and honest person, and his request is therefore granted.

RALPH FORD.—His letter next week. "THOUGHTS ON MONARCHY" will not suit us.

E. C. H.. CAMBRIDGE.-His "Address to the Charter" shall appear, but must await its turn. We are very full of poetry just now.

DUMPRIES AND MAXWELLTOWN WORKING MEN,-Their address to Daniel O'Connell next week. LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN DANGER."-We are quite full this week, but will try to find room in

"On Spring." ON SPRING UNDER \ There is not enough of merit in these poems for publication. NEW POOR LAW."

'THE SWALLOW' shall appear.

Anacreon.-His extracts are received. Thanks for them. They shall appear forthwith.

THE CHARTIST ANTHEM." Declined. AN IRISHMAN.—His communication is declined.

L. T. CLANCEY .- His communication is unmercifully long. We cannot promise to insert the whole: but will give the more important portions of it, as soon as we have room.

James Horan takes a very short-sighted view of the Corn Law question. The rage for exportation is the curse of the country. No country acts wisely who does not provide, by means of legislation. for the employment and sustenance of its whole population, independently of foreign aid. AVINIA E. C. Jones.—Her articles upon the subject

of the papers to which she alludes, are respectfully declined.

AMES BROOK.-Next week.

JOHN JAMES WALL recommends that every city, town, and district, in every county, appoint a delegate, to hold a delegate meeting in the centre of each county, and that such delegate meeting shall appoint a delegate to proceed to London, to sit as a National Committee, and there lay down some plan, with regulations by which the people may co-operate universally with them in carrying the plan established by them into full operation. He also proposes, instead of adding a halfpenny to the price of the Star, for a Defence Fund, to add the other penny, which will be the price of halfa-pint of beer weekly. He thinks that those whose hearts is in the cause, may surely sacrifice a half-a-pint of beer weekly for one twelve months to come.

MEMBER OF THE LEEDS RADICAL UNIVERSAL SUF-FRAGE ASSOCIATION recommends, as an effective means of helping on the movement, the establishment of a Charlist Tract Depôt, either at London, Leeds, or Manchester, from which tracts might be had at a cheap rate, and actively circulated by every Association in the Empire. We quite agree with him.

A Lover of Freedom, commenting on Mr. Lowery's plan of agitation recently published in the Star. calls on all Charlist Associations to send their opinions regarding the propriety of having an agitating body perambulating through the length and breadth of the land. The Secretaries of the said bodies to affix their name and address, so as they may communicate with each other, and thereby make arrangements to ensure the election and payment of the respective delegates. UND FOR SUPPORT OF THE FAMILIES

OF THE IMPRISONED CHARTISTS.

Neil Shaw, Saltcoats, Ayrshire ... 0 6 The Female Chartists, at Loughbro' ... 2 6 The Democratic Association, Do. MRS. FROST AND OTHERS. From Sudbury, Suffolk, per James

Wood 2 6
From Sudbury, Suffolk, per James Wood, for R. J. Richardson 2 6 WM. URQUHART, DALREITH .- Mr. John Frazer received all the Portraits for his subscribers, and we suppose has them yet. if not delivered. Apply to him.

R. M'ADAM.—All the Plates due have been sent. CONSTANTINE. - His letter was too late. It had gone by Rochdale instead of Halifax. RICKARD.—Dr. Taylor. JOHN FLETCHER. - Apply to Mr. Ridley. They have

all been sent, and also the number of papers ordered. W. HAMMOND, RHOODS.-If we had, it was noticed

in the Star. THOMAS DUNNING .- The Plates were sent by Deacon's THE PORTRAITS FOR GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH were

delivered to Pickersgill's, the carriers, on Tuesday, the 5th of May. ALL THE PLATES FOR WALES were sent by Cockerham's; those for the other parts of the South, by Deacon's, and those for Scotland, by Pick-

ersaill's. Allsmall parcels were sent by post. R., BIRMINGHAM.—The paper, with plate, is charged 6d. We cannot account for his Star not being delivered. We sent as many as the

agent ordered. Nm. Lee.—Too late to be inserted this week. Shall receive attention in our next.

AN INHABITANT OF MONHOUTH.—Next week. GEORGE LLOYD.—Too late. Ancient Forestens.—The paragraph from Halifax,

thus headed, would be charged to us as an advertisement WM. SYKES .- Arrived too late.

MURDER AT GLASGOW .- At the Justiciary Circuit Court, Glasgow, on Thursday, Thomas Templeton, bookbinder, was placed at the bar, accused of the crime of murder, in so far as on the night of the 8th, or the morning of the 9th February, 1840, within the house occupied by him in College-street, Glas-gow, he did attack and assault Mary M'Taggart, or Robertson, or Templeton, his wife, by repeatedly and violently dashing her head against a board in the house, and did also with his fists and feet, or with some justrument to the prosecutor unknown, inflict several blows upon her head and other parts of her body, by all which, or part thereof, she was mortally wounded, and soon thereof died, and was thus murdered by the said Thomas Templeton. The Jury returned a verdict, finding, by a majority of fourteen to one, the prisoner guilty of murder. Lord

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

THE THEATRE.—This place of amusement is again opened for the season, under the management of Mr. Hoopen, who has certainly shown a most laudable anxiety for the comfort of his patrons, in having, at a cost which must have been very serious, thoroughly cleansed, repaired, and refitted the whole house. It was certainly much needed; and it has been well done. It is not like the same place. The boxes have been newly painted and papered; the seatt and rests newly and very neatly covered. The pit has been thoroughly cleansed and painted, and the gallery has undergone a comgallery, and the ceiling are covered with emblematic paintings by Mr. Nicholl. The

plete renovation. The pannels of the boxes, and whole house is now very comfortable, and we fully credit Mr. Hooper's statement that "neither expense nor pains have been spared to ensure the comfort of the audience, and to render the Leeds Theatre as elegant and complete as any provincial theatre in the kingdom." Our avocations have only permitted us to get once, during the present week, to the Theatre. We were there on Thursday evening, and sorry, indeed, to see the spirited exertions of the Manager so ill requited. About seven or eight persons constituted the whole price, there was a tolerably good muster. We do hope, however, that the exertions of Mr. Hooper will be duly appreciated, and his hazardons exported in large quantities when made into garments. Hooper will be duly appreciated, and his managed exported in large quantities when made into garments repeculation rendered profitable by the lovers of to fall to pieces whenever put into wear, and even rational amusement. Of the company we cannot, of when fitting on to the body. Hence large quantities then under unfavourable circumstances, for the or to themselves with a ruinous expense entailed for first act of the play was over when we arrived. freight, duty, tailors, and other charges, thus both The play was the drama of "The Farmer's ruining our trade and destroying confidence. And your Story," in which are exhibited the vicissitudes Lordships ought to be informed that this description in life of Stephen Lockwood and various other chaof of manufacture has been fixed in conspicuous places racters. Stephen (Mr. Laws) and Mary Lockwood abroad, with its country and character inscribed upon (Mrs. Hooper) make their first appearance as a young farmer and his wife. Having been fortunate in the lottery, the Second Act introduced them sequent upon those and numerous other circumstances,

harried, and wanting in the easy manners of a gen-land, while this petition makes the expose, we church, and the latter gentleman in the afternoon. her former mode of life, seemed to us to have completely lost the spirit of the author. Her manner was not so much that of rational regret as a peevish fretfulness. Her first scene with Mortlake was very good. In the last act, where Stephen appears as a ruined gamester, dwelling in a low hovel, on the heath, and Mary as his almost broken-hearted wife, they both played with great feeling and spirit. Mr. Higgie, as Bristles, a pretender to the art of painting, was full of quaint humour, and sustained the part well. This gentleman seems well adapted for characters requiring broad humour. Mr. Murray, as Mortlake,

and Mr. E. Jones, as Rutt, a countryman, were both respectable. After the drama, Mrs. Hooper delivered a very appropriate, poetical opening address. The farce was "The King's Wager," announced in the bills as being "enacted for the first time here."

FUNERAL OF LORD W. RUSSELL .- On Tuesday norning, at an early hour, the mortal remains of the hie Lord William Russell were removed from Nor-

of the Queen Victoria, in Petergate, when a number | Court in the kingdom, namely, the Queen's Bench.' of the Ancient Free Gardeners and others were initiated into the mysteries of the independent order; after which a substantial supper was provided, of which a respectable company partook; and in the lodge room was displayed the large and splendid silk banner of the district, and the evening was further spent in peace and conviviality.

HUDDERSFIELD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Huddersfield, 12th May, 1840. Sir,-In your paper of Saturday last you lay the meeting. before your numerous readers an account of the treatment of a poor unfortunate child in South to: say of the master, but of the blood-stained monster of the place.

I am,
Yours respectfully, JAMES CRABIRER,

To Mr. Washington, Relieving Officer.

Relieving Officer, Aldmondbury. I have the original in my possession. The most sceptical of the Whigs themselves may have proof. Donot not, therefore, for a moment. A poor widow and her family is to be starved to death because they might get work; they would do so if they could; they are anxious enough to work, but while thou-

has they may sever their union, convert their basiles into schools for the education of the youths of one schools for the education of the youths of our common country, and manage their own poor with as much improvement on the old law as can be

> Dear Sir, The sincere wish and desire of Your most obedient Servant,

L. PITKETHLY.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.—The following petition was respectably and numerously signed by the manufacturers in the district, and was presented in the House of Lords on Monday evening, May 11, by

some time to mix up with as small a quantity of wool dant was ordered to pay 13s. 6d. as fine and as would keep the thread together until it was wove a expenses. sort of dust produced principally by the operation of a machine, (not unaptly named a devil) upon all wornout clothes and woollen rags brought from every filthy hole and corner in this country and Ireland, and indeed andience, so far as boxes and pit were from all countries and all climes, and it has been found that when the goods which have been stuffed up to a substance with this "Devil's dust," and with a fine appearance have been purchased by foreigners, and

have been returned to the agents of our manufacturers in which are exhibited the vicissitudes Lordships ought to be informed that this description (after a supposed lapse of twelve months) as living arrangements are being proceeded with in those coun-

tleman; he was evidently not at home. Mrs. Hooper have to lament that amidst the appalling materies Collections were made after each sermon. in the long scene with Tippet, in which she compared, which has been produced by those and other causes, with much feeling and regret, her present with an election of Poor Law Guardians is now being proceeded with here, in a manner utterly devoid of every principle of justice and equity, and completely opposed to all former practice and precedent.

insult, thus heaped upon them, is more than they can another woman and a man lodger in the house, who where he was, &c., a few angry words were uttered

the meeting will in future be held) on Monday brought before Mr. Sutc iffe, magistrate, and, of serious of obtaining shelter for the night, and the streets and lanes in great numbers, in search of things are relative, and must be compared with other things are relative, and must be compared with other things are relative, and must be compared with other things are relative, and must be compared with other things are relative, and must be compared with other things; an increase of one million and three-things; and the wascommitted the offenders, but none have been arrested. On things; an increase of one million and three-things; and the wascommitted the offenders, but none have been arrested. On things are relative, and must be compared with other three-things are relative, and must be compared with other three-things are relative, and must be compared with other three-things are relative, and must be compared with other three-things are relative, and must be compared with other three-things are relative, and must be compared with other three-things are relative, and must be compared with other three-things are relative, and thre Societies, that admit of debate on religious and On the oath being tendered, he refused to swear political subjects, favourable to the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained and moral improvements?

The subject was located around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained and moral improvements?

The subject was located around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because he had conscientious obtained around the progress of upon the Bible, because of the original around the progress of upon the Bible, because of the original around the progress of upon the Bible, because of the original around the progress of upon the Bible, because of the original around the progress of upon the Bible, because of the original around the progress of up truth and moral improvements!" The subject was jections, but that he would affirm that he would affirm that he would affirm that he would lad who stated that he came from Colne, in Landle Station and Station an followed by several other gentiemen; but there was wish to interfere with the rights of conscience, but little difference of opinion, the meeting being aphe east there to administer the law, and therefore of age, was brought up on Monday last, by one of market; and it is increasingly more and left them to beat the air or each other, as they count market; and it is increasingly more. parently nearly unanimous in favour of unfettered he could not admit of his mere affirmation, except those enquirers after other people's business, who are discussion upon every subject. A warm debate is, he was a quaker. Mr. Pilling replied there was a however, looked for next Monday, when the complete the contract of Parliament which permitted all paid for services from which the public receive no liked best. One of these "blue" fiends—a knock-o'- langerous of an dependencies in the London discount market; and it is immeasurably more liked best. One of these "blue" fiends—a knock-o'- langerous for traders than for banks; consequently, and brutal-looking creature, who in when the Bank of England last autumn instructed.

A POLITICAL TRACT. however, looked for next Monday, when the compression which permitted all benefit. He complained to the magistrates that he had seen the lad the night to fore in company with danger was all for escape, but in safety was most their Liverpool manager to throw out bills drawn active has been beautifully named, according to his by importing cotton merchants of Liverpool, when Suffrage is to be brought on the tapis; on which oc- The magistrate looked at the clerk, (Laycock) who others, and on enquiry he found they were destinated for discount for Laws, Irish Coercion Bill, Corn quakers and Moravians, and asked the complainant saucy, but this one, pointing to the lad in question, LEEDS INFROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.—We are for the title of the Act. He said he was not so; but fearing that he should lose him by sutherised to state in contradiction to a paragraph well versed in the laws, and he could not tell running after the case of Mr. Owen, at day last, that the Commissioners did not transact that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the Mr. After the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact them; but the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact the day last, that the Commissioners did not transact them; but degree of Mr. Owen, at the last to secure the mecessary to quanty men to exercise the mecessar The fact is, at the time Mr. Newsome, the reporter, Sutcliffe asked Pilling what religion he was? and the time Mr. Newsome, the reporter, be a relief, in which he could pass the night, and the discoursed with a Mr. Jackson, a time keeper on edgive that hereafter all banking transactions with that was what he had said to the officer, having had the railway, about half-past seven o'clock, and he the more wealthy of the manufacturing and commissioners met, had been finished, and the Lamp Rational Religionist. This avowal soon quasned to sell his shirt to pay for a lodging. The bench was found dead about nine. He has left a wife and mercial classes of the people will be conducted to sell his shirt to pay for a lodging. The bench was found dead about nine. He has left a wife and mercial classes of the people will be conducted to sell his shirt to pay for a lodging. The bench was found dead about nine. Rate Committee were then sitting; some of the the proceedings. The clerk immediately closed the company having retired. "Speak truth and shame book, and declared to his worship that there was no such Act of Parliament in existence. companions what they had done with him, and if New Plan of Chartist Agitation.—In the and said you are discharged, you may go, my boy; Southern Star of Sunday, the 24th instant, Mr. and said you are discharged, you may go, my boy; and, after consulting again with the clerk, called and, after consulting again with the clerk, called Parkin will develope a new plan of agitation, in upon Pilling, and said—You must pay five shillings, which all friends of equal political rights will ac- Sir. Pilling objected, saying it was hard that he quiesce, and which will exceedingly annoy, if not must pay rates to keep the poor, and taxes for the fill, the execrable Whig Government with alarm, protection of his property, and the due administradespotic countries. As no copies of the Southern what was perfectly right. Mr. Sutcliffe—And you

tee to manage the l'oor Law, held on Tuesday who have left it, know well how they were treated have so long held us in bondage, and which, used by Red., Stil; Three per Cent. Con., 918; New Threeevening, May 12th, the following resolutions were last season; and we are sure if they get any kind of ourselves, will in the end work out our political sal-passed:—"That a sub-committee be appointed to employment where they are, they will be better off vation. manage the subscriptions belonging to the General than they would be by coming here to have folk-street, Park-lane, for interment in the family Committee, to consist of the following persons, three months partial employment out of twelve. Committee, to consist of the following persons, namely Mr. Samuel Binns, Mr. Lawrence Pit-kethly, Mr. J. Leech, Mr. Edward Whitworth, paragraphs.—Correspondent.

YORK.

Committee, to consist of the following persons, namely Mr. Samuel Binns, Mr. Lawrence Pit-kethly, Mr. J. Leech, Mr. Edward Whitworth, paragraphs.—Correspondent.

Socialism.—A lecture on marriage and its usuages, INDEPENDENT FREE GARDENERS OF THE LEEDS in the opinion of this meeting it is the imperative District.—The officers of the above district arrived duty, after the mockery and insult which have been m this city last Saturday afternoon, and opened a heaped upon us in every local attempt to obtain new lodge, at the house of Mr. J. C. Clark, the sign redress, immediately to seek justice in the highest

> CHARTER COMMITTEE.—The Committee for the management of the Charter, and for the relief of ver named James Reynolds, applied to Mr. Musce's and seconded by Mr. R. Ramsden, "That Mr. Frost, Williams, and Jones, and other incarcerated clerk (Musce being clerk to the magistrates) for a Campbell be requested to draw up an address to the Among management of the Charter, and for the relief of Chartists, intend to meet on Tuesday evening next, summons for - Taylor, manufacturer, who stopt at half-past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of having a public demonstration and refused him by telling him the price of a summons and the Northern Liberator, for insertion." Mr. meeting on Whit-Tuesday, on behalf of those noble would be two shillings; though the usual price in Littler gave in his report of the delegate meeting in patriots, and request the attendance of as many of fourpence. We hope Mr. Musce is not going to Whittle-street yesterday. The Chartists of Salford Murray. their friends as possibly can make it convenient, as make his office the vehicle of fraud, by depriving the are determined not to be guiled by any clap-trap

Overseers' Accounts .- On Tuesday, the yearly Molton bastile, by the tortuous instrument, I will accounts of the Overseers of the townships were brought before the magistrates to be passed. On Huddersfield being presented, they were opposed by from £12 to £24 each, and every thing else in pro-The description strikes with horror, and is calcu- Mr. J. Brook on the ground of not having been laid lated to chill the blood; but, Sir, we may soon; before a meeting of the ratepayers, which, after a expect the same scenes to be acted in our own heigh- long debate, was overruled. Mr. Binus then objected bearbood. We are marching rapidly to a most that the accounts was not complete, not having the

work the law, nor had they done their duty as the the same day. notices was not proper, nor that neither the Guardians nor the rate-payers knew any thing about them, or saw either the notices or the book until

RAPE.—At an adjourned inquest held on the body of Ann Stewart, on Friday last, before G. Dyson, day, and after a long examination, were sent to York Castle, to take their trials for violating her borough and Mary Boocock were committed to the that the increase in the circulation would more than borough and Mary Boocock were committed to the

HASLINGDEN.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The Manchester District meeting of the Primitive Methodists commenced Quistion Asked.—Will the Halifax Radicals inform the Huddersfield Radicals, through the methalizant at the Star, if the Jonathan Acknoyd, who was Jonathan Acknoyd, so notorious for lowering wages, that the Radicals were a bloodynirsty set of men! which a neat and commodious chapel was re-opened at the said place, when appropriate and impressive sermons were delivered by Messrs. Garner, Flesher. Smith, Verity, and Utterby; and in the Baptist Chapel (kindy lent on the occasion) by R. Hill. Though the weather was unfavourable, services were that the Radicals were a bloodynirsty set of men!

HALIPAX.

Fire.—A fire broke out in the Swan Coppice, straw warehouse, in Well-street. It appeared that

daily. That the extent of our trade is also becoming of Parliament for regulating those things. Mr. more limited daily, and is altogether in a most unhealthy and unstable condition.

That the manufacturers in the United States of America and on the Continent of Furance are increased. America, and on the Continent of Europe, are increasing and extending their machinery and manufactures his men, and for which he received no consideration in return, and the accounts showed that the sented to the Infirmary the sum of £60, being the man's name. After a little consultation, the defendance of the consultation, the defendance of the consultation in the consultation in the consultation in the consultation, the defendance of the consultation in th with a greater rapidity than ours are sinking.

That the practice of our manufacturers has been for man's name. After a little consultation, the defendance of the state of th

> Assault.—On Saturday last, at Ward's End, in to the amount of subscription. this town, a young female summoned two young men before the magistrates, to answer a charge of assault committed upon her person a few evenings previous, as she was returning home, in company witness. The father of the young woman attended, the father would not listen to their proposals. They were ordered to pay £1 5s. each immediately, or to go

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY .- The Rev. Mr. Hurndall, from Huddersfield, preached in the Square Chapel, in this town, on Sunday last, for the

The extent of the field and the immensity of the Hollins mill, in that neighbourhood. Two of them circumstances are such, as to render it impossible to had made an escape before he got there. The case circumstances are such, as to render it impossible to lay any thing approaching to a general statement of the facts before your Lordships within the compass of an ordinary petition.

This mockery is going forward, while the inhabitants of the whole district hold the principle of the New in ahhorrence: they feel the mockery and in ahhorrence against Gould on his trial, as in who was a same trade—colliers, and questioning them as to where the offender lived, in the afternoon, to o'clock, and enquired the road to Hebden Bridge, and questioning them as to where the offender lived, and questioning them as to where the offender lived, and questioning them as to where the offender lived, who wave avidence against Gould on his trial, as

they came there they would send them also. Truly

it must be criminal to be poor, and without earthly BARNSLEY.

protectors!

was delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Barnsley, on Monday evening last, by a Mrs. Chapelsmith. The audience consisted of about three hundred persons, principally females; and the fair lecturer was heard with great attention.

OPPRESSION OF THE POOR.—Monday last, a weathe whole amount of his piece wages. The Cierk

nesday), and a good shew of cattle, particularly and join the Association, at No. 31, Gardon-street, as horses, which averaged from £15 to £35 each; cows, they have removed from Stophen's street.

BRADFORD.

Wooler, the man who attempted to murder his wife, with some experience as an agent. you will, perhaps, Mancell, the housemaid, and Mary Hastell, the I also cannot omit to mention, that among many terrific state of things, and when you peruse the copy items for the maintenance of the poor in the Work- and which was noticed in this paper at the time, allow me to express my opinion relative to the proposed oock. Their evidence was little more than a repetition of the evidence given before the coroner, and survey that among many advance in its price. that we are treading nard upon the heets of the most expense had been incurred by Mr. Dent. After a far recovered as to be able to bear removal. The and the items inserted, laid before the Guardians at those times. His wife, although so far recovered cumstances, the circulation of the Star must partially questions. and Audi or, and then they would pass them. Such as to be able to walk about, was not able to attend decline in this neighbourhood—and that it will do the was the rage of Mr. Dent, that he was heard to say, the Court-House. The wife's evidence was taken, paper an irreparable injury, if this unjust tax be sideration of the case was postponed till to-morrow Sir I laid your letter respecting Sarah Crossley "he would be d-d if he would be made to do any the day following, before a magistrate at Butterhaw, and family before our Board yesterday, when they thing of the sort, and he would not touch the books in the presence of her husband; after which he was In saying that the paper must partially decline here, considered that it was not a proper case for relief, any more." Mr. Pitkethly showed to the magistrates committed to York Castle, on the charge of attemption and the magistrates committed to York Castle, on the charge of attemption and the magistrates and the property of the charge of attemption and the property of the property of the charge of attemption and the property of the proper as it was their opinion that persons of such ages, with that neither the Auditor nor the Clerk could possibly lug to murder his wife. He was removed to York

articles.

SUDDEN DISAPPRARANCE.—For some time past, the landlord of the Bowling Green Inn has had Nor will the injury I have named be caused by any Esq., and a respectable Jury, she having died of injuries received a day or two previous, the Jury, tained a large quantity of hams and other eatables,

House of Correction for One Month, as rogues and compensate for such reduction. Nevertheless, I would

BURGLARY.—On Monday night last, the house of Star is raised in price, it must wane.

Fire.—On Thursday last, a fire broke out on the premises occupied by Mr. Laycock, as a hay and

and were succeeded by a detachment of the 5th. On Monday two troops (head quarters) of the First Dragoon Guards arrived in this town on their route at the Odd Fellows' Hall. It is generally under-

stood amongst the brotherhood that they will be al-

ROCHDALE CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—Last Friday morning, a woman, in this town, named Hannah Clegg, left her with her sweetheart, who was also present as her child, five years old, cating its breakfast before the hre, while she went a few yards from her door to and gave a description of the treatment she had purchase a triffe from a man in the street, and before received, and exhibited some clothes which she had she had got served, she heard a scream, when, turnon at the time the assault was committed, which was | ing her head, she saw her child in flames. It appears very much torn. They had tried to make it up, but the father would not listen to their proposals. They Before she could get it out, the poor child was almost burned to death; it still lingers, but no hopes are

entertained of its recovery. Power LOOM WEAVERS.—On Friday morning, upwards of 200 power-loom weavers, in the employ of Messrs. Kelsall and Bartlemore, of this town, benefit of the school connected with that place, and the liberal collection of £35 5s. was collected after down in their words to the argument of 2. 6d in the down in their wages to the amount of 2s. 6d. in the (after a supposed lapse of twelve months) as living in fashionable style in London, and surrounded by the usual vices and frivolities of town. In this Act we did not think selves articles of wear at once sound and substantial siher Mr. Laws or Mrs. Hooper at all happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, happy. Mr. Laws, in all the light scenes, was abrupt, with those circumstances, so important to this country; former officiated morning and evening in the parish hands agreed to return to their work again.

Many and the latter ventleman in the afternoon.

MANSLAUGHTER.-James Barnish, who has been

the billiss sheigh "enabling for his first give speak of the piece, not of the acting) in the steady of the first give speak of the piece, not of the acting) in the steady in the steady of the stead TO MIGRDEN.

passed a sentence of one month to Wakefield on the two or three children to lament his loss. No one ducted with increased circumspection. These lad, telling him at the same time he might tell his can give the least information, positively, why he sentiments are participated in by the most committed the rash act.

MANCHESTER.

Co-Operative Stores.—It is with great pleasure we learn that the practice, as well as the principle. of co operation is extending in Manchester-several THE GREAT LIAR OF THE NORTH.-Last week, a branches having commenced operations in the most paragraph appeared in the Leeds Mercury, stating spirited manner. Others are forming, and amongst two or three months to come. that trade was improving in Barnsley, and many them the last, but we hope not the least, is one in Stor will be printed on speculation, there will be no had better pay the five shillings, Sir, or it will be is put forth for no other purpose than to bring poor to come forward and take shares; as it is now well is put forth for no other purpose than to bring poor to come forward and take shares; as it is now well certainty of getting supplied in the country, unless worse for you. The complainant paid the money, unfortunate men back to town, to be subservient to understood the best mode of convincing the shopothematical and take shall be subservient to understood the best mode of convincing the shopothematical and take shall be subservient to understood the best mode of convincing the shopothematical and take shall be subservient to understood the best mode of convincing the shopothematical and take shall be subservient to understood the best mode of convincing the shopothematical and take shall be subservient to understood the best mode of convincing the shopothematical and take shall be subservient to understood the best mode of the principles of t the masters' wishes, whenever they may get orders. crats of the justice of the principles of the People's We hope no poor man will be led by this delusive | Charter is to keep our money out of their tills; the New Poor Law .- At a meeting of the Commit- paragraph, to visit this cursed town again. Those profits of which has been the lever by which they

RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Salford Radical Association met as usual on Monday evening, Mr. Patrick Wray in the chair. The following resolutions were proposed :-- Moved by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Mr. Campbell, "That each member be allowed to introduce one person, and no more, to the weekly meetings of the Union, and that a public ballot. each candidate to be proposed and seconded their friends as possibly can make it convenient, as make its omcounter the venicion of the means of justice. How is it that measure, but to go "the whole hog" for the Charter, the bench shortly before two o'clock, and almost imhad a somewhat small neck, and was the likest a measure, but to go "the whole hog" for the bench shortly before two o'clock, and almost imhad a somewhat small neck, and was the likest a large Tumour on my Breast, which are the bench shortly before two o'clock, and almost imhad a somewhat small neck, and was the likest a large Tumour on my Breast, which are the bench shortly before two o'clock, and almost imhad a somewhat small neck, and was the likest a large Tumour on my Breast, which are the bench shortly before two o'clock, and almost imhad a somewhat small neck, and was the likest a large Tumour on my Breast, which are the bench shortly before two o'clock, and almost imhad a somewhat small neck, and was the likest a large Tumour on my Breast, which are the bench shortly before two o'clock, and almost imhad a somewhat small neck. FAIR.—There has been a large fair to-day (Wed-| persons in Salford who may read this, will come

BOLTON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,-As one having a strong desire to con-THE BUTTERSHAW TRAGEDY. - On Monday last, tribute to the success and usefulness of the Stur, and

thanks to the oppressor, and the growing appreciation of right principles among the masses, the reverse of ROBBERY.—On Thursday last, at an early hour, that must take place; and so long as tyranny shall live, some person or persons entered the house of Mr. and ignorance and disunion shall becloud and distract them, or saw either the notices or the book until them, therefore, it was only a few individuals who had the sole management of the money and accounts altogether.

Some person or persons entered the house of Mr. Joseph Taylor, cooper, who had left home early in the human world, so long shall the Star be a veritable sun, ever tending towards a glorious meridian—a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles. The authorities are on the look-out for the missing the uninfermed—exciting the indifferent—encouraging the Sheffield Perition.—The Sun of the missing the state of the human world, so long shall the Star be a veritable sun, ever tending towards a glorious meridian—scorching the wicked—exposing the false—enlightening the uninfermed—exciting the indifferent—encouraging the uninfermed—exciting the indifferent—encouraging the state of th the desponding, and shedding its genial influences over

all the lovers of their species. disinclination on the part of the subscribers to conantious enough to work, but while thou after a patient investigation, returned the following temployment, an unfort-case widow and her children are to be lest to starre, without as ingle question.

And are the Halifax Guardians indeed come to this Commissioners' commands, if they cannot explain they this affair! They are indeed worken they were sent to the magistrates, and they were sent to the magistrates, and they were again they can, and that they will, without one moments delay.

This it they can are the sent to the magistrates, and they were again they can, and that they will, without one moments delay.

The item again; but, alas, in the course of the same to the could know and person employed on the families of our incarcerated friends; but that they view and there catables, the families of our incarcerated friends; but that they view and the could know and the children the families of our incarcerated friends; but that they view and the could know the families of our incarcerated friends; but that they view and the could know the families of our incarcerated friends; but that they view and the could know the families of our incarcerated friends; but that they view and the could know the could know; but that they view and and the retaining part a mark, by which he could know the could

> the names of Hardesty, Munro, and Morton, having a number of sacks in their possession, for which they refused to give any account, were committed for adopted, and even a farthing per week will be found its sittings at Haslingden, on Friday, the 8th inst., and ended them on the Tuesday following, during which a neat and commodious chapel was re-opened of the spid place when appropriate and impressive of the spid place when th maintaining a heap of unjust laws, please to inform father or brother were of the victims. In conclusion, Sir, I beg leave to predict that if the

> > Yours, &c., JAMES PERCY KENTON.

Market Place, Bolton, May 13, 1840.

KEIGHLEY.

CHANGE RINGING .- On Sunday morning last, a occupied by Mr. Greaves, joiner, in this town, on the fire originated by some straw taking fire from select party of change ringers, from the companies Lord Stanhope:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

To with the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

To with Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

To with Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

To with Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

Township of Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

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Township of Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

Township of Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Keighley, ascended the tower of St. Station House (which is contiguous to the building), Andrew's Church, Keighley, and rung and complete the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

Township of Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Keighley, ascended the tower of St. Station House (which is contiguous to the building), Andrew's Church, Keighley, and rung and complete the Lords Spiritual and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

Township of Right Ho The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Hudday last, Mr. Higham, of Brighouse, near Halifax, appeared before the magistrates, in the name of certain this district is deplorable, and that the condition of the middle classes in this district is deplorable, and that the condition of the middle classes is becoming worse daily. That the extent of our trade is also becoming of Parliament for regulating those things. Mr. Higham, of Brighouse, near Halifax, appeared before the magistrates, in the name of Certain the follow-lay last, and the this town, to allege a complaint against Mr. Holroyd, late surveyor of the highways in that district is deplorable, and that the condition of the middle classes is becoming worse daily. That the extent of our trade is also becoming of Parliament for regulating those things. Mr. Mr. Joseph Murgatroyd, of Keighley.

Wednesday Evening, May 13th, Quarter to Seven. lowed to send patients to the Infirmary, in proportion ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday, four inquests were held by Mr. Baker, at the London Hospital, on the bodies of Eliza Pratt, Robert Marks, John Lowther, and Thomas Hatcher. The first-named was burnt to death by her clothes accidentally catching fire while cooking; the second was a "rigger," and was employed on a South Sea vessel in the New Crane Dock, when he fell from the rigging into the dock, and when the ring attached to a piece of chain, for removing goods, denominated a "slaughter," gave way, and he fell against the combings of the hatch-way, broke his ribs, and appropriate of the hatch-way broke his ribs. way, broke his ribs, and survived only a few hours; Hatcher was a "ganger" at the Blackwall Railway, and fell a distance of thirty feet, upon a spade, which cut his throat and shattered his jaw bone in a most frightful manner, notwithstanding which he survived four days, in the greatest agony, when death put a period to his sufferings. The Jury returned a verdict in each case of "Accidental death."

Mr. Baker had just previously held three inquests of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for sedition, with the in the district and present on the series of the series of Manday last on passing sentance. in the district, making a greater number in the same proceedings on Monday last on passing sentence, space of time than has been known to have occurred and his FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT, taken expressly for

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION .- A numerous meeting of this association was held to-day in the large hall of Exeter Hall, Strand, the Earl of Winchilsea in Collections were made after each sermon.

House Breaking.—Mr. Samuel Taylor, constation of James Standing, in the ble, of Sowerby Bridge, near this town, preferred a bee Hive public-house, was, on Tuesday, liberated plause. Nearly one-half of the meeting was comble, of Sowerby Bridge, near this town, preferred a complaint against a man whom he had taken in charge for having, along with two others, broke into the house of a poor old woman. who resides near members of the house of a poor old woman, who resides near members.

Bee Hive public-house, was, on Tuesday, liberated posed of ladies; and some wags, on passing the doors, four sureties in £10 each.

Posed of ladies; and some wags, on passing the doors, translated from the French, with an engraving; Robert Emmet, his life and trial, including the dorse to the Cont.

bear; and now that they are in a state of excitement were gone to bed, but on her refusing they broke by one of the miners, which greatly excited the having borrowed one from him the day previous to on account of his resemblance to another; Richard the miners, which greatly excited the having borrowed one from him the day previous to on account of his resemblance to another; Richard the miners, which greatly excited the having borrowed one from him the day previous to Gould, tried for the mysterious murder of Mr. Tembordering on frenzy, we implore your Lordships to open the door which was fastened with a wooden ships' most serious consideration, and to call to the bar of your Eight Honourable House, such persons as are of your Lordships to open the door which was fastened with a wooden bolt and an iron latch, which she held down with the Station-house. This was about five o'clock in the Station-house till violence,—a result very different to what he had an iron and hed parally brooked her down the had an iron latch, which she held down with the Station-house. This was about five o'clock in the Station-house till violence,—a result very different to what he had an iron latch, which she had an iron latch, which she held down with the Station-house. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon. He stayed in the Station-house till violence,—a result very different to what he had an iron latch with the station in the capacity of the height in the station in the capacity of the miners, which greatly excited the miners of the

tendered for discount, this strong measure was viewed by the London bitt-brokers with a compara- Universal Suffrage; Is Education ("heddication") intelligent men in the market; who perceive no probability of the prices of raw material rising to mons. any extent. Cotton, owing to the actual demand of the consum-rs, has recovered a little from its recent depression; and twist is now fracly bought by the exporters to Europe, and some of them would gladly enter into contracts for supplies at present prices for

THE COUNTRY Bankers' Committee have not yet retaken the rooms in Palace Yard; ner, so far as we have heard, any other; which would indicate that their attendance on the Secret Committee is now Closing prices of the Funds:-Three per Cent.

MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL

RE-EXAMINATION OF COURVOISIER. At Bow-street, on Thursday, the Court, and all meeting take place the first Monday of every month, hour this morning by persons anxious to catch a the above Establishments, and whose cures are prothe approaches to it, were crowded from an early glimpse of the valet of the late lamented Nobleman, gressing under Mr. Ward's treatment, after being by two members." Moved by Mr. J. Millington, master, and who was remanded on Monday last to

people of Salford, by next Monday night, and the his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who adopted. same to be sent to the Northern and Southern Stars, seemed very attentive to the whole of the proceedings; Count Alten, his Equerry; the Earl of Essex; tion of the afflicted at a distance, to submit the Sir W. W. Wynne; Sir G. Beaumont; Mr.

> François Beujamin Courvoisier was placed at the bar. He appeared collected. Mr. Hobier conducted the presecution, and Mr.

The only two witnesses examined were Sarah

tition of the evidence given before the coroner, and Surgery, is a young man with three extraordinary Examinant years connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the plea the primer had for committing the rash act tion of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the plea the primer had for committing the rash act tion of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the working of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the rash act tion of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the rash act tion of the people here—that in a great many cases connected with, or under the long conversation, respecting the rash act tion of the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the people here—that in a great many cases can be considered to the peop which appeared in our last, except that various ar- Tumours on one foot, who is under treatment, and I ticles, which had been found concealed in the house, would recommend every one to see him to be con-

On the application of Mr. Hobler, the further conweek at ten o'clock precisely. Mr. Flower said his client was anxious for the Salford, every Thursday and Friday. fullest investigation. The prisoner was then remanded till te-morrow

Various rumours are affoat on the subject, but we

have laid before our readers everything of import-

nothing except receive petitions, only one of which deserves any notice. It was from Sheffield, signed House, Yorkshire. Members stared when they had heard the petition Wells, Booth Ferry.

The hard and clear-headed men of ShefOn the 10th inst., in the 67th year of his age, John field told them what they are little accustomed to Thackeray, Esq., formerly of Garrat Mills, in Manvagabonds. Three boys, residing in Mill Bank, of not that the parties were thrown upon a heartless hear. If such petitions be got up in other large chester. towns—if they speak anything like the unbiasted sentiments of the people, as we believe they do-for the people are goaded by Corn Laws and other granddaughter of Mrs. A. Greensides, of King's devilry, out of all respect for the law and the Constitution—will the Tories, who persist in

> the public how society is to be governed? That it can be governed by a constitution of which the masses speak, as the men of Sheffield have spoken, is as impossible as that each man of these masses should cut off his own nose. The Sheffield petition demands public attention, and it will find an echo in many places."

TO THE DUDLEY CHARTISTS.

Having seen a paragraph in the Northern Star of Saturday last, calling upon the Chartists to sign a document addressed to the Rev. Richard Foley, of Kingswynford, Staffordshire, requesting him to give up some papers which had been public property, I beg to inform you, that those papers are the writings of Joanua Southcott, which never were the property of the public, but were deposited as a sucred trust with the late Rev. Thomas P. Foley, father of the above mentioned gentleman, who now stands as the representatives of his late father. They were placed in his hands by the executors of the late Mrs. Ann Underwood, and they are to remain under his care, until they are domanded by "the great and learned;" it would therefore be vain and useless for the Chartists to make any attempt to induce Mr. Foley to injure his character, by a breach of that confidence which was reposed in him as a clergyman and a gentleman. After this information, I trust you will at once abandon the idea of signing any document for such a purpose.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE

NORTHERN STAR. Leeds, May, 1840.

TO THE SUSSCRIBERS TOWARDS HUNT'S MONUMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS towards Hunt's Monu-MESTING, on Tuesday Evening, May 19, 1840, was taken out lifeless; Lowcher was a feliowship at Eight o'Clock, in the Radical Association Room, porter, and was at work on board a Suffolk trader, (over Ladyman's vaults), Wood-Street, Deansgate,

(By order of the Committee.)

ABEL HEYWOOD. Secretary.

this publication, by Mr. Cruikshank. PART I. with Six Engravings, now ready, price Eightpence, in a next wrapper, contains Jack Sheppard, the authentic history of his life, robberies, Address to the Court, previous to receiving sentence, with his portrait; conviction and execution of Richard Coleman, an innocent man, for rape and murder; murder of a miller, by his wife and children, with an engraving; Brinvilliers, Marchioness of, the poisoner, her extraordinary history; Victim of Judicial murder; William Shaw, conviction and execution of, for the murder of his daughter, who Gould, tried for the mysterious murder of Mr. Templeman, at Islington, with his portrait, taken by Mr. Cruikshank, at the Old Bailey, and an engrav-

Laws, Canadian Rebellion, Parliamentary Reform.

Just Published, Price One Penny, THE COBBETT CLUB PETITION.

"HUMBLY SHEWETH."-See the Petition. "The Petitioners have made a most impudent and deliberate attempt to insult and coerce this house !" -Sir Robert Inglis's Speech in the House of Com-

Also, Price Twopence. AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF AMERICA.

BY ELY MOORE. President of the General Trades Union of New York, and one of the Representatives to Congress for that State. London: J. Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; and by all the Agents for this paper in Town and

Coun**try.** CANCER, SCIRRHUS, TUMOUR, of every variety, FISTULA, &c., successfully treated

per Cents. 99; Bank Sto. k, 1754; Long Annuities without the Knife, by a system which is safe as well 192; Exchequer Bills, 22; Consols for Account 913, as effectual. All Complicated Diseases of the Joints, Scrofulous Swellings, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Ulcers of all sorts which resist the common or "regular" modes of treatment, are also effectually cured, by J. L. Ward, Professor of Medical Surgery, No. 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds; and No. 1, Liverpool

Street, Oldfield Road, Salford, Manchester. subjected to the temporizing expedients, not only of the irregular, but of the "regular" quack, are amply sufficient as references to establish the pre-eminence of his system over every other which has hitherto been He has, however, been induced, for the satisfac-

following statement for their consideration :a large fuzzball of any thing I can think of. Having seen, by the Leeds newspapers, the success of Mr. J. L. Ward, of Trafalgar Street, in that town, in Flower appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Wing, the induced to make application for relief, and have now solicitor to the Duke of Bedford, was also in at- the highest satisfaction to make known, that I have got this disagreeable substance removed without risk

> A number of Persons will shortly be referred to, whose cases have baffled all the efforts of the medical men in the Leeds, Manchester, and other Infirmaries. Attendance at Leeds every Tuesday; and at

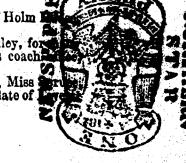
MARRIAGES

On Sunday last, at the Holy Trinity church, by the Rev. J. H. Bromby, and atterwards at the Ca-tholic chapel, Mr. George L. Wharton, to Constantia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Du Vivier, merchant, both of Hull. THE SHEFFIELD PETITION.—The Sun of Thursday

THE SHEFFIELD PETITION.—The Sun of Thursday thus remarks on this petition of the Sheffield Chartisti:—"The Commons sat for a short time, but did not him a event receive petitions, only one of which the sheffield Chartisti:—"The Commons sat for a short time, but did Finch House, near St. Helen's, to Harriet Susan, eldest danghter of James Sothern, Esq., of Eastwood

Staith, York. Same day, aged 41, Mr. Radeliffe Sykes, landlor of the Horse Shoe Inn, Huddersiel l. Same day, aged 59, Mr. Somervill, of Holm

neir Grassington.
On Sunday last, aged 73, Neddy Riley, for years porter at the Ramsden's Aims coach Huddersfield. Huddersfield.
Same day, at her residence in Hull, Miss eldest sister of Richard Spruce, Esq., late of



Varieties.

JOHN PORTER and Anthony Brown (Stout) have been chosen Sheriffs of Dublin. The Corporation is evidently on its bier.

IT WAS RUNOURED that the Queen was to accompany Prince Albert to the review at Woolwich, but it was urged that if her Majesty determined on being present, the Prince would have to take with him a little baggage, as it is not etiquette to appear in the presence of the Queen, on such an occasion, but in full regimentals!

THE CIRCUNSTANCE of Doctor Lardner having had his own brows adorned by his wife, is viewed by him, on the principle of equal justice, as a sufficient justification for his rendering the same favour to another. Ill-luck in matrimony appears to run in the Doctor's family. He has a brother, who, like himself, is separated from his spouse, though we are Manchester, without letting them knew from whence not aware that a divorce, as in the case of Mrs. Dionysius, has been obtained.

PRINCE ALBERT proceeds admirably in his study of the English language, and is a tolerable wit. When he was thrown from his horse, the other day, in the Park, he said to his Aid-de-Camp, who dismounted to render him assistance, "Ah, ha! I thought I had improved in my riding, but I find that I have fallen

THE POLICE REPORTS tells us that, at Lambethstreet. Joseph Lardner, a wretched-looking object. was charged before Mr. Bingham with ill-treating his wife, and threatening to take away her life by a queer set. Their conduct towards wives is absolutely horrible.

LARDNER has, it appears, been trebly punished for his amorous delinquency; for not only did Heaviside hide him, but he has been driven to hide himself, both before his affair with the Captain and since.

TRUE GENTILITY.—Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion—but in the MIND. A high sense of honour—a determination never to take a mean advantage of another—an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you have dealings are the essential characteristics of a gentleman.

THE flight of Mrs. Heaviside was little matter of surprise to many persons, to whom she had been represented by her doating husband as a perfect

A SMALL SKIN!—It is stated that there has been recently presented to the Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal the skin of a boa, which measured twenty feer in length. When shot, the bea measured twenty-one feet! " It had swallowed a spotted deer, which was taken out of the inside not too much decomposed for the spots in the skin measured three feet one inch across.

PRINCE ALBERT, with commendable modesty and discretion, presented himself at the review at Wool. wich, the other day, in the undress of a Field. Marshal. It is the opinion of all who know him, that when engaged on military duty, plain clothes become him best

THE CHINESE have a designation "laboriously How admirably it applies to the Whigs and Whiggery.

THE Reverend Dr. Lardner, on being asked how he managed to effect the seduction of Mrs. Heaviside in so short space of time, replied, with the utmost coolness, "by getting on the light side of her,

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS are like Morrison's pills. The effect is proportioned to the number. The House must be well dosed before a "motion' can be expected.—London Magazine.

> THE REVEREND LOTHARIO. Oh, give me back my early days Of innocence," she cried. "Confound your innocence," he says,

"Give me my once sound hide!" THE TWO PATHS OF VIRTUE.—There are two paths by which man strives to ascend to virtue: if unfortunate by the pains of suffering. Happy he whose friendly fate has conducted him through

mour together, what sign do you remind me of !" Of course the juvenile Field Marshal had no idea and the Queen's own.

THE SENSIBILITY of Prince Albert appeared to be strongly worked upon on the night of his visit to the the stage. Poor enough, Heaven knows!

PRNNY POSTAGE COVERS .- Many letters to which the "adnesive" stamp had been applied, arrive at the Post-office minus that "adhesive" stamp. The plan of pre-payment at the time letters are put into the post-office is decidedly preferable to the "plaster" system; in fact, very few comparatively of the former have yet been used.—Standard.

An American Indian, of a cannibal tribe, once In conversation with a traveller, the Indian having made an allusion to the Bishop, was asked "if he knew him!" "Know him!" was the savage's was the savage's reply—" why, I have eaten him!"

the acts of the Royal military farce played at Woolwich, the other day, remarked to the juvenile Field-Marshal that he should order a few shells to be what shells they were!

WINDSOR CASILE, it is rumoured, is to be enlarged. in order to afford additional accommodation to Prince Albert, whose ideas, keeping pace with his grown community admits of no brotherhood. enlarged" fortune, would fain possess the whole of the building, with a view to its conversion into a

pensioners on English industry. are called the Adhesives, and it is supposed that they patronised the Stamps because they are emblematical

a certainty. This unexpected result is ascribed, as far as the royal sulphur-dealer is concerned, to the speedily put a better face on the matter.

THREE GENELEMEN were excused serving the office of constable at Kensington last week, on the ground we should think, be rauch doubt of that, unless, indeed, Desberry's axiom be admitted, "the most desartless man to be constable," when gentlemen

A SORE SUBJECT. Two reasons Lardner has for feeling sore, As ev'ry man of common sense well knows: He loses her by whose fair eyes he swore, But loses not the smarting of the blows.

resented her husband with twin boys, being the third pair since their marriage in 1837. No matter, wheat at 375 cents. a bushel, and pork at two cents. may go on; all that we have to say is, that it would be deemed very extravagant here in New York.—

always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to together in one solitary mass, as mere prisoners in devil. But I beat physicians, drugs, devil and all; them, cannot much longer impede our progress. Let them, cannot much longer impede our prog aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a The traveller sees the wealth of the master, but sel- with the land now affrights the loyal and the timid Sunday, and am now quite hearty.

JOSEPH HUMR.—There is nothing like economy. Only think of his saying, the other evening, when in the rich man's coffer has been coined from the franchise, and because the franchise gives, in church courts of justice, prisons, Chartists, Attorney-Gene-Park or elsewhere, where it would be less dark, it, he would tell you that the Doctors have declared than the whole rental of the United King- and in trudging through highways and byeways. damp, and dreary." Here's a pretty economist, it wholesome! forsooth! Content to leave £150,000 thrown away!

of the 'swell mob.' .They stopped at the Astor House

A COUNTRYMAN, who had gained his cause at the lation! late Gloncester Assizes, was asked if it was not Sergeant Ludlow who had so satisfactorily conducted his cause! "Oh, no," replied the countryman, "I didden employ a Sergeant, I had Captain Talfourd to speak up for me."

THREE.—The following important coincidences!! were observed by a French journalist at the concert

TO MR. LEECH, A MANCHESTER OPERATIVE.

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began, When every rood of ground maintained its man."

MY DEAR LEECH, -I thank God that the day has arrived when even those who would gladly do without the people are compelled to seek popular assistance. I write this letter to you, not because I have "witnessed your good breeding or courtesy," nor vet because I have "read of your good sense:" no. I write it to you because you are

"A plain blunt man." write it to you because you have proved vourself to be an honest man, and a very able opponent of those who would feed the starving operatives of the means were to come.

I have never desired a too close investigation into the various results likely to spring from Universal Suffrage, and for this reason; one section of society would object to one measure, and another to another measure. Each section would cavil at a portion of the measure, of the whole of which they could not judge until it was wholly put in operation. I have, however, at all times kept before my hearers and readers the one paramount advantage which I cutting her throat. Verily, these "Lardners" are anticipate from Universal Suffrage. It is the restoration of my fellow man from a too artificial to a more natural state of life. This blessing can only be accomplished by discharging the overgrown and over-populated towns of their squalid, artificial, and superabundant population, and by once more be-

modest homes of Nature's children. Now, Leech, I have gone further than any man living in endeavouring to repeal the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland; but now I would not accept of the measure unless accompanied by Universal Suffrage. Neither would I struggle for a moment for Universal Suffrage, if I was not morally one-half the population, at a fair, or even an convinced that the result would be a restoration of man to complete and entire independence; which never can take place, till he enjoys for the whole of life a field whereon to exercise his labour. Can anything be more galling, heart-rending, and mortifying to an industrious man, with a wife and family dear to him, than being told by an employer that his services are no longer required, or that he has grown too stiff in his service to remove bales fast enough from one end of the premises to another? You told me the fact, Leech, and it made me very sorrowful. life upon five acres of ground, nature would be his at sunrise if he is well, later if he is poorly, and with his growing family.

In consequence of the present employment of the operative class being so very foreign to that which agricultural pursuits would impose upon them, I have to contend, firstly, against that difficulty, and, secondly, against the complete ignorance of the operatives, both of agricultural pursuits, and the but are the produce of good laws. Well, Leech, war and bloodshed. I appeal to you on behalf of value of labour when applied to land for a man's think of the wholesome work before breakown benefit. But nature having implanted in each man's heart a reliance upon the "kindly fruits of the earth, so as in due time the man may enjoy them," natural feeling, in consequence thereof, will quickly come to the aid of the most ignorant.

fortunate acquire her by the struggles of action, the between the former and the present condition of the working people. Formerly society was divided into small rural communities, so closely A Con., BY THE QUEEN.—"Albert," quoth her allied in interest, and so mutually dependent upon jocular Majesty, "when I see you and Frank Sey-each other for companionship, as to make them resemble a large family. Suppose seven hundred to speedily gave it up. "The horse and groom," replied constitute the village population. There were mas-Victoria. This, Miss Spring Rice says, is intire-ly ters and men reciprocally depending upon each other for everything. The stamp upon each man's fabric bore the sterling representation of each man's value German opera, for he was seen for the first time since in the community. They possessed a sufficiency, his coming to England to blush-it is presumed at but none either extravagantly or exclusively. If the poor figure cut by his countrymen and women on the master had £3,000 it was well; but even that he could not have amassed without the hands by which

he made it having their little store. Thus did the machinery work well and harmoniously, and the little community were happy. No policemen-no Commissioners of Poor-no spies-no informers-no Tom Clarksons were known in the neighbourhood. The civil power, consisting of the stated that he knew a former Bishop of Quebec. whole population, with the exception of the offender, was the law's only staff and the law's best protection. Drunkenness or immorality seldom occurred because they set an indelible brand upon the vicious. WHEN LORD BLOOMFIELD, at the dejune between Every man was known to his neighbour, and every man's character was of value to his neighbour, and vice was hunted from the society. But if you now thrown for his Royal Highness's amusement, the see scores of drunken men in your streets-if pick-Prince, with much soldier-like sagacity, inquired pockets are let loose upon you, or if offenders swarm, you pass the drunken and the profligate by, as having no concern in his fate, because the over-

What is the present state of the working classes? German parrack, for the garlick-eating and idle A whole family will rise together from the loathsome live upon through the winter's chilling blast! bed: the prematurely aged parents, accompanied by THE ADMESIVES .- At the west-end of the town, their dwarf and stunted children, with hurried, since the appearance of postage labels, the Ministers tottering step, are seen, by the flickering light of the expiring lamp, wending their way with half-closed of their own peculiar ingenuity in sticking to their eyes to the spot where the angry-sounding bell summonses a thousand slaves to do a tyrant's bidding-to THE LATE COMMUNICATIONS between his Neapolitan make money for a tyrant's self. Five minutes too late. Majesty and our ambassador, showed so strong an infusion of "sulphuric acid," as to leave little hope that the temper of the parties would be soon "sweet- a heavy fine in the overseer's "black book." There ened," or that a sugar-candy termination of the you work by machine precision, man being made triaffair might be looked for so shortly afterwards to butary to every mechanical revolution. For fourteen hours, in this unwholesome place, the liberal use of "Naples soap," which, luckily for him, anxious parent is compelled to see the exhausted offspring tottering through the required evolutions: until at length, by the fresh-lighted lamp, they that they were gentlemen, and as such, very unfit grope their way to the sleeping-place, where the to perform the duties of the office. There cannot, mother opens the door of that which to her is no home. No enjoyment there-no meeting of the whole family, from different and suitable avocations must be allowed to present higher claims than most -no mirth-no song-no narrative of each one's daily pursuit. The old hen and her little brood lie them down to broken rest, until the poor father, driven to resuscitate nature, as he conceives, but really to produce a little excitement, returns from the drunken revel, and breaks the family's slumber. EXTRAVAGANCE.—Mrs. Walker, of Newark, Ohio, In families, even in small families, Nature points of the surprise of all if a drunken man was seen on out the different hours at which the young and the the way side! Then, Leech, should you be first old, and even members nearly of the same age, made to forget God before, as men, you could work large blister applied to my breast; and on Wednes- will add power and strength to your cause. Let wheat at 37 cents. a bushel, and pork at two cents. Out, and even memoers nearly of the same age, out your own political salvation? No, no. Then day I had got so much worse that my physician the Whigs now, with their tattered fragment of a rise, and go to bed; but, alas!—sh, alas! the whole the happiness here below would increase the hope in thought it prudent to call another to his aid. Those parchment constitution, stand before the rushing There is a passage in Tillotson that should and constitutions—the old and the young—the firm Leech, "Look on this picture and on that," powder over my blistered chest, which gave me and doubt for more than a constitutions—the old and the young—the firm Leech, "Look on this picture and on that," powder over my blistered chest, which gave me and doubt for more clerk.

Thus far shalt thou go, and no further?" Hear, sionally gave instructions to Mr. Flower's clerk. be perused by all those notorious for what is called and the infirm—the robust and the weakly, must rise, and decide for yourself? Now the land produces great pain; and they dosed me at the rate of eight drawing the long bow." He observes that truth is must eat, must drink, must work, must lie down more for pleasure houses, and horses doing what in bottles a day—enough, you will say, to kill the and the Whigs themselves, with the Devil to back

I am too long upon the dark side of the picture. I

and vet I would not even rob the robbers! No! Think you that Daniel O'Connell will join in it? there is no necessity. Machinery, with its great improvements, has caused an over population, and the political economists say that when one branch is overstocked other channels of employment open for the expenditure of labour. Well, I agree; and I, therefore, wish to open a new, a sure, and a wholesome channel. I want for one million families. consisting, say, of seven million persons—that is husband, wife, and five children.-I want for those seven millions, five million acres of lands at any, even the most exorbitant rent; for when labour has a fair field for its exercise, rent is but an item. I want those five acres, and from them I have before shown that a man and his family, as producers and manufacturers of certain articles, which furnish a mere evening's amusement, may make nearly one hundred pounds sterling per annum. In this I have not included fruit, eggs, honey, and a thousand things which flow with a freshness from man's own land, produced by his own hand. I have not said one word of the difference of a head of half-rotten cabbage bought in the market, as compared with that fresh from the garden to the pot. I have not said a word of the difference between milk and milk and water; in fact, I have not said a word of the difference between wholesome and unwholesome food. I want five millions of acres at any rent, to take off seven millions of wretched slaves from the slave market. I decking the face of nature with the comfortable, think that done, that the reduction of the surplus population working for tyrants would at once throw the balance of power into the hands of the operaatives. The dead weight would be taken off. The unemployed reserve would no more remain at the disposal of the master; and, as the terror of the slave. I only want one-eighth part of the land for unfair rent; and to show the value of labour over Act of Parliament, and in twenty-four hours the one million heads of families would have a loan of one hundred millions, at three per cent., thrust upon them as a national debt; and where would be such security on earth for money? That sum would give each man one hundred pounds for a small modest house and stock; and for which he would be liable acres, what then? Why, Leech, think of the indehelpmate, and every April shower a fellow labourer not at all if disagreeable to him, and no pay stopped. Think of the mother rising when she felt that duty and nature called, and the children called, according to their age and conthose delicacies, but what do they cost? Nothing, fast, and the good breakfast, and then bustle of the little ones going to the village be suffering a felon's punishment. school, kissing the mother and the father, and the dog and the cat, and every thing in the house the one is closed to thee, the other is open. The I have more than once drawn a companison, —too short for willing labour; and then the chil-

> money for a tyrant—and then thrusts you into a pothouse to relieve exhausted nature, there to pay for the very force that ruins you! Think of the child's anxiety to see the first blossom on the tree, and to mark every trace of God's omnipotence and bounty, through his tender care of his creatures in the change of seasons; each, though differing in temperature and length of day and night, bringing its own comforts; the man working with God for six months, and returning thanks to God that he has made the earth in that time yield wherewithal to How different this, Leech, from your one long. monotonous, and continuous season of grief and sorrow! No sun to cheer you in your task, no winter's day, no summer's night. This is Sunday morning, Leech, and perhaps the Christian may say my place should be at church. Well, am I not worshipping God? am I not rendering to him the most complete adoration by endeavouring to fulfil his commandments? Or should I be more acceptably engaged in smelling the spirituous breath of some royal bastard, preaching "peace upon earth, and good-will among men." while he lived by the sword, and caused eternal war upon earth? But, Leech, think of the parson to your district—the meek, mild, kind follower of Jesus-weeping with the sorrowful, and rejoicing with the glad; think he may be your own son, administering comfort to your own neighbours, and, like the good divines of old, saying, "Thank ye!" for what plenty could afford from its store. Think then of your family dressed for church; think of the unostentatious pride of all your neighbours vieing in the appearance of their children; and, above all, think of the man who absented himself

from the modestly-built house of prayer; and think

milking the cow that actually smiled on the little

brood it fed! Think of the neighbours, " Well.

master Will, thou'st a rarish garden full of stuff

this year; and, bless the young uns, but they look

the fireside, if winter, and the shady side of the hedge-

what a curiosity if a policeman, or man in red were

to take out pencil and book to take down every

word you said about fighting for all them forts :

or the reception which the robber would med with

who would come for one cabbare! Yes think of that, while the robber, injustice, now, by the and

arms, steals your wife from your side at the same

anseemly hour both winter and summer steals your

little darlings from you before you have begun to feel

their comfort-steals you from your house to make

man's invention upon the rack; and one trick needs dom witnesses the maiden's pallid cheek—the infant's out of their senses, and why so? Have you ever For four nights I raved incessantly; and this I fer one moment divert you from the great principle, twisted limb—the prematurely aged sire, and hag- asked yourself, and answered it? If not, I will only introduce to make you laugh at one conceit which cannot bear it. It makes me weep, and makes me the people, and also prohibiting the landlord from for the offence; and there I remained with my very mournful, to think that I should have devoted using his own LAND, to the disadvantage of society." handful during the whole of a long trial, after the prime of life to the cause of those who tamely Now they say that they cannot interfere with the which I was found guilty of being a physical-force

if I could but see it ! You have nearly forty mil- Laws as the five-acre system would produce ! and is over-production. My physicians were men, yours lions of acres of land in this country. More than think you that the cotton masters will join in that six millions of that has been taken from the people plan-a plan which would at once make the poor by Act of Parliament within the last sixty years, man independent of all men? No, they never will! the nightmare from your chest. Now, you are

No. no-a thousand times, no!

Leech, the operatives, in their present state emind me of the changed condition of the coach horses in Manchester. Before railroads were estabished, the coachman held a tight rein, with the whip in the rest. The horses were fat and mettlesome, and above their work; but now that steam does their business, and that no man knows how the powers of steam may be increased, the whip never rests, and the reins hang loose upon the sluggard team. So with man! Steam does his work, and he is now a creature entirely at the mercy of man's invention and the improved power of machinery. My dear Leech, had I not had an eye to the storehouse, I never should have been a Radical. Living from hand to mouth destroys the independence and energy, and patriotism of man; having a stake in the country makes him a noble being. I seek to give him that stake. All his vices are consequences of oppression and misrule: while his virtues are characteristics of nature. I seek to develope the virtues. Man is born with propensities which may be nourished into virtues, or thwarted into vices, according to the moulding.

Will the whole people, then, join with my spirit while my body is entombed in the dungeon? Will they join with that spirit in doing their own work, not mine? Will you begin in Manchester, and now let the whole people know what we expect from Universal Suffrage? Will you establish Associations throughout the whole kingdom, to be called Chartist Agricultural Associations-Five-Acre Associationsor Landed-Labour Associations-or by any name you think will sufficiently distinguish the object; and preach to our flocks, and tell them that their own apathy postpones the blessing, while their own all other commodities, let this plan be ratified by energy would accomplish it in a month. Will you tell them that a repeal of the Corn Laws would but open a new channel for speculation in human food; and that bread reduced to the price stated by the humbugs, would so reduce wages, as to set every hand in England, Scotland, and Ireland to work at machinery, upon mere speculation, for six months: and then every warehouse in Manchester would for £3 per annum. Well, suppose he has his five groan under your premature production, while you would walk by the baker's shop, your teeth watering Now if that old man had a hold for the whole of his pendent farming labourer getting up in the morning at the great big penny loaf, which you would not have a farthing to buy one quarter of it with. Now establish these Associations, and prepare for Whitsun-week, to take the nation's will upon it. I speak to you in the name and on behalf of all the incarcerated virtue in the prison-houses. I appeal stitution. Leech, I fear that some of the murky on behalf of your crippled children, your care-worn slaves themselves will laugh at me for thinking of those delicacies, but what do they cost? Nothing, behalf of peace, for the present system must bring of the most poor; and who, when you read this, will

> Let me now hear no more about want of plans Lowry has given you a good one. I have given you because it is their own house. Then think of the day fifty. O'Brien has given you one. Binns, that distinguished young patriot, not only gives you plans, dren returning at evening, each running, first to its but hourly carries them into practice. This young parents, then to its own little flower knot, then gentleman deserves very, very well of the nathe prattle while the father cuts the cabbage or gets | tion. I should like to see him minister of justice'

> ready other vegetables for the supper, the mether over our new world. Now. my dear Leech. I have completed my last letter. I preferred doing this the day before my incarceration, to preparing myself for the Attorney-General. I leave the carrying out of the plan to as though they could manage it !" Then think of those whom it will change from slavery to Heavenborn freedom. If they will not work it, that they may row with the neighbours, if summer. Then think be eternally slaves, and that their bodies may groan under the foulest oppression, is the sincere prayer to pass by, or a monkey in the shape of man were and hearty wish of

Your incarcerated but cheerful and devoted Friend and Servant.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. May 10, 1840. P.S. I invite every reader of the Star to keep this letter are test by which I may be hereafter tried, if I survive my imprisonment. If not, I desire that no horse shall draw me to my resting-place. but that I shall be carried upon the shoulders of meet that they be murderers and mourners.

DREN.

My DEAR FRIENDS,—I call you my dear friends, pendent as you promised to make them? Why you and my only friends, because you are the only class scolded them for being behind you in the race of society who cares for me, or for whom I care a for liberty; you have held up your hands other officers, but he would not go into the examination single straw. I have told you over and over again like forests of barked oak in pledge that there are not seven in the kingdom out of that you would stand by your leaders. Well! upon Temple Bar, thank God for it! but thank God, never do beg for myself; but fie upon a nation also, that your love keeps my head upon my shoulders; which allows the bravest of her sons to suffer infor without it the tyrant class would soon find good and sufficient reason for removing it. Now I begin rending reflection, that they have fought and suf- and in his right trowsers pocket I found a gold locket to tell my story to you, because I don't want the rich | fered for those, who will not become fathers to their or comfortable to read it.

Upon Monday week I appeared in the Court of

and there is no economist equal to Joseph Hume. gard dame; and little does he think that every guinea answer it for you. It is because the land gives the haunted me for the greater part of that time. I had the grant for the expenses of the new Houses of maiden's blush and the infant's marrow! No, Leech, patronage, army patronage, navy patronage, police ral, physical force, and the Queen's Bench eternally Parliament was before the House, "He thought even he in turn makes money of the master's speculation patronage, post-office, excise, customs, tax, and before me, and now, for the first time, I thought I been thrown away, and go to a site in the Green upon the labour of the slave; and even if he did see all other kinds of patronage, an annual sum greater was forced out of bed to go to the Queen's Bench; dom; and hence, where they lose a pound in rent by across the fields, I was pursued by a hedgehog. At Here then, in your present state, you have a com- bad management, that very bad management gives last I turned upon my pursuer, who, in his turn, re-Pleasant Prospect.—An American paper says, plete perversion of Nature's wise decrees. Here them three pounds in patronage. Let me see if I treated. At length I ran it down; and, in endea-"The Great Western brought us over a fresh supply you have thousands of slaves depending upon one can prove this. In the reign of Henry IV., the vouring to catch it, its bristles stuck to the palm of tyrant, and hence, instead of your national cha-nobles and gentry took much land into pasturage, my hand, from which I could not disengage them, and Blancard's, stole a quantity of sovereigns at racter with other countries now depending upon the whereby many agricultural labourers were thrown and in that situation I made my way to the Queen's law was passed declaring, "that the practice had claimed the hedgehog as his wig, charged me caused much idleness, and consequent poverty among with the theft, and put me upon my trial

must be Universal Suffrage. No other power on earth. believe me, can either cure your disorder, or remove conscious, whatever my enemies may say, that my demand for you has been, that your condition in society should, like that of the higher orders, be improved in the same ratio as the age improves. That, while they ascend in the scale of comfort, you should also ascend. Well, does this equitable ad- the entire of the street was blocked up by an immense justment ever take place? Let us see. The House crowd of people to catch a glimpse of the prisoner on in which a monarch lived some two centuries back his being brought from the station-house to the Court, would now be scoffed at by a wealthy subject. The to the station-house in a hackney coach between twelve mansion of a peer of the same date would be and one this morning. After Mr. Jardine had disposed a sorry residence now for some of your cotton lords, of the night charges Mr. Hall arrived, and had a short So with the equipages, attendance, dress, food, iving, and, in short, luxuries of every description All of these have gone on in the ascending scale, while you would rejoice to be placed in that generally proud position which your forefathers occupied. ing are unusually numerous, were disposed of. Is it not so? And if it is so, can those ordinances class purposes, and party distinction?

To enlarge upon this subject would be a mere

proved class legislate for themselves at your expense.

Well, but others say why not lay down a plan by

have laid down many, but none have ever been acted upon, and for the reason which I have more than once explained. It is this:—When those in Mr. Flower having complained that he was this mornwork see the many wretched creatures out of em- ing prevented from holding any communication with ployment they congratulate themselves upon their his client, which on all other occasions was invariably own comparative situation, without reflecting whether it is such as their usefulness entitles them to. They, with their wives and children, measure under which the prisoner was charged, it was always their lot by comparison with the worse lot of others, the case not to suffer any communication; but as he and not by the standard of even-handed justice. and not wish to shrow any observation was during the Well, you will say, no matter what produces this time the application was making placed at the bar. state of things which thus deprives the unemployed of the assistance of the badly employed, so long as it is so, and so long as we are the prisoner was then placed at the bar; he was dressed in sufferers and cannot remedy it. Well, but you a brown frock-coat, and did not appear to be in the can remedy it. The remedy has been pointed least confused. out by the Convention, and you would not adopt charge, and proceeded to examine Inspector Pearce, the remedy. O'Brien has pointed out a remedy. A division. Lowry has pointed out a remedy. Binns has

them who helps themselves. You actually, some of has ever been your enemy's strength; and what and surmise. I advised Deegan to plead guilty, and injure the cause.

squabbling. Let every man work as Binns is working, and let every man think as I have always thought, that the whole burden rested upon my own shoulders; and if every man had thought that, I and others would not now have been in a dungeon. This is the second letter which I have written this day listen to me when I spoke to them, will they now attend to me while I write them ! Will you, in shall be allowed to follow my remains, for it is not drunkenness, and club your pence for that occa-HANDS, THEIR WIVES, AND CHIL- week for a juggle. Are the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists in this country as inde- present offer.

creased torture in their dungeons, upon the heart-

Enough of that: and now for the Charter. Do the Queen's Bench to tell the Judges why I should not fools vainly imagine that all the physical force of small box, I found a hammer, a chisel, and a screwbe imprisoned, but I felt so ill that I could not then | this nation can impede the nation's will? Do they proceed, and I was resolved not to allow a barrister vainly hope to fence with a principle, to stab a been forced open, and the chisel was handed to me. to lessen my punishment at the expense of our cause. sentiment, or to shoot down an opinion? Do they I then compared it with a mark on the drawer in the Had I employed counsel, his object would have been | think that the slaves in this sea-bound dungeon will to throw all the blame upon others and to have much longer tamely submit to tyrannic sway and white-washed me-his client. Well, that course I despotic rule, which subjugates the will of millions would not allow; and, upon my application, judg- to the tyrant's lust? Did I not tell you over and ment was postponed till last Monday. On the Satur- over again that the middle classes would kick against day previous, in consequence of increased illness, it the legislation of their own representatives, so was further postponed till Monday next, when I soon as they received the first squeeze—the taxing hope to be able to act as my own advocate. On press? Have I not told you that when poverty Monday, after I left the Court, I was obliged became too prevalent—that then the burden instantly to betake myself to bed; and upon of the state should be borne by those who imposed that evening I was cupped on the left side, and at it upon others? Was I not right in all this? night I was copiously blooded. On Tuesday I had a Aye! and every squabble among the enfranchised two gentlemen found it necessary to apply a burning streams of knowledge, and say to public opinion, and victory must be your reward.

> I am, As I ever have been, Your true and faithful Friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. May 9th, 1840.

whom she was known to keep company. Information ment exercises its discretion in respect to the impareach, and then disappeared. This summer they will be as plenty as blackberries. Each steamer will industry of England's sons, her greatness is boasted out of employment; and immediately, "Universal Bench, where I saw the Attorney-General with- was sent to the station-house, in Stainforth-street, tiality which the Constitution provides for the equal Suffrage" then being the standard of franchise, a out his wig, and who, the moment I entered, and Sergeant Bruff was despatched to the residence of Lilly's mother, in York-street, where he apprehended the youth in bed, at six o'clock in the morning. An inquest was held yesterday before Dr. Lord William Russell, occurred on the 17th of Davies and a Jury, which lasted nine hours. The March. The unfortunate nobleman was slain on body, on being examined, exhibited no marks of Tuesday last. For the purposes of justice, it is violence. From the account of some of the witnesses, obvious that, if the Executive Government must inbear such blasted ignominy, when in twenty-four land; and the Duke of Newcastle says he has a Chartist, the proof whereof was established most terms, and much attached to each other. The prithe prisoner and the deceased had been on intimate tervene at all with its pecuniary resources, the in the Garden of the Tuileries, Paris, on the evening of the King's fete (May 1):—"The tri-coloured flag and excised of France everywhere met the eye.

The Marsellaise was played three times. The practical farmer in my own county, which is the largest in Ireland; and, therefore, I feel myself even of the Royal Family present were three—the largest in Ireland; and, therefore, I feel myself even of the Royal Family present were three—the largest in Ireland; and, therefore, I feel myself even of a simple gentleman—nay, even of a simple gentleman—nay even of a simple gentl the daughter in law, the Duchess de Nemours; and the growns of her Majesty and the Princesses and the growns of her Majesty and the Princesses and the grown of her daughter in law. The masters say their only wish is to relieve and one to the boiling pot—the family the labourer. Now, think you that any man can panying nightmare; which, alas! cannot be so easily repeated home—and the happy family. Good God, devise so complete and effectual a repeal of the Corn would ever have been offered,—Courier.

MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL

EXAMINATION OF COURVOISIER AT

At an early hour on Monday morning, it having been rumoured that Courvoisier, the valet of the late Lord William Russell, had been removed from his Lordship's house in Norfolk street, to the station-house, in the custody of the officers, preparatory to his undergoing an examination before Mr. Hall, the Chief Magistrate. interview with Mr. Wray, the Receiver to the Metrobut as none of the witnesses had arrived, and no orders had been received from Scotland-yard upon the subject, the prisence was not brought over from the station house until the night charges, which on Monday morn-

Mr. Hall, after holding a long consultation in the be just which have thus turned all improvements to Magistrates' room, with Mr. Fox Maule, and Mr. Hobler, the solicitor for the prosecution, entered the Court at twenty minutes before one o'clock.

Mr. Flower, the solicitor for the prisoner, was also waste of time; I throw the subject before you; it is in attendance: but although he made repeated applications to be allowed to see the prisoner at the station for you to say, "Is it so, and, if so, why so?" I house, he was informed that orders had been received say, it is so; and I say that it is so, because the im- from the Police Commissioners, to prevent any person holding communication with him. At half-past one o'clock the Hon. Captain Byng, the

which Universal Suffrage can be accomplished? I gether with Lord Montford and other gentlemen. comptroller of the household, came on the bench, to-At a quarter before two o'clock, Mr. Hobler handed to the bench the police-sheet, on which the charge

Mr. Hall said that unless such a privilege was allowed by a Magistrate, particularly under the circumstances did not wish to throw any obstruction in the way, he Mr. Flower was then directed to accompany the prisoner into a private room, and, after about five or ten minutes delay, they again returned into Court. The

Mr. Hobler. in a few words, stated the nature of the

Nicholas Pearce, inspector of police, attended at the pointed out a remedy. The Scotch people have house of Lord William Russell on Wednesday morning pointed out remedies, and I have pointed out last. I went up to his Lordship's bedroom, and saw his Lordship's body on the bed. He was dead. His thousands of remedies; and we are now many of Lordship's establishment, as I was informed, consisted us in prison, because you would not follow of a man servant and two maids. The prisoner was our remedies; but you thought that you could stand pointed out as the man servant. I spoke to him, and in the Market-place, and shut your eyes, and open ship was lying a little on his right side. I examined your mouths, and see what God would send you; the body. I turned down the bed clothes, and saw a and you forgot the old maxim that God only helps great quantity of blood. I did not see the wound. There was a cloth over the neck. I saw blood on the side of his face, and a great quantity on the bed, you, felt suspicion of Harney, Deegan, and others, also on the floor under the bed. It had soaked through who are either not tried, or very prudently pleaded the mattress. I attended an inquest that evening. guilty, to avoid a prison, in order still to be of service to the cause. Now, nothing can be more unfair I have since then made search in the house, and have than this. There is just about as much honour and found property belonging to Lord William Russell glory in meeting a jury of shopkeepers as there is in I made a search in the butler's pantry on Friday. I fighting a mad dog. I rejoice that Harney was not told me the room I searched was his pantry. I exprosecuted, and I still more rejoice to find him again amined the floor, and at the side of the fire-place, by in the field. What pleasure can it be to those at the corner of the seat, where there was a skirting-board large to console themselves with the reflection that round, I saw a small bit of lime or plaster had been others are cooped up in Whig dungeons? You inoved, and by tearing away a need I got my mixed the skirting-board, and by a sudden jerk moved, and by tearing away a little I got my three should leave such rejoicings to the Editor of the a piece of board about nine inches long and six broad Champion, and not join in them. Your weakness came away as if it had peen previously removed from its position; it was perfectly sound; and at that moment I saw this purse (produced) inside a piece of greater weakness can there be than condemning skirting that led under the sink, further on. It was your poor but honest brethren upon mere suspicion about two inches in. There were two constables in the room who saw me. I took it up. It is in the same rejoice that he did so. He is an able man, a zealous contain five gold coins, one wrapped in paper, five gold state as I found it. I examined it, and found it to man, and an honest man. I advised many others to rings, one a wedding ring. I then saw the Waterleo medal plead guilty, and I so advised them to serve, and not to produced, a little further on. I then pulled away the other piece of skirting, and took up the medal and riband produced—the name is on it; further on I found Well now, enough of this. Let us have no more a £10 note, of the Bank of England; after that, in the same room, I found a watch ring behind a lead waterpipe. which was behind the plate-cupboard. It was about seven feet from the ground, and fifteen feet from where I found the other property. I believe all these things to have been the property of Lord William Russell. I had heard the prisoner say before that his Lordship wore rings, and that they were missing. I communicated to the prisoner I had found them. I before my incarceration; and those who would not went to the room he was in. I laid them on the table and said. "I have found this property concealed in your pantry," and he said, "I know nothing about them." I said this in the room in which the prisoner spite of all unjust authority, prepare yourselves to was in. I had not then found the ring. I told him I hold such meetings as were never before witnessed had found them concealed. He said "I know nothing working men from the prison-house to the house of in this country during the Whitsun holidays? You about them; I am innocent, and conscience clear." He said, "I never saw the medal before." Everything death, and then all my advice will be followed as have now time enough to make all the necessary was exposed to his view. I afterwards brought him though I had been inspired. I desire that no Whig arrangements. Will you abandon the house of down stairs into the pantry, and showed him where the things were found. His answer was, "I know sion? Will you do this; and if you do, who can search in that room, and the prisoner remained while l stand against you? Enough of that. Now for did so for some time. The prisoner was not in the TO THE MEN WITH FUSTIAN JACKETS, your degradation. One tyrant in Ireland can raise room when the split ring was found, nor was it shown UNSHORN CHINS, AND BLISTERED from the poorest people in the world thousands in a and recognised them as his late master's property. to him. Lord William Russell's late valet saw them, Mr. Hobler-That is all the evidence I shall at

> Mr. Hall asked was there any other property found by the witness? Mr. Hobler said that other property had been found by

your class who would not rejoice to see my head have you done it? You can best answer. I The prisoner was a foreigner; he could speak English fairly, and had always declared his innocence up to the present moment.

Re-examined by Mr. Hobler-I searched the prisoner and found a bunch of keys, about ten, on his person, for hair, and some silver, about 6s. or 7s. in the same pocket. I was examining the locket, and he said-That is mine." He gave no account of it. I searched his box and found nothing; but in the pantry, in a driver. I saw the chisel on the bench, on entering the room, and was examining the door, which had plate cupboard, and the mark and chisel corresponded. The screwdriver I found on the bench, and the hammer in the box. The prisoner was not present. I mentioned the circumstance to him. He said the screwdriver belonged to the house, but the chisel was his. Witness then produced the chisel and the other implements mentioned. On fitting the screwdriver to marks in the plate cupboard, it fitted them accurately. The marks of the chisel were on the drawer. At the back door, where there are marks of violence, the screwdriver corresponds with some of them.

In answer to Mr. Flower, the witness said he searched the prisoner on Friday evening. He found the ring on the same day before he searched him. His boxes were searched on Thursday. I found nothing in them. The hammer was found in the tool chest.

The property produced was then handed back by the Mr. Hobler applied to have the prisoner remanded

The prisoner remained perfectly composed, and occa-

AND NO SURRENDER! Let no crotchet-monger to visit the prisoner, and Mr. Hall consented to give him an order for that purpose whenever it might be

*He was then remanded in custody, preparatory to being taken to Westminster Bridewell.

WHIG JUSTICE.—The Gazette contains an offer of a reward of £200 for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Templeman; and a similar reward (to which £200 additional is promised by the rela-MURDER AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Thursday, the tives of the deceased) for the discovery of the murneighbourhood of Walmer-lane was thrown into con- derer of Lord William Russell. How often are we fusion, in consequence of the finding of the body of a young girl named Harriet Wright, in the canal, near Walmer-lane Bridge. The body had no sooner been found and recognised, than suspicion became attached to a young man named Josiah Lilly, with the canal properties. The Gazette of Friday contains an instructive illustration of the manner in which the Whig Government at a recognised to the impact. protection of all classes of society. The murder of (would ever have been offered. - Courier.

"PROPERTY HAS ITS DUTIES, AS WELL AS ITS

Oh! yes, my friends, the Squire and his steward were upon very good terms, when spies, and Whig editors, and Whig Baronets left us alone. It was our habit. at all times, on all occasions, and on every subwish that there should be no reserve; to use his own

"I am extremely obliged to you for your ideas. It is the thing above all others which I wish, namely-to have you mention whatever you think is best. Your sand guineas. I, of course, have no wish to figure away ideas, when communicated, may make me see things in a very different light."

But the Squire discharged me (or at least his Welsh attorney made him tell you so) because of "my entering so deeply into the politics of the day!" That was indeed an unlucky slip of the attorney's pen. He was not aware of the nature of the correspondence which had for many years been maintained between the Squire and his steward, on the "politics of the day," else he would not have driven his client into that net.

My friends, it is true; and the correspondence, which the Squire's "notice to produce" has unlocked, proves Poor Law. He was as unreserved as myself. It was (the Welshman) is not yet satisfied that Mr. Thornhill approved of my "entering so deeply into the politics of the day," let him read the following, selected from amonest scores of others, which, if need be, I can furnish. They are faithfully transcribed from the handwriting of the man whe, at the bidding of his attorney, told you that "he discharged me," because I "entered this same steward-

"I agree with you in thinking Yorkshire is sound (so is every county), but how far it is worth a person's while to subscribe a large sum out of his pocket to bring in a stranger, is another point; when the person is in, he forgets what has been done for him."-(Lord Milton to wit:- "I feel myself called upon by my family to make what money I am able, therefore do not wish to expend it where it can be avoided."-(1826.)

Again, in 1830, he says:-"I do not care about the election for Yorkshire, as I am disgusted with the idea that the first county in England should be represented by ------(who I know full well) and an _____ I did not imagine the mercantile interest were such fools."

In another letter, in 1830, Mr. Thornhill writes :thing is how.'

In the same year these are his words :-" I perfectly agree with you in regard to the cruelty in

and early profligacy it engenders. I think your letters long enough, the letters in the newspapers) excuse me In 1831, he expresses himself thus:-

"I quite agree with you about the Times, and I have long seen it. But what can I do. The damage is done,

Again, in the same year:-"I agree with you in many points, but I always hope for the best. I did not write to you to subsribe to the election fund, as I considered it bad—that it was nonsense sending good money after bad without a chance. The truth is, the press in the first instance, did the damage, and the popular cry now is so like a deluge that it overwhelms everything. Of course I am against

Reform if it comes to the trial." My Squire next told me in 1831 :-

"I quite agree with you in your opinion of the Times; are all fools,' and for once he speaks the truth."

the politics of the day;" he told me, Nov. 29:-

of property in Parliament; but I will write to-morrow their united foes. a long letter explaining all the subject to Lord -He is a real man of business, and I have had a great deal of conversation with him upon the state of trade before. He will try and find out some person, who can difficult to create any interest in them."

ton-lords to oppress and rob the poor; and if there doubt of victory. be any truth in what his Welsh lawyer forced him to Mark, with me, my friends, and adore the goodness of the day," (Dec. 3rd,) he sent me the following:

There is so much of good, sound, solid sense in his Lordship's letter, that I will not apologise for inserting it for your perusal. I shall not tell you to what political party his Lordship belongs, so that both Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, may be unprejudiced while they read it. I do not say that I entirely agree with his Lordship; but I will say that the head which indicted that letter, is not the head of a fool.

hits the nail upon the head. Our manufacturers search workmen, and landlords, and the latter from the causes you mention; are at their last shifts, and some day all of us will go together. The poor rates, as you the Corn Laws. my, should be levied on property, which should include machinery, but this alone would not do all. Our currency should be restored to something like what it was the protection of the public. This would mitigate many more of this point. of the exils." (If an equitable adjustment is resisted, there can be no doubt that his Lordship is right. "But a statesmanlike legislation should follow upon other 'if he wished misfortune to a country, he would give them philosophers as ministers.' England has unluckily the result has been that the charges upon property have eloquence to enforce these points, I should get into the see no good that can be expected from this Parliament, great consolation. and less in a reformed ene." "I remain,

"Faithfally yours,

" Dec. 2nd, 1831."

of which, if words and actions have meaning, he left me same that he approved. Let us proceed; next year (1832) Mr. Thornhill wrote :--

"The second reading of the Bill the Reform Bill)

regular correspondence was on "the politics of the day." Thornhill's letters."

You will recollect, that in December, 1832, you had a There was a time, my friends, when Mr. Thornhill with Mr. Thornhill never for one moment entered my West Riding election, and that I was requested to offer would have lost his estate rather than have signed that mind. Morpeth and Sir George Strickland at Keighley, and now as to the reason which induced the Squire so far to the time when we were in the most friendly corresponafterwards, at the nomination at Wakefield. If you forget himself. You shall have it just as I received it dence; and, when I was doing all I could to make Mr. have forgotten, I know that Lord Morpeth has not; he from his Welsh attorney. will never forget his Keighley visit. Had I been at all

"Of all the singular things that ever transpired myself to be put in nomination for the West Riding, accompanied by a subscription fully equal to the expenses of a contest, was the most singular. One name (and that of one of the greatest landed proprietors in Yorkshire) was followed by a subscription of one thouat St. Stephen's. As your servant, I am a happy man, the pelitics of the day." (and so I then was, friends). There, all would be anxiety and turmoil. But I did wish fully to state my opinions on the great questions of the day-the Corn wished to set the people right with the aristocracy and the aristocracy with the people. I wished to show the people that it was not the owner of the soil that was grinding them down to powder, but the fundholders was, that I had too high an opinion of the aristocracy. then believed that they were the legitimate sons of their sires. I wished also to show the delusion of the Reform Bill. All these things I have now done, on all political questions, save and except the New join the people, in releasing yourselves and them from very friendly. We had a great deal of chat. You shall the power, and the plunder, and the tyranny of the factory masters and the fundholders, (who are the deadly our constant habit to exchange political opinions on all enemies of you both,) it will not be my fault. I am quite political questions. More than half my letters con- sure, that if the people had all had votes, there would

> Ministerial constituency." If it were true, that Mr. Thornbill really did object to my "entering so deeply into the politics of the day," surely, in reply to that letter, he would kave told me so. His answer was :-

"I agree with you about the politics of the day, but count fer." so deeply into the politics of the day." Hear him telling dread the Rads. more in other counties, than in Yorkshire. The farmers, who, in 1812, got above themselves, now, being dissatisfied, throw all the blame general impression was, that he must have been dunk upon the landlords, and encourage the 'lower orders' or mad when he wrote them." (I do hate that term) 'to riot; by saying anything labourers they should do upon their farms. The Bill about the matter." for a labour rate will do good. I hope Mr. Sadler will

"Your sincere friend. "THOMAS THORNHILL"

Riddlesworth, January 3d, 1833.

These proofs are sufficient to establish the fact, that Mr. Thornhill approved of my political interference; if from Cowes?" more are required, they are at hand. I do assure you that it is a fact, that until the New Poor Law was "I thank you for your ideas about the times, but the proposed, Mr. Thornhill never gave me any reason to suppose that my interference in politics was in any something about it; I shall be glad to know all." way disagreeable to him. When he found my opinion was against that law, he began, gradually, as I shall Thornhill called upon me, he sat in that chair where the mills, to the children; not to mention the depravity hereafter shew, to intimate that "stewards had no you now sit. I was sitting here. He gave me the first business to interfere in politics."

defending the aristocrats, as well as the labourers. It 'that it would not do, that it was an unjustifiable but firmness in the House, in throwing out landlords had entered into a bloody and suicidal allialso, to transfer the "surplus" blood of the fields to the when he wrote that letter." cotton lords, to be shed by them on the factory floors—but he was determined to have a letter in reply to the " made friends," in order that they might destroy the poor, as their bloody types had been previously reconthe Squire all at once discovered that "stewards should never enter into the politics of the day."

My friends, I was not made of such tawdry stuff. I but it is not so easy to turn these restive men as it is to had spent many years in endeavouring to convince the bad." guide a restive horse. Lord B ____ says, 'they aristocrats and landlords that "they were in the same boat with the labourers;" when they were such traitors, This 1831 seems to have been a year in which the "rogues, and fools" to use the Squire's words, as to Squire and I had much to say to each other about poli- leave the labourers to their own fate, nay, to join their tics; we both seem then to have "entered deeply into deadly enemies in the attempt to sink them, I should, indeed, have been worthy of universal execration, if I "I know of no person able to undertake the defence had then left the poor to sink under the eppression of

In due time, I shall prove to you that, squinst all opposition, I resolved to stand by the constitutional. the natural, and the Christian RIGHTS of the poor, bring it forward. The fact is there are so many men in and still, as heretofore, to denounce the oppression and the House who have no landed property, that it is very robbing of the rich. There was more need then. The enemies of the poor were stronger, by the union of Well, Mr. Thornhill wrote a long letter to his Lord- land with steam—cash and cotton. I thank God, that ship. He laid before him my views as to the danger he enabled me to stand firmly to my principles in the there is to property by the landlords assisting the cot- day of trial. Keep up your spirits up. I have no

tell you, by way of damping my ardour in the politics of God! even in "his judgment he has remembered mercy." In the horrible union between the landlords "I enclose you Lord ----'s answer to my letter and the cotton lords—the ruin of the peasantry was to him; he is of your opinion, and I am sorry to say of contemplated. That fact was demonstrated in the House of Commons, by the late WILLIAM COBBETT, in presence of both parties. And now, what is the result? The cotton lords, having succeeded in forcing the peasantry to abhor and detest the landlords, have entered into a "league" in Manchester, (which "league" they are now extending into every city, town, and he proves its truth, or publicly recants. He cannot insertion in the next number of your valuable paper. village) against the landlords. That they will succeed, I have no doubt-for what can the landlords do, unaided by the peasants, when opposed to the cotton "DEAR THORNHILL,—Your letter is sensible, and lords? Nothing-absolutely nothing! Besides, it is for a feel's paradise in rivalling one another in making universally acknowledged, that the New Poor Law is quantity for foreign export. This is the mania; and, as only one link of the great free trade chain; and conthey are frequently unpaid, the manufacturers, the sequently, it is true that the very fact of its existence is the strongest reason for the instant and total repeal of

man who lays stress upon that part of the argument; them. You will then have some particulars about recognizance in £50 for twelve months, from the during the war, but with some additional securities for I wonder the lecturers from "the league" do not make myself, and that "monstrous clever fellow" who figures time of my liberation, which I cannot think of for

of Englishmen with foreign corn; but, never mind-if and you shall, when I have told you all about it, judge my own industry, in a few days, and so have repoints. We have been ruled by philosophers ever since we must have free trade—union bastiles to test the whether the name which I gave to Ramsbotham, when the death of Lord Londonderry, at least, they have bowels of the peasants—we will have free-trade-union. I last saw him at the Guildhall, London, in company had the prevailing influence. Frederick the Great said, corn-shops to test the rent rolls of the landlords. Yes, with Mr. Chadwick, (which name he has often since been afflicted with the Huskissons, the M'Cullochs and as their fathers, and only paying the same wages, or him, ("monstrous clever fellow,") is best fitting to a the Ricardos, whose pratings have had influence to the Bastile, is almost enough to make me crave for a land-agent, who can conduct himself as he has done, change the correct, and adopt the Free-trade system, taste of foreign corn—it is enough to make me hope and who was silly enough to let out his own ignorance, upon confidential promises how much we were to be that Almighty God will, so far, bless the efforts of the by asking, some weeks after his appointment, "How increased, the general capital of the country diminish. ments of awakening or humbling the landlords. Excuse have supposed that at school, he must have learnt so generously attended to them till now. Mr. Lovett ing. Some say that reform is to dispel all these clouds this digression—I could not resist the impulse to say much; but, for want of better materials, it seems that joins me in best respects to Messrs. Ashmore, It will be of no ree, public distursance and a sacrifice thus much. I am delighted to see the enemies of the he had pounded+ his "school Larnin," with other poor at war with each other. There is an old proverb, equally worthless materials for the use of his patients— House. But nothing is now listened to but giving the that "when rogues quarrel, honest men obtain their and that before he became Steward, he had forgotten fle householders the right of voting for an M.P. I rights," (or something of that sort) which gives me all that he had "larn'd" at school. Never mind, the

I must, however, return to my narrative. At length when Mr. Thornbill discovered that on no considera-Do you not think that Mr. Thornhill shewed great tion I would be tempted to bow down and worship the wisdom in handing me this letter, by way of expressing god which avarice had set up; when he found that his disapproval of my entering so deeply into the poli. nothing could induce me to withhold my most energetic tics of the day?" We were not strangers. I had then opposition to the accursed law against property as well My quarrel with him is not because he discharged me. vided we are willing to enter into our recognizance been his creward more than eleven years, and, as you as poverty; when he was convinced that it was hopeall know, a pretty considerable "politician;" of which less to expect that I should ever cease to war, with all our correspondence proves that he was fully aware, and my mind, soul, and strength against that damnable law of devils, I mean exactly what I say) misnamed the Poor Law Amendment Act—then, but not till then, did discharged me. Thomas Thornhill discharge Richard Oastler.

That fact I shall in due time prove from his own break through the trammels of the Poor Law Commismust be very soon. The Ministers are driving from letters. I have reason to be very thankful that he has sioners, or discharge me. I had no hope of his escape house to house canvassing as at an election. Some people suthorised me to use them in my defence. When Mr. from their shackles. This fact I often mentioned to the ever, suffered the penalty of nearly ten months' imare not only rogues but fools. I believe there is Thornhill teld you that he had discharged me on account tenants and to others of my "entering so despit into the public press, and a large majority of our said the priest. "And who doesn't?" said the How very much was this calculated to damp my zeal he knew that he was telling you a falseheod. He and property could act shabbily towards an old servant. We have been about the first political victims who and slamming the glass on the table. Then, turn-

Commissioners! In due time, I shall prove to your he thus dishonour his name, and try to deceive you? cever d my mistake I did not complain. I appeal to those proposed by your Lordship.

The needilu was soon prepared; and the hopes and virtues that make you men.

Major, directing his conversation exclusively to me, What has roused in your breasts the consciousness of satisfaction that that was my only crime. Had I been Because his attorney persuaded him to sign that letter. Mr. Ch wwick—to the tenants—to all with whom I "rogue" enough to have bent to their authority, I and to withdraw the one he had sent to Ramsbotham conversed at the time—nay, even to Ramsbotham himshould now have been basking in the smiles of Squire from Cowes. How do I know this? I was told it by self, if I ut 'ered one word of lamentation or of accusa-Thornhill! Then I should have been loathed by my- the Welsh attorney. Mr. Thomas did not then know tion? I know that I never did. The idea of a quarrel self, and by you I should have been justly abhorred. What a disgrace he was entailing upon the Squire. He was not then aware of our constant political corres-There is no need that I should in there quotations, pondence. He should never have heard of it from mention names; my object is simply to prove, that our me if he had not given me "notice to produce Mr.

myself as a candidate. That I appeared with Lord falsehood! Avarice is the death-bed of honour. But

You are aware that, in the Halifax Guardian, on the able to the tenants, (both these facts I shall prove to aware that Mr. Thornhill objected to my "entering so day I left Fixby, (you have not forgotten that day,) you,)—when, I say, at such a time, Mr. Thornhill deeply into the politics of the day," think you that I there were inserted two letters, signed "Thomas thought proper to defame me in the public newspapers, Thornhill," addressed to "the Editor." The one was and that on the very day that I was leaving Fixby Hall, dated "Cowes, 17th August, 1838;" in which the ject, freely to exchange our thoughts. It was his surely the requisitions to me, requesting me to allow Squire informed you that he had not discharged me could not then remain silent. because of my opposition to the New Poor Law, but because I had defrauded him, &c. The second letter was dated "Cowes, 18th August, 1838," and contra- Thornhill. It is by those letters, that Mr. Thornhill dicted the first, by informing you that the Squire did has constituted you my jury. Bear with me, then, my discharge me because of my "entering so deeply into friends, while I state every particular respecting them.

of them had been drunk two days together.

I told you in a former letter that Mr. Hugh Thomas (the Welsh attorney) had introduced himself to me in If this letter be tiresome, I will promise you, that and the factory masters. My friends, my political crime the Court of Common Pleas. Well, it so happened, that business induced me, not very long ago, to call upon him. I could have no difficulty in doing so, after that my master was much pleased with my observations and I am thankful. If you aristocrats will not Court. He was very civil—nay, apparently, he was have it all some day, and his report of the self-same interview to his client; you will then see how the Mr. Oastler; but as it would occupy at least two tained "political" dissertations, and, if the attorney not have been a single Ministerial Member returned for confine myself to the account which Thomas gave me Squire is instructed in this matter. Just now, I will the West-Riding, and, as it is, I believe there are of those two published letters of the Squire from Week.—Ed.]

R. O. "What could induce Mr. Thornhill to be so foolish as to insert those two letters, contradicting each other, in the same paper?" H. T. "It was not intended that they should both

be inserted. That was a mistake which I cannot ac-R. O. "They caused a good deal of excitement and made the Squire appear very ridiculous; in fact, the

H.T. "I do not know that there nad be any secret against the landlords, and not employing half the about them. I have no objection to tell you all I know

R. O. "I should be glad to have the mystery exbe returned for some place, that his Bill may have a plained. I told my friends that I was sure the old Squire had not had his solicitor at his elbow when he wrote the first letter. The second made the whole affair more inexplicable."

H. T. "I had nothing to do with the first letter. wrote the second in this room." R. O. "Oh, then the second letter was not written

H. T. "No. I wrote it on this table." R. O. "But it was signed by Mr. Thornbill"

H. T. "I will explain how that was." R. O. "Do. I shall be glad to hear you. I know H. T. "I can have no objection to tell you.-Mr.

letter, which he said 'he had written at Cowes, and sent off to Mr. Ramsbotham, ordering him to insert it The tables were then turned. Hitherto I had been in the newspapers.' When I read it, I told him, was then all right and correct for a steward to "enter letter.' We had a good deal of conversation; you know deeply into the politics of the day;" but when the mind, how difficult it is to move him." the Bill, (which they will do) can do any good. Then ance with the cotton lords, not only to rob the labourers be careful and think well before he thus commits R. O. "Yes, I know Mr. Thornhill well. He should the popular voice may take another turn, and things go of their freehold RIGHT in the soil of England, but himself. I have no doubt that he was in a passion

> when these modern HERODS and PILATES were thus placard which had been sent to him.* I told him, 'there was no need to reply or write at all.' I thought it foolish to do so. He was, however, deterciled when the Saviour of the poor was to be crucified; the second. I was some time before I could prevail I say, then, when that bloody compact was sealed, and on him to adopt it. At length, he agreed to it; it was the RIGHT of the poor was "by Law" (?) destroyed— forwarded to Mr. Ramsbotham with orders to be published instead of the other. How they both happened to be published, I do not know." R.O. "If the last one only had been published I should not have cared a rush; but the first was too

> > H. T. "I think it was a very uniustifiable proceeding; and I thought it would not have been pub-

So far, for the present, of the conversation between great probability of the despotic attempt recoiling the Welsh attorney and the discharged steward. I with a fourfold vengeance on the heads of its conam told that Thomas denies all this. I appeal to Mr. templible and tyrunt authors. Thornhill, if the interview between himself and his the great body of the more intelligent and discerning attorney was as I have now reported it; or if I have of the Chartist body begin to see the impolicy of using invented the narrative for your amusement. Until guns, pistols, ar now thing like "physical-force," as Thomas told me, I was not aware that one of those arguments in support of those principles for which letters was written by himself in London, in his office, many of them have so long contended, while they are on his own table; or, that Mr. Thornbill had consulted him on the subject; that he had seated himself in the chair on the side of the fire place farthest from the window op- here, under the title of "The Liverpool Democratic posite to where the attorney was squatted; and that Association," the object of which is, first, to obtain the Welshman had declared the first letter to be unjustifiable, &c. I am not aware that a third person comfort, happiness, freedom, and unshackled education was present at the interviews: Mr. Thornhill knows of the people; and, when I tell you that it numbers that he never told me what passed at that time. I amongst its members some of the oldest, the ablest, and know that Mr. Thomas did tell me. The Squire will most intelligent advocates of the Charter, we may know if the Welshman told me the truth. He told safel augur its ultimate and complete success. me much more than I have told you. In due time, you body, when a corresponding secretary was chosen in shall know all. He cannot blame me; I did not court | the person of myself, with the view of opening a comhis acquaintance; he sought mine in open court. You munication, and continuing such, with Glasgow, Edinknow that I keep no secrets. Before we part, you burgh, and parts of England known to have been shall see both sides of a Welsh attorney. He cannot herence to the principles of the Charter. deny his own oath! An oath sworn before a Judge of the land! No, no, that oath shall cling to him, until Council of the Association, I have forwarded this for deny that he is a two-faced animal, smiling with apparent friendship on the very man, whom, to his client, he represents as "a most detestable character." Oh, how civil, kind, and affectionate to one's face, and then, behind one's back, how full of malice, batred, and revenge, can a Welsh attorney prove himself! But more on this subject in its proper place. You shall soon know all about it, friends.

You have now read the London part of these "Cowes" letters; you shall, in my next, if you are not weary, So far as I have seen, Earl Fitzwilliam is the only peruse the history of the Yorkshire scenes respecting tenced, unless I will consent to enter into my own away as my successor. You shall hear of his first visit one moment. My friends, you know my opinion about the feeding to Fixby, and of my last visit to the Vicar of Calverley; yes, the fact of their receiving five times as much rent then repeated), or the name which the Squire gave "Anti-Corn Law League," as to make them the instru- many roods are there in a statute acre?" One would Squire says-"He is a monstrous clever fellow;" and Let not the friends of the poor despond—there is it is the Squire, not you, who has to pay him for his

But you are perhaps tired of these particulars, and are ready to ask, why does the "Old King" bother us County Gaol of Warwick having read to us a com-

By no means. He had a perfect right to change his steward. If the manner of doing it was ungentlemanly, the disgrace was his, not mine. I did not resent or repine. I did not even ask for the reason why he

I had long foreseen that Mr. Thornhill must either

w th respect, and remember my father's and my own have already experienced, but we are disposed to to the unconstitutional authority of the three Poor Law Why, then, did he assign that falsehood? Why did ser, ices and sacrifices in his behalf. When I dis-

* Referring to a placard printed by some gentlemen at Huddershe id, in which he was called an "absentee landlord, Le &c + Ramabotham 1. * bred to physic.—R. O.

But, when, without any provocation from me, at Ramsbotham acquainted with his business and accept-I could not, (standing as I did with the public,) I

Those letters, dated "Cowes," August 17th and 18th, 1838," thus form the ground of my quarrel with Mr. If the perusal be wearisome, it may be profitable. It You remember how utterly impossible it was for any will, if I mistake not, teach you somewhat of the rational man to reconcile these letters, or to account wickedness of the human heart, of which you have Laws, the Taxes, the National Debt, the Church of for their appearance at the same time, in the same hitherto been ignorant; it may be useful, if it warns newspaper, except upon the supposition that the writer you, that sometimes you are in company of an enemy, whom you are supposing to be your friend. A word to the wise is sufficient.

the postscript shall be valuable.

Believe me, my friends, 1 am right trnly yours,

RICHARD OASTLER.

106, Sloane-street, Chelsea. May 11th, 1840.

[We are sorry to omit the "valuable" postcript of columns of our paper, we are reluctantly compelled, by press of matter, to postpone its insertion till next

Griginal Correspondence.

WHIG TYRANNY AND PERSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-I consider it my duty to send you the following facts for insertion in your widely extended journal. Should you think them worthy of a place in the same. I have no doubt they will be acceptable to your nume

On Friday last, my place of abode was entered by a sheriff's officer and two police soldiers, with an order to seize the whole of my houses, land, goods, chattels, &c. under pretence that I had forfeited the whole by not attending to a summons, commanding me to appear before the Queen on the 25th of April. I told the greedy cormorants that the summons was not in my name, (which is the fact), and further, if I had endeavoured to comply with the command, I should have been given into custody for daring to approach her reyal person. Notwithstanding all I could say in explanation, they made the seizure, and left me and my family, to use the sheriff's officer own words, the bare walls to look at, with an assurance the goods taken would be immediately sold without any chance of appeal, as it was an order from the Crown Office. But, before they removed anything they told me if I could pay forty shillings, they would leave them. I told them if I was like their employers, who lived by robbery, I might have such a sum and much more at command; however, got a friend to lend me the money, and as such I have sold my little all, leaving myself destitute of anything to call my own.

It is quite clear the dastardly cowards dare not bring s to trial; after been sent from suffered to remain at large and without bail for three months, we are now to be deprived of the means of existence.

Is not this another proof, that Universal Suffrage and No Surrender, ought to be the motto of every white slave in England?

> I am, Sir, yours respectfully, CHAS. H. NEESOM, 76, Hare-street, Bethnal Green.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Liverpool, May 11th, 1840. GENTLEMEN,-I bave no doubt you will agree with us in Liverpool that those liberty-loving fellows, the

Whigs, fancied they were doing much to destroy the feeling created in behalf of the People's Charter, when they determined on the prosecution-(I beg pardon, ! mean the wholesale persecution)—of those who had fearlessly placed themselves in battle array in its defence; while at the same time I also have no doubt it will be gratifying to you to know that there is a very

also determined to renew with fresh vigour the just advocacy of the rights and liberties of the unrepresented classes. With this view an association has been formed the People's Charter; and, secondly, the accomplishment of all those changes deemed necessary to the A general meeting took place this evening of the

distinguished for their steady and uncompromising ad-Under these circumstances, and at the request of the

I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully,

LOVETT AND COLLINS. The following letters have been forwarded to us

for publication:— "Warwick Gaol, May 6, 1840. " Dear Barlow,-I am now enabled to inform you, that all suspense respecting my liberation is now at an end, and that I am to remain in prison till the

"I had been led to hope that I should have been enabled to have supported my wife and children by lieved my friends from this trouble, but am thus prevented. What may be their opinion of my refusal to do so, I know not; but this I know, I cannot consent, even by implication, to acknowledge myself guilty of a breach of the peace, whatever may be the

"While I regret, extremely, the necessity that exists for my family remaining a burden to any of think that they will neglect them, after having so Thompson, Bridgwater, and all friends, and believe

"Dear Barlow, yours truly,
"JOHN COLLINS."

"Warwick Gaol, May 6, 1840. "To the Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, Her

guilt; and however a prejudiced jury may have desuffer whatever tuture punishment may be inflicted We remain

"Your Lordship's most obedient servants.

"WM. LOVETT,
"JOHN COLLINS."

A Case of Sacrilege. In North Molton Church. a robin has actually built her nest under the fringe of the velvet cushion of the desk. If this is not a the cast, he found he had, as fishermen call it, you tout the Freedom of the Press, give us a proof of case of 'church-robbing,'" said Sam Rogers, "I do not know what is."

At this moment the salmon rose your sincerity by supporting a free press, or we shall set it down as "a desperate attempt at suicide." not know what is."

Poetrp.

FLOWERS AND SLAVES. I saw the bonny flowers of May In beauty bloom before me, And verdant fields were spangled gay With Summer's tints of glory.

The varied songters of the grove Were tuning notes of gladness, And azure skies were clear above Of hazy clouds of sadness.

The god of love seem'd joying o'er His wondrous works before us. And Nature seem'd to own his power In universal chorns.

But midst the beauty and the light Of Summer's bright creation, There burst upon my pallid sight

A nation's lamentation. A starving tiller of the soil. His bread-a Whig oration-A starving host of sons of toil-

A bleeding, captive nation! The demon groan of ghastly want, Like Etna's muffled thunder. Was rumbling in its hollow vault

To tear restraints asunder I ask'd the daisy on the lea, The cowslip gently kneeling, The skylark, with its native glee,

The cloudless sky of evening-I ask'd them why they bloom'd so fair. And smil'd so sweetly round us; And man, the sweetest flower there, Was wither'd, sad, and homeless,

Alas! they could not answer why The hearth should e'er be blasted: Or hopes, descending from on high, Should vainly there have rested.

I turned away from fields so gay, From man, so lorn and blighted. And lonely knelt me down to pray That England's wrongs be righted.

Before the zephyr's gentle breeze My raven locks disparted:

And midst the solitary trees I wept for FRIENDS DEPARTED! To see the plunder'd son of toil Forsake his ruin'd cot.

And tearing from the thief his spoil, Leave palace worms to rot-To see the mother in her pride Hurl lightning on the foe,

And blush to think her baby died A famish'd child of woe-To hear the rolling battle drum Exulting beat to arms.

And see the flash of freedom's gun, Dispel a world's alarms-My very heart would bound again! To God I'd bend the knee, For "peace on earth-good will to men" Would beam upon the free.

To free my land, my ardent soul. My very arm would try— And down my burning cheek would roll A rebel tear of joy! GEORGE BINNS.

Bishop Auckland.

WIFE-MRS. FROST. "Tears such as angels weep."-MILTON. Weep, thou fair lady! weep awhile, Twill give thy bosom ease: Yes, e'en those bitter tears beguile

The mind's severe disease, The sorrow of the soul And thine is no dissembled grief. Capricious as the wind. Which bids false tears to roll Uninfluenced by the mind, To which an idiot's laugh may give relief.

Thine was the PATRIOT partner, thine The long-loved, loving friend, Appointed thee by hand divine. Thine husband till life's end. And thine own chosen one Thine is the exiled husband now, Voyaging the wide waters Far from his home, his own Dear wife and lovely daughters. To lands and climes which none, save God,

may know.

Weep, then, awhile, fair 'ady weep! Let tears thy solace be: Thou can'st not reach thy sorrow's deep, Though tears flow e'er so free; Nor shalt thou weep alone,-The British millions also mourn With heartfelt sympathy, And nations swell the tone:

Twill swell till tyranny Shall fall, and PATRIOTS to their homes return. "All is not lost"-"hope comes to all" While life may linger here; The Patriot lives—he cannot fall; Though far away, he's near:

E'en in each beating breast He leaves behind to bleed and feel The tyrant's ruthless hand That long had been oppress'd: Which roused him to withstand In arms—the freeman's just though last appeal. He shall return, though hell and all Her tyrants tell thee nay! Yes; and the tyrants shall recall

The Patriot to allay Freedom's strong spirit roused To vengeance, giving them no rest, No quiet, calm repose. Till man, no more abused. Shall live to life's last close In glorious liberty, by despots unoppress'd.

The time will come, fair lady, when There shall be peace, and joy, And happiness on earth 'mong men Without a wrong t' alloy The purity of pleasure: When tyranny shall be unknown, And all men shall be free And blessed without measure. Oh, weep not, sweet lady!

Newport, Monmouthshire. May, 1840.

HIM, thine own!

Literary Extracts.

Thou may'st behold that time, and dwell with

as he was a thorough fisherman—the priest of the at suicide"—the men without either a mind, or a con my friends, yet I must leave them in the hands of parish—an Irish barrister—and a couple of those science of their own. The master's tool in the workthe committee for a few weeks longer; nor do I young gentlemen who may pass for any thing; they shop, and the "factions" tool in the pot-house. The were, however, I believe, in this instance, law one reads the tyrant's press, and adopts the tyrant's students. On our introduction, I learned soon from arguments, to receive his ready smile and his as ready the Majoc, that he had been, since the battle of promotion—and the last will read and talk treason Waterloo, resident as a fisherman at Killarney. It against the PEOPLE, to eddy round the circling did not require much to discover, from himself, that whirlpool of intoxication, when the farce of an his funds were restricted to the allowance of the election approaches, "full of sound and fury, Government, which, with all his soul, he detested, signifying nothing." These two classes each deor, that he had told stories of his exploits in the art throne the divinity within them to worship idols of of fishing, till he absolutely himself believed them. clay, of silver and of gold. They are of the same breed It was difficult to reconcile the perfect honesty of with "Jack Ready," who would strip himself to the Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Depart- his character with the broad assertions he made; nor skin, and scamper round the village, amidst was there even apparent in his manner, while so a general cry of "turn out"! to become the making them, the least distrust of credence; he took drunken guest of a drunken rabble in a pot-house. Who it for granted that every man believed what he would will deny that the crouching slave who learns his so much, and so long, about those two letters? I will munication, dated Whitehall, May 5, and signed S. it been doubted. The priest was the only man who indubitably have upheld, at the risk of his life, had tyrant's alphabet is not stripping himself to the skin? M. Phillipps, in which it is stated that your Lord-dared to ask if the Major was sure of any thing; ship will recommend us to her Majesty for a reand, to him, the reply was, "Do you question it? these Whig and Tory pits of corruption. Alas! what ship will recommend us to her Majesty for a remission of the remaining part of our sentence, promission of the remaining part of our sentence, promission of the remaining part of our sentence, promission of the K.'s, it never was folly! Working men, when will ye learn to stand erect in the image of your God, and the majesty of your in £50 each, for our good behaviour for one year, we Lord V—told me, that, if any other man had told beg respectfully to submit the following as our answer:—That to enter into any bond for our future to him, Father, and he acknowledged that he believed to him, Father, and he acknowledged that he believed good conduct would at once be an admission of past every word of it." Then, turning to me, "You may guilt; and however a prejudiced jury may have determined the resolutions we caused to be published, know little of Irish fishing. By the powers, you'll termined the resolutions we caused to be published, condemnatory of the attack of the police, as an act in opposition to the law of libel, we cannot yet bring ourselves to believe that any guilt or criminality has been attached to our past conduct. We have, however, suffered the penalty of nearly ten months' important the soul of meaning and the story. "You must believe it."

know little of Irish nishing. By the powers, you in larn the working man—is a suicide;

"He fabricates the sword that stabs his peace."

To talk of carrying your Charter, when to feed a base me but your own good-looking self now, Father?"

selves, is the height of madness and hypocrisy. You must believe it." tion of the public press, and a large majority of our said the priest. "And who doesn't?" said the papers—your cause, if you would have your actions in opposing those "rogues and fools"! But how odd, that he himself did not believe it, because he was a likew that he himself did not believe it, because he was a misucumeanants and felons, because we happen to be of the working caught a hare and a salmon at one cast of the fly."

The politics of the day" and of his approval of the day and haute's the day in t holy bother, now, Father. I'm after relating to the The Chartist press is the mirror on which is reflected gentleman this remarkable adventure. Give me the and made visible all the chains and vices that degrade proceeded to say that, while fishing in the Lee, not wrong? What has unmasked the cursed system that far from Macroom, he saw a fine fish rise under the devours both you and your little ones in its voracity? opposite bank. He immediately drew out his line, What has unfurled a standard to the people which will

him, he gave a strenuous jerk, with the intent of breaking one fly, and covering the salmon with the other. Splash into the river went something heavy, which immediately took to swimming towards the opposite bank, close to the spot where the salmon had risen. The action of the animal so effectually played the other fly before the salmon, that he forthwith seized it, and both were well hooked. The Major continued to relate that hereupon commenced a hard struggle; sometimes the salmon was on the surface, and sometimes the other was drawn under water, till, by judicious management, both were safely landed, and proved to be a fine hare, hooked by the leg, and a salmon of twenty pounds weight! "I made them both a present to our worthy host," added the Major, "and it's myself that ate part of both." "I'll bear witness to the eating, at any rate," said the priest. "And it's I'll bear witness to the catching," said the Major, "and who'll deny it?" So earnest was the Major, that I would offer no dissent; but, on the contrary, intimated my surprise at the singularity of the adventure, with the utmost confidence in the fact. This se pleased him, that he begged to be allowed to make my punch, which he could do in rale Irish preportions. The next story the Major warmed into was of his catching a rat by a dexterous cast of the fly; and a pike, which at once seized the rat, was safely landed. "Oh," cried the priest, "is it the rat you're after ? Now be aisy, Major; you know we never had the rat for dinner." "To be sure you didn't; but every body knows the fact, and none but an unbelieving Jew or a priest would dare to cast discredit on the

account.—Sportsman in Ireland.

England and the United States .- The following passage is contained in a lecture addressed by Dr. Channing to the mechanics of Boston, America. The Rev. Rhetorician, after asking whether a country may not be rich, and yet great numbers of the people be wofully depressed, replied by a reference to England, "the richest nation under Heaven," and yet "how sad, how degraded the condition of the agricultural and manufacturing classes!" He then, after adverting to the project by which that " metropolis (Boston) is to be linked with England by a line of steam-boats," continues thus:—"I would ask, what is to be the effect of bringing the labouring classes of Europe twice as near to us as they now are Is there no danger of a competition that is to depress the labouring classes here! Can the workman here stand his ground against the half-famished ignorant workmen of Europe, who will toil for any wages, and who never think of redeeming an hour for personal improvement? Is there no danger, that with increasing intercourse with Europe, we shall import the striking, fearful contrasts, which there divide one people into separate nations? Sooner than that our labouring class should become an European populace. a good man would almost wish, that perpetual hurricanes, driving every ship from the ocean, should sever wholly the two hemispheres from each other-Heaven preserve us from the anticipated benefits of nearer connexion with Europe, if with these must come the degradation which we see or read of among the squalid poor of the great cities, among the overworked operatives of her manufactories, among her ignorant and half-brutalized peasants. Anything, everything, should be done to save us from the social evils which deform the old world, and to build up here an intelligent, right-minded, self-respecting po-pulation. If this end should require us to change our present modes of life, to narrow our foreign connexions, to desist from the race of commercial and manufacturing competition with Europe-if it should require that our great cities should cease to grow. and that a large portion of our trading population should return to labour, these requisitions ought to be obeyed. One thing is plain, that our present civilization contains strong tendencies to the intellectual and moral depression of a large portion of the community; and this influence ought to be thought of, studied, watched, withstood, with a stern, solemn purpose of withholding no sacrifice by which it may be counteracted."

THORWALDSEN'S MERCURY.—Thorwaldsen said that one day, as he was taking a walk in the country, he happened to see a peasant standing under a tree, in an attitude which struck him exceedingly; he thought about it all night, and at the first break of dawn he called for clay, and never rested till he had in two or three days completed the model of this famous statue.—Diary of a Nun.

SOUTH DURHAM AGITATION.

ORGANIZATION.-The West Auckland people have got several classes formed, the members of which pay one penny each per week to their class leader. If the men of South Church, Chapel-row, &c., will follow this example, they will render important service to their country's cause. The great evil of the past has been that a few individuals have in many districts absolutely ruined themselves to support the movement. If there has been expense incurred, a few have had to pay it-if business has been required doing of importince, a few have been crushed beneath the pressure of it, when a many might have done it lightly. If danger had to be run in our adherence to principle, a few have always been sacrificed, when the union of all who believe us right, would probably have frowned authority into acquiescence. To make this movement then as democratic in its workings as the principles of it are democratic in their nature, we must have an equitable distribution of our party's capabilities. No man must hold back. No man will hold back who considers his duty. for he will only add to the difficulties of those who are brothers in feeling, in union and in action. Poverty increases, wealth accumulates still more. Government becomes more corrupt, revolution, a wild. a general. a sanguinary revolution is inevitable. No proclamation of any Monarch, no law of the Parliament, no effort of the people can prevent it. In that day "every valley shall be exalted—every mountain and hill shall be brought low." All the loose garbage of deceit will be swept away, and with the drones, the tyrant, and the willing slave there will be "weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth." Unite, not to hasten that day, but to direct that great event by your knowledge and power. Organize! organize!!! organize!!!

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.-In going into a public house, you not unfrequently see one of your own class, a working man, poring over, with a sleepy and muddled brain, the trashy columns of some Whig or Tory Journal, that is in the pay of the very tyrants who enslave him and keep him poor, whilst a paper devoted to his interest-supported by his own class, and pleading for a chain-bound people, is both unseen and unheeded by the poor dupe of tyrannous custom and political fraud. You will say, perhaps, what has this to do with a desperate attempt at suicide? We answer. a great deal-nay, it has every thing to do with it. A suicide is a self-murderer, and the man who supports a system which pays him less wages than will buy him sufficient food is really destroying his own life, though he may not have a design on his life. He is a suicide as effectually as the man who puts a razor to his throat and cuts from ear to ear. He may not lose his life so soon. but he loses all the pleasures of life, and endures all the lingering torments of protracted misery and death. His labour is vain—his reading is useless. He seeks for pleasure in a cup of poison, error, hypocrisy. and wrong. - The man whose coat is not made of broad cloth, and who fingers the taskmaster's press, is like a man who seeks all day for two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff, which when found are not worth the search. The stamp of insanity is upon him-ignorance, the curse of man, is upon him, and every step he takes An Irish Munchausen .- On my arrival at the only leads him into danger, difficulty, and want. house, I found the company to consist of the host, an hospitable and kind one—Major K——, who, I believe, in compliment to myself, had been invited,

> Yet we often see a stripped clodpole acting as if his nature. When will ye learn to clothe your own backs before you fill the pockets of your rich and gorman. dising oppressors by swallowing their "liquid damnation" or their bastard panaceas? You feed, you praise, you defend the lordly dogmas and cunning blasphemies that

designated by anything else than a desperate attempt at so as to enable him by a cast to reach the exact spot. make a clear pathway through the troubled waters of He had previously put on two large flies, such as are commonly used for salmon in high water. He drew back the line, which would extend thirty or ferty yards behind him. On endeavouring to make a clear pathway through the troubled waters of despotism for a nation's deliverance? The Chartist press. Drink at this fountain, then, for it is clear as crystal, and contains "the waters of eternal life." Let us have no more "desperate attempts at suicide." When

(From our London Correspondent.)

On Monday evening, a numerous meeting of the trades of London took place in the spacious theatre a-week were contributed by a million of people, (and tious opposition, for the whole of their schemes only creeping in at the reduced prices; and the overof the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton Build- a million and a quarter had signed the great Na- tended to the extension of Cotton Bastiles, and to suck lookers, by the "orders" of the masters, are runings, Chancery Lane, to receive the report of the tional Petition,) they would soon be enabled to rear the blood and marrow out of the bones and sinews of ning about the town to induce others from remote Provisional Committee appointed at a previous their hall, without reference to support frem any the unfortunate beings doomed to toil therein. Man parts of the town by promises, &c. to follow their meeting, for the purpose of adopting measures to facilitate the progress of the erection of a London Journeymen's Trades' Hall, which should be epen to all parties, for meetings on all subjects, at all reasonable times. Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., was announced to take the chair, but as that gentleman had not arrived at half-past seven (half as previous their hall, without reference to support frem any other class than themselves; and why should they never could or would be happy till placed upon the land. Waste land would then be cultivated, and, as a natural consequence, the Corn Laws repealed. Ho had parties, for meetings on all subjects, at all parties, for meetings on all subjects, at all places, many of which could spend £1,600 each in decorating their exteriors; whereas iffteen of these time fived for the commencement of the relass than themselves; and why should they never could or would be happy till placed upon the law in the unfortunate beings doomed to toil therein. Man parts of the town by promises, &c. to follow their never could or would be happy till placed upon the law in the unfortunate beings doomed to toil therein. Man parts of the town by promises, &c. to follow their never could or would be happy till placed upon the law are good hopes that most of these seen O'Connor lately, who was rejoiced to hear that the posing an innovation of the rights and labour of the people were still as determined as ever. The success of the could be they are well picquetted; and there not! Did it never strike them how many farthings, and shillings even, were cappened the most of these was a part of the could be at a retreat and again join the band who are opposing an innovation of the rights and labour of the people were still as determined as ever. The success of the could be the greatest consolation the could be the greate

Letters were read from Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Warburton, M.P., Mr. Dun-combe, M.P., and John Epps, Esq., M.D., assigning various reasons for their non-attendance, but all professing the warmest devotion to the object for which the meeting was assembled. Mr. Leader, M.P. for Westminster, Mr. Roebuck, Rev. Dr. Wade. and many other well-known advocates of popular principles, were present; and the Secretary having read the report of the Committee, detailing the progress of the share list, (there being above 1000 shares taken, upon which the required deposit has been paid, besides numbers of collecting books not yet returned.) the report was received with the utmost and secretary, gave evidently the greatest satisfaction to the numerous assemblage.

Mr. Spurk, carpenter, was called upon to move the first resolution, and came forward amid very general applause. The resolution was as follows:-1. "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the working men of London, from their number.

and the direct and indirect influence of their labour on the welfare of their county, ought to command the nimest facility for assembling together on all matters of national and local importance, in order general benefit of the empire.'

He (Mr. Spurr) feit deeply interested in the erectelligent men in former ages had seen the rude moss neously denominated their betters. The resolution say to them, "these are your trades' halls, gentlespoke of the "influence of labour;" but the only men!" (Laughter and cheers.) He would have severally put from the chair and carried unanimously,

's horses go the worst shod," and so he had known several societies that had been preit was with those whose skill and industry could vented from formation by the expenses of attending for their oppressors, yet had not unanimity enough beer, then they think beer; and these mandling to erect a place for themselves to assemble in: he meetings end, Sir, as they began, in smoke." He trusted, however, that it would now be different; (Mr. E.) had no sympathy with the theories of the and as the expression of public feeling is at all times. Socialists; but had not a vile set been made against the address accompanying these resolutions."

rescuing our peroved country from the grasp of each proper.

legislation."

3. "That this meeting do strenuously recommend the different Chartist bodies throughout the country to take into their most carnest consideration, the most Knutsford. Mr. W. Vaughan then availed himself proper means of establishing weekly lectures in the various towns, villages, and hamlets, as recommended in the original and on the proper means of establishing weekly lectures in the proper means of the proper mea

somed his seat amid considerable plaudits. Edward the Third, their oppressors had passed a of union hand-in-hand with the genius of intellilaw prohibiting labourers from combining to obtain gence; and the Trades' Hall they were about to more wages than the statute allowed them. If ever erect, was to be the temple in which they would there was a time when there existed a necessity for preside. every thing by discussion, and by the exercise and moved the third resolution:discharge of their concentrated moral power. Some "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the When, however, they saw such grants of money as ings, and indicate the progress of intellect and influthat, they should ask themselves would it be so, if ence amongst the working class.' the working classes exercised their legitimate and He (Mr. Farren) had hoped his friend Lovett would at all. declare himself an out-and-out, that is to say, a Chartist, therefore, every Dissenter, every Corn Law repealer, and in short, every one who had a reliance on the supremacy of truth, should aid in the erection of a trades' hall. There were three hundred of their brethren immurred in various dungeons in the kingdom, for no greater crime than he was then commissing; and this ough; to be an incen-Eve to them to stimulate each other to grapple with those who strive to perpetuate the system—a system which, as Mr. Cobbett once said of the Irish Church, lest there should be any misunderstanding as to his opinions, he would say, "I'd pull it down altoge-ther." An effort was lately made—and that effort was nearly successful too-to take away from the

continued cheering.) JOHN SEMPLE LEADER, Esq., M.P., said he had A letter was received at this period from Mr. been requested to speak to the resolution; but he Wakley, dated House of Commons, stating that he did not come to make a speech; no came merely had, all through the evening, been in hopes of being to hear with his own ears what he hoped he should able to "drop in" on the meeting, but that he had hear, that the working classes were resolved on been detained by the Ludlow bribery case, which having their own place of assembly; he came to was causing frequent divisions; and as it was he testify, by his presence, the deep interest he took in (Mr. W.) who had moved the printing of the evithe object, and as an advocate of social equality, dence, he had found it impossible to absent himself he would remark, in reference to an observation even for a few minutes. The letter was received with that fell from the mover of the resolution, that, in his very great applause.

(Mr. Leader's) view, there was no honour in being a A vote of thanks to the Provisional Committee rich man, nor any disgrace in being a poor man— was moved and seconded from the body of the the one or the other, the honour or the disgrace, meeting; which being acknowledged by the secrearises from the manner of fulfilling your duty tary, a similar compliment was paid to the chairman, in the station of life you may occupy. Believing and after a few observations from Dr. Bowring, in lish Chartism more firmly than ever in the minds of that it was impossible that any country could be reply, the meeting separated at eleven o'clock. The the people prosperous, without the working class of that result has been a very great accession to the share that a trades' hall in the metropoiis, and a similar progress will be made in the subscriptions to one in every town in the kingdom, would be a great enable the first stone to be laid during the present means of advancing their intelligence, and conse- year. quently their prosperity, he would do all in his power to forward the object they had met that evening to promote. (Cheers.) The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried unanimonsiy.

follows:-

"That a Trades' Hall, in the centre of London, ought to supply a deficiency which is painfully felt who opened the business of the meeting in a most to exist in the Metropolis—an institution open to all appropriate speech, stating some of the many difficulties classes, but more especially the operatives, without the men of Bolton had to encounter, arising from the reference to political or sectarian prejudices, and in rancour of the middle classes, whose persecution had which public meetings of all kinds, and at all times, been more bitter against the Chartists than the prosecumay be held at a very trifling cost."

of any other half than that in which they now were with every prospect of success; but the moment he and it was generally supposed that, being a me- was known by the middle classes as a friend to freechanics' institution, it would always have its doors dom, he was a marked man, and was annoyed in such open to the operative class. Not so, however, as a number of ways, that it brought him to ruin. He even the present institution had refused on many was not alone—he could mention many similar inoccasions to let their hall to working men, lest stances suffice it to say, that the Chartists could not politics might, by chance, be introduced. Even the now procure a room to hold their meetings, and they Glasgow cotton spinners applied for the use of it in would be obliged to hold them out of doors, taking vain, as the fear existed that they would touch upon advantage of Mr. Warden's kind offer to speak from politics in the discussion of their grievances. He his window. He could assure the Delegates that the (Mr. N.) would merely say to those present, who men of Bolton were good and true, and wished to have were not shareholders, that they ought not to rest a friendly understanding and united mode of action satisfied with applauding the sentiments of with their brother Chartists throughout the country. the speakers of which they appproved, or which They were not to be led away from their principles by were in unison with their wishes; they ought any clap-trap schemes. As an instance, the anti-Corn to co-operate with their means; and, if their Law men got up a public dinner, when only twenty-incomes were so limited that they believed six of the middle-class men attended. (Hear hear.) they could not spare the sixpence a-week for a few At a second dinner, got up by the same parties, months, which would be required to become a full the working men were compelled to attend, the cotton shareholder, let them retrenen half a pint of beer a lords presenting them with tickets (with one honourday, and they would find themselves amply repaid able exception, and the price out of the men's wages for the deprivation, by the reflection that their But, lo and behold! the moment the dinner was over, children and their chudren's children might here- the room was deserted, and the men all went to a after look upon the proposed structure as a proud Chartist meeting. (Applause.) memento of the perseverance of the working men of Mr. JONATHAN CARTER, from Oldham, had little to the metropolis in the year 1840. The speaker was say. The men of Oidham were determined to persevere Meetings of various characters have been held by

and, as a Charsist, he had found that wherever at all points.

the assembly, and several rounds of applause testi-fied how much Mr. Lovett's merits and persecuhour after the time fixed for the commencement of working men, who could not at once pay so much demned all wild and visionary physical-force declamabers. Dr. Bowring was proposed as chairman, as half-a-crown, to leave 3d. or 6d. a-week tions by public speakers. Mr. Stephens was the first and elected by acclamation. til it amounted to the requisite sum, and he knew not where to hide himself, or how to the licensed victualiers in a very creditable manner. got six months extra imprisonment. If so, he (for ("No, no.") "I mean," said Mr. Mitchell, "a one) was not sorry for it. To talk of physical force, creditable manner to them, but not to you,"—(cheers) under existing circumstances, was worse than madness.—and if they desired to see the hall of freedom If ever the tyrants drove the people to that extremity,

enthusiastic plaudits, to support the resolution. He, in common with all who had preceded him that evening, was most desirous that the Trades' Hali Mr. RICHARD LITTLER, of Salford, said those who should succeed, and he would be especially careful not sent him there were determined to have the Charter. enthusiasm; and the announcement therein that a to awaken any lurking suspicion, ner to frighten any meeting would be held on the 25th instant, at the unnecessary timidity, for these things may be done Temperance Hall, Aldersgate-street, to elect the by well-intentioned men, with the best motives, but which appeared in the Northern Star. first Council of forty five, together with a treasurer with a mistaken zeal. If he understood their object The Delegate from Clayton said, he rightly, it was not to establish a debating club, but to build a Trades' Hull; a hall in which they might meet every moment of their leisure time; a school, which would go far to in-truct and raise the working classes to hold up to markind an example that should be worthy of imitation in all ages and countries. Much had been said of the value of house to meet in, the one they used to have being razed without a prospect of obtaining it elsewhere. Such, labourers by telling them that labour was every- but still they had true hearts and sound bottoms; for honest working men and women of Stockport have a mass, to-morrow they would be a mob; but guide | ready to meet any emergency. that the exercise of public opinion may be honesily ful. Talk of labour, indeed! it was true he had preserved and freely exercised amongst them, as the not rendered his hands hard or his frame hardy; enemies to Chartism in England; they fondly fancied

tion of a Trades'-hall, where the working classes he talked of, and had applied their intelligence to being the only one who has as yet escaped their flendish to be better lawyers than the cotton lords, candidly might discuss their political grievances; and he guide them for sinister purposes; hence their present grasp. hoped, as soon as the Structure was completed, the condition, and the necessity for discussing at the working classes would be in the enjoyment of leisure present day, whether they would or could erect to resort to their club-house by four or five in the a Traces' Hell. He would not appeal to their afternoon, for the purpose of enjoyment and relaxa- enihusiasm, but to their cool, caculating reason; made up their minds to be present with their country tion, as well as some of those who were now erro- and when talk was made of the gin palaces, he must friends.

infinence that labour possessed at present, was to them transfer their ails from those trades' halls to which called forth some very pointed remarks well bring the owner of it to the workhouse. If the work- the present object; and, as they became intelligent, worthy of notice, if space would permit: magistrates, on Saturday, charging them (and Nellowing, one counter that information which their position is about be in possession of. Let the hall, then, be some scool as soon as possible, and it would be a new cars in the history of Europe; for who would even the form following his employment as weaver, at Mr.

The resolution was all at all times be forthcoming to of the labouring part thereof."

We further express our most unqualified approbaction in the prices, on Wrigloy, who is not in custody) with wing on the ustody which were sold at from 1s two unidation, molesting, on Wrigloy, who is not in custody) with the solid classes, the first shall even the form and call upon eur fellow two unidation, molesting, on Wrigloy, who is not in custody) with the solid classes, the first shall even the first shall even the first shall even the many attention in the prices, on Wrigloy, who is not in custody) with the solid classes, the first shall even the first shall even the first shall even the many attention of the sincerity and firmness exhibited by these very for for one tensited by these two uniqualified approbacy exert for most unqualified approbacy exert for most unqualified approbacy exert for most unqualified approbacy exert from 1s.

The first shall even the first shall even the middle classes, the first shall even the first shall even the middle classes, the first shall even the first sha think of the working men of London erecting a aid in the promotion of this and all similar underdub-house for themselves! but this they could do takings; and though my means are not so capacious pledge ourselves, and call upon our brother Chartists After the examination of witnesses whose evidence

the safety-valve of the public peace, it behaved those them? and ought not they, the working classes, to in the address accompanying these resolutions."

who could possibly spare the trifle which was re-have a place in which free discussion on all questions

4. "That the men of Manchester and Saiford? quired, to become shareholders in this undertaking, might take place. Their present degradation rose quested to appoint five of their number as a central ants were liberated on paying the costs. The town and thereby advance the interests and promote the not from any want of democratic power—there was committee, pro tempere, to act with their friends in at the present moment is very unsettled, from the prosperity of those who produced all the necessities, power in abundance—but it arose from the fiful other districts, for the purpose of establishing that greater portion of its manufacturing population of which he had given notice respecting the opium comforts, and laxuries of life. Mr. Spurr concluded efforts made to exercise that power. The state union which is strength, and which will eventually walking about the streets, willing but unable to trade with China. His Lordship stated, that, as far by moving the adoption of the resolution, and re- priestheous had in all ages and countries been the establish the principles of liberty from pole to pole." most effective opponents of the diffusion of educa-Mr. R. Moore, carver, in a speech remarkable tion, because they knew their power depended on a for eloquence, taste, and argument, seconded the disunited people; but they now kicked in apprehen. fortnight, the 24th inst., when it is hoped as many resolution. So important has labour been in all sive agony, all their cloven hoofs were sore—(loud towns and other places will send delegates as postimes considered, that, so long ago as the reign of laughter and cheers),—because they saw the spirit sible."

the operative class to band themselves together, that Mr. FARREN, (the secretary.) after a few elegantime was the present a time when they must effect cies adapted to the lady persion of the audience,

certain young lady might practice riding, there nucleus for concentration, and promote an easy and could be no doubt it would be forthcoming in a short prompt communication between their; whilst poliperiod, and might be had for the asking; this was tical associations, temperance and benefit societies, exemplified by the sum of £9,226 being put down to and all the various in-tilutions which now abound, the national account, for fitting up a chapel in which would, by meeting in such a building, give a more the young lady he referred to might be married. respectable and commanding tone to their proceed-

just control over the expenditure of their productions. have been here to take the question out of his hands. He did not wish to express in that place any peculiar life trusted, however, before long, to have him opinions, but he slways took the opportunity to among them; and the support they had received thorough-going Chartist. (Immense cheering.) Every think that they should soon be enabled to make the since the last meeting, encouraged the committee to Corporation of London an offer for a very eligible spo: of ground at the end of Farringdon-street, on unholy cruside now commenced for the purpose of which to erect their Trades' Hall; a nail that would stiffing our rising Hierties, by the base and brutal facdignify the city more than any of the buildings it at tions who smile but to deceive, and embrace but to present contained.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. WHITOCK, tinplate worker, in a very sensible and judicious of future agitation will be agreed upon, so that we may address, and supported by Mr. Herherington; when, all pull together as one man, with one heart, one soul, being put from the chair, it was carried, also, unani-

"That this meeting learns with delight that some

people the right of assembling together to protect of the trades of London have already identified themtheir labour; they had teerefore no time to loso in selves with the principle of a trades' hall; and whilst completing the uncertaining which they had so it confidently relies on their support in carrying out well beging; and trusting that they would, in deed the great objects of this undertaking, desires to and in heart, as though the success of the measure appeal to the whole of the Metropolitan Trades, to depended on the efforts of each individual, exert consummate at once the success of the project by themselves to the utmost, he would confidently immediately investing a portion of their respective leave the cause in their keeping. (Lond and long funds in the purchase of shares."

This was also adopted without a dissentient.

country were prosperous, and believing, moreover, list; and hopes are entertained that sufficient

DELEGATE MEETING IN MANCHESTER. On the 10th instant, a meeting of Delegates was held in the Universal Suffrage Association Room, Whittle-Mr. H. F. NERDHAM, telescope manufacturer, street, Manchester, when Delegates from Oldham, Bolton, Unsworth, Clayton, Droylsden, Openshaw.

Salturd, Stockport, some of the Manchester districts, and various other places, were present. Mr. DIGLES, Delegate from Bolton, was in the chair tions of the Whig Government. He knew them well-It might be asked what the working classes required he moved in their ranks, and he embarked in business

loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Mr. H. Mitchell, turner, like his friend, Mr. the result of this meeting, being well aware of the the week, at which resolutions have been passed and represent and hold public meetings. They were anxious to know the operatives at different places in this town during by the said Committee as the best means to achieve Moore, was not ashanied to avow himself a Chartist; tricks of the factions, against whom they were armed and repassed expressive of their unalterable deter-

erected speedily, the means and the opportunity it would come like a thunder clap, and a willing man were now awaiting their embrace.

J. A. Roebuck, Esq., came forward amidst most would ever bear in mind, that one day of blood would bring years of serrow. He could assure them that the men of Manchester would always do their duty. All must unite, and all must pull one way. He strongly recommended the plan of Mr. Lowery, of Newcistle.

The Delegate from Clayton said, he came for instructions, and to learn what were the opinions of the other Chartists throughout the country. Those who sent him there would never be found wanting in their duty. Mr. JAMES SCHOFIELD, from Droyleden and Openshaw, said the men of his district had been subjected had paid all their ready money, and not being able labour; but he must not fixter the vanity of the to the ground on their account. He also had suffered, then, is another of the adversities against which the thing and intelligence nothing. I'm 100,000 men in sith ugh steeped in poverty, their mites were always to contend. Every stratagem has been resorted to

wholesome safeguard of the rights of labour and the but his toil had been a species of labour that had they had nearly annihilated it in Stockport, when they a breach of the peace, and policeman after policernined his health, and broken his constitution. In- sent twelve as good men and true as ever stept in man has been sent for, for the purpose of taking shoe leather on English ground to Chester Castle; Le these men into custody; but the police, who seem

> A letter was read from the Chartists of Liverpool, stating, that, owing to the shortness of the notice, they structing the public, they had a perfect right to conwere not prepared; but, on a tuture occasion, they had tinuo what they called their "picquetting," if they made up their minds to be present with their country thought proper. And so they have continued ac-

2. "That we, the delegates here assembled, do hereby

4. "That the men of Manchester and Saiford be re-

5. "That in order to carry the foregoing resolutions into full effect, this meeting do adjourn until this day

The following is the address above-mentioned:-TO THE CHARTISTS OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE AND ELSEWHERE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—We, the Delegates from various towns and villages in South Lancashire, assembled in Manchester, perceiving that a momentous persons were looking to other quarters than their erection of the London Journeymen's Trades' Hall, country to gird up his loins for action, both individually, the £70,600 required was for a building in which a united trades of London the means of creating a united trades of London the means of creating a the insidious efforts now making by the most deadly and a country to gird up his loins for action, both individually, and unitedly with his brother Democrats, to oppose the insidious efforts now making by the most deadly and a country to gird up his loins for action, both individually, and unitedly with his brother Democrats, to oppose the insidious efforts now making by the most deadly and a country to gird up his loins for action, both individually, and unitedly with his brother Democrats, to oppose the insidious efforts now making by the most deadly crisis of the great struggle for freedom is near at hand. enemies of the unfranchised millions, who, under the garb of friendship, are now endeavouring to seduce the people from their own "dear little Charter," in favour of the delusive scheme of "Corn Law repeal, and practical extension of the Suffrage," which means low wages, much work, and as little of the suffrage for the

operatives as the middle classes will give, which with their (the middle classes') will would be just none We do implore our brother Chartists not to fall into the snare now preparing for them, but instantly to convene Delegate Meetings in every county and district of Great Britain, (preliminary to the expected general assembly in London,) to devise the most effectual means of meeting, exposing, and defeating, at the first onset, the

We also hope that some general and certain system and one strength; such places as cannot send a Delegate may communicate by letter, and thus the opinion Messrs. Taperell and Bradpord moved and of the public may be gathered, concentrated, and acted upon in a manner that cannot fail to crush all factious

opposition, and establish the People's Charter the law of the land. Brethren, to accomplish this, we strongly recommend to your notice the plan proposed by Robert Lowery, in the Star of the 2nd instant, as beingeminently adapted, by means of public lectures and discussion, to create, concentrate, and direct public opinion to a peaceful

and successful issue. Fellow-countrymen, it is decided on all hands that the downfall of the present unjust system is near, and that a further Reform must shortly take place-it depends upon you whether it shall be a mock or a real Reform—whether it shall be a partial humbug or a full

Hoping you will determine upon the latter,

We remain yours, In the Sacred Cause of Universal Freedom, THE DELEGATES OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE,

IN DELEGATE MEETING ASSEMBLED. The meeting was then adjourned to that day fortnight, 24th instant. All present seemed highly gratified at the unanimity of sentiment and firm determination displayed by the delegates and their constituents; thus proving that the late prosecutions have tended to estab-

STOCKPORT.

THE TURN-OUT.—The unhappy contest of the working classes in support of the rights of labour against the aggressions of capitalists, which commenced in this place above a week ago, is still proceeding, without any immediate prospect of a termination. The weavers persist that there has been no honest reason shown why their earnings should be reduced to such an extent as twopence in the shilling, making a difference in the receipts of two champion of the rights of man, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., members in one family of six shillings a-week. They is calculated to call forth the indignation and abhorcontend, therefore, that this defensive war on their part has both justice and humanity on its side. Hence the large amount of sympathy exhibited by the public towards them, and hence the increased rabidness of their masters, who have united-conspired is the better word-together, under a forfeiture of £50 or £100, to carry the struggle through, nor give a fraction more than one shilling for weaving a cut of calico! The neighbouring manufacturers, too, appear to be implicated in the conspiracy; for they have forbidden in their country districts, on pain of instant dismissal, the relief of any of the Stockport turn-outs; but, thank God, the injunction proved to be of little avail. This system of starving the people into submission is carried on in a variety of ways, the manufacturers having, for instance, discharged the dressers, and others engaged in the branches immediately appertaining to the weaving department, with a view of cutting off a supply of money from persons in full employment; and, consequently, nearly all the dressers, &c., are thrown out of work. Hundreds of the turn-outs have been in the country districts for the turn-outs have been districted in the country districts for the country districts for the country districts fo ourpose of obtaining a little temporary work to support their wives and families; but no! the gates have stand the united voice of a determined people. He been shut against them: and, in one or two places, would, therefore, conclude by urging on them the justice throughout the country, so that every one they are seen speaking to those seeking relief from in London, and submit the resolution for their Stockport, the masters and managers little thinking, adoption: and less caring—

" How many drink the cup Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread Of misery.

mination not to yield on the present occasion; and they had applied for places of meeting, they are Mr. Sahura Grundy, from Unsworth, was not processions, the largest and most orderly that ever mes with refusal, and in many cases insult. Mr. able to make an eloquout speech; but this he would were seen in Stockport, have occasionally been formed separated.

GREAT MEETING AT THE LONDON ME. Mitchell then called attention to the case of Mr. say, that the men of Unsworth were determined to have the vast majority being females, monitored by elder CHANICS' INSTITUTION, TO PROMOTE Lovett, who was suffering imprisonment for expressthe Charter and nothing less. They would go any length females bearing green wands, and marched through ing an opinion respecting the London police. [The for it, and be humbugged no longer by any party.]
THE ERECTION OF A TRADES' HALL ing an opinion respecting the London police. [The for it, and be humbugged no longer by any party.]
This was all he intended to say, or would say.

This was all he intended to say, or would say. Mr. James Leech, of Manchester, said that the to the absolute necessity of the abatement at the last speech could not be mended by any speaker there present time. At some of the mills an insignificant tions have endeared him to his fellow-workmen.] that day; and he also observed that they must meet number of knobsticks have compromised their own the Corn Law repealers on principle and not as a fac-interests and the welfare of their families, by pang to that of slavery, by becoming more and more dependent upon those above them for their daily bread. The principle of reduction is bad, but its consequences are infinitely worse; because where as fast as it came to that, shares were back out from the position he had taken; and for can the operative determine the end thereof? taken up. At present, the working men supported attempting which he (Mr. Leech) believed he had Many of the middle-class men, the shopkeepers, have acted a most atrocious part in this contest. They have banded themselves in the masters' conspiracy, and have closed their stony hearts against the claims for sympathy by those who live by the sweat of their brow. They seem not the least reluctant to offer up the horny hands as a sort of holocaust at the shrine of the avaricious, piety-loving, God-dishonouring capitalists, that they may share the smiles of the privileged few, since many, very many of these very shopkeepers, after receiving the money of the poor weavers on Saturday night, for the previous week's provisions, refused any supply on credit, or outer into any further transactions for the current week without the money, although the parties had traded with them for many years, discharging their obligations as they went along, within a trifle. Of course, the poor creatures (mothers waiting for food for their children, and young women soliciting provisions for their aged parents,) by the manufacturers and their minions to entrap Mr. PETER CHAPPELL, from Stockport, said the the "piequets," which walk in limited numbers, middle-class men of Stockport were the most inveterate two-and-two, opposite the mills where knobsticks are robbing their own children of their heritage, into told the indignant aristocrats that as long as the men

walked peaceacly along the highway, without obcordingly; and they can do so legally by doing it peaceably, which they are determined to observe. By the bye, three turn out weavers, named John Harmer, John Fairhurst, and Charles Langley, were brought up under a warrant before the Borough and Mr. W. Vaughan appeared for the defendants. most specify and effectually if they would save for as those of many, I may make up in zeal for the throughout the country, to oppose, by all and every was of the most inconclusive and indistinct character solution was supported by several of the working solution was supported by s

against the decision. The necessary bail having been tendered and justified on Monday, the defend-

either way. We may therefore presume that this proceedings, which are so dishonourable to the chaweek there will be between 5,000 and 5,500 weavers, racter and so detrimental to the interests of her subac., thrown out of employ in resisting the aggran- jects; and to assure her Majesty that if any additional disement of the greedy, rapacious profit-mongers, powers should be found requisite for the purpose this whilst the comfort, and happiness, and welfare of the House will readily concur in granting them to her operatives are frittered away and away in the same | Majesty." proportion until they become degraded, and, "bound | mere animated machines for ministering to the luxuries of others. Let the operatives of other places took part, the motion was negatived without a division. lose not an opportunity of contributing their mite to the weavers in this struggle—it is their own cause. whilst it is a claim of principle, and right, and justice, which the turn-outs of Stockport have upon he factory slaves of the whole British empire, for

"Britons, never, never shall be slaves!" were the body politic in a healthy condition.

LIVERPOOL. MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S ASSO-CIATION.

On Friday morning, as soon as the news of Feargus O'Connor's sentence reached Liverpool, the Chartists of sustained in Brazil. that place convened a meeting for the evening, at their room, 82, Scotland-road, where a good muster took put a question to Lord Morpeth, as to the claim of place on the occasion. On the motion of Francis Mellon, the clergy of Ireland to payment of the instalments of Mr. Bernard M'Cartney was unanimously called to the the loan.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, after the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting and settled some money matters, said t was with extreme regret that he alluded to the case of till that motion was decided. Feargus O'Connor, who had been yesterday doomed, by the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs, to eighteen months distinguished patriot. When his conduct for the last an alarming extent at the last election for Ludlow. seven years was taken as a criterion of his sincerity, tions in the cause of the suffering millions, and repro. the writ be not issued. bating the odisus and tyrannical conduct of the would. The House divided, when the motion was lost, the be Liberals, the worthy Chairman called upon Mr. Mid. | numbers beingdieton to propose the first resolution.

Mr. MIDDLETON said, unaccustomed, as I am, to address my fellow-men, I feel unable to the task of doing justice to the resolution which has been entrusted to me; but when I see the noblest patriots of the land daily becoming the victims of unhallowed tyranny, I conceive that it is the bounden duty of every man who wishes to see such a state of things cease, to throw all diffidence aside, and come boldly forward, endeavouring, however humbly, to supply the places of those who have fallen sacrifices to the malice of our country's oppressors. (Hear.) Although Feargus O'Connor has been made the ostensible object of persecution, their principal aim has been the suppression of the people's organ, the Northern Star, through the prosecution and imprisonment of its proprietor. (Hear, hear.) I, therefore, beg leave to move the following resolution:-

"That is is the opinion of this meeting, that the rence of every true friend to his country. We, therefore, as men abhorring despotism, under whatever name God and the Constitution have put into our power, to destroy every vestige of that tyrannical and infamous system which has trampled on all the dearest rights of our existence, filled the prisons of our land with nasigned to other lands men, whose only crime was their patriotism—whose only object the redemption of their country from the intolerant bondage of the oppressor." Mr. RALPH NIXON briefly seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. FRANCIS MELLON rose to propose a resolution of which he had previously given notice. He need such a determination that no Government could withnecessity of acting in co-operation with the Committee

"That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Committee established in London for the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones, for their exertions on their behalf; and that we pledge ourselves to act, as far as lies in our power, upon the plan recommended their purpose."

Seconded by Mr. CHARLES TODD, and carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting After the presentation of various other petitions, the

BIRMINGHAM.

LOVETT AND COLLINS.—At the public meeting, held n Lawrence-street Chapel, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Edwin Thompson, in the chair, the chairman rose and addressed the meeting, which was a very crowded one, to a very great length, on the infamous conduct of the Government towards Messrs. Collins and Lovett. [See correspondence in our 7th page.] Mr. H. Watson then cameforward, and was received with loud cheering. He addressed the meeting on the noble conduct of William Lovett and John Collins, in refusing to accept the Whig offering. He said the actions of these two men might be traced back from the first, and every act would be found to be most honourable to them as working men; their conduct was a pattern to all. He called upon the people to bestir themselves in getting useful knowledge, and it would not be long before they ob-tained what they were seeking for, viz. the People's the warehouses so brisk as it was; we should be Charter. He also showed to the meeting the ill glad were we able to report better things. These laws were robbing the pockets of the labourer and the mechanic, while, at the same time, they were filling the pockets of a bloated aristocracy. He addressed the meeting at considerable length, and sat down amidst cheering. Mr. H. Green then came forward to move a resolution. He said the resolution he was about to move was one which he was satisfied they would all agree to. He knew, from the first time John Collins took an active part the resolution he had to propose :-"That so few are the occasions on which the people

have cause to congratulate the House of Commons upon any expression of feeling or humanity towards the victims of injustice and oppression, that this meeting feels bound to record, in the case of Collins and Lovett. its approbation of the conduct of those few Members who pleaded in their behalf, in contrast especially with the base and dastardly proposal of the infamous Whig faction, in wishing, before they consent to give up a few weeks of their time, to bind in fetters the minds of those two noble patriots for twelve months, no doubt considering they should have the best of the bargain, in deterring them from any interference in the cause of the people, and the chance of robbing them of £50, at to-day; and many flannels have been sold, though the same time; thus showing that whenever they are at low rates. Wool has fully maintained the last spurred on to do any good action, it must, of necessity, be accompanied with a mixture of evil. At the same time, we must express our thanks to those nobleminded men, in suffering for the people's cause longer than needful, rather than swerve from principles to which they are an ornament, and which will shed an additional lustre on their names long after their persecutors have ceased to be known, only by the infamy at quality on the average middling good. There was a additional lustre on their names long after their persetached to their remembrance.

wood. He called upon the people to abstain from all exciscable articles; also to deal with no one, only those who would do justice to the people. The rethanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned till the next Tuesday evening.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, May 12.

Earl Stanhope, after the presentation of various petitions on the subject, brought forward the motion obtain employment at even the ordinary rates of as the Chinese Government was concerned, its policy payment; and we fear these gloomy appearances, had been invariably directed towards the suppression even in the face of a great and an increasing demand of the trade, and had not been, as was alleged, profor goods in the market, is likely to become yet hibitory in theory, yet permissive in fact. His Lordmore so from a probable attempt of another class | ship concluded with moving, "That an humble address employed in the mills giving notice of a strike for an be presented to her Majesty, to express to her Majesty advance of wages, a reduction having very recently the deep concern of this House in learning that an been made from their earnings. The borough con- interruption has occurred in the friendly relations and tains twenty-five establishments in which weaving is commercial intercourse which had so long subsisted carried on. Of that number nineteen are almost at | with the Chinese empire; and to represent to her Maa standstill, the whole of the weavers having turned | jesty that these calamities have, in the opinion of this out; indeed, several are absolutely closed; three House, been occasioned by British subjects having perothers will turn out this week; whilst the remaining severed in bringing opium to China, in direct and three mills are looking on, watching the result, pre-pared to pay either rate of wages with the most request that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to perfect nonchalance, sacking a handsome profit take immediate measures for the prevention of such

Lord Melbourne and the Duke of Wellington, ophand and foot," are delivered over and accounted as posed the motion, and, after extended discussion, in which Lord Ellenborough, Lord Ashburton, &c., Their Lordships then adjourned,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, May 12. On the motion of Mr. Stanley a new writ was ordered for the borough of Armagh, in the room of Mr. Sergeant or rather they never ought to be in a Christian land Currie, who had accepted the office of Master in Chancery in Ireland.

Mr. G. Palmer postponed, till the 28th instant, the motion that stood for that night respecting China. Lord Sandon, for Mr. J. E. Tennent, gave notice that on the 26th inst., the latter member would move for papers relative to the claims of British subjects for losses

Mr. Shaw gave notice that he should, on Friday,

The Earl of Darlington then renewed his motion of Monday night, for the issuing of a writ for Ludlow. stating that if he could find three members to support

him, he should persevere, and stop all other business

Mr. Stanley again said that he wished the subject to be deferred until Lord J. Russell was present. He imprisonment in York Castle. He need not, as it would thought that this was an instance in which the issuing fall to the lot of those more able and competent than of the writ might fairly be postpened, bribery and himself, to go at any length into the character of that treating having been proved to have taken place to Mr. Horsman moved that a select committee be aphe must be pronounced the most stern and unflinching | pointed to inquire into the extent of bribery and advocate of the rights of his species that ever graced corruption that prevailed at the late and previous humanity. After adverting to his unparalleled exer-elections for the borough, and that pending the inquiry

Majority against the amendment... Mr. Warbarton then moved that the further consideration of the subject be deferred until Thursday peared. There were, indeed, some rumours of failnext, to give time for the presence of Lord J. Russell ures; but we are inclined to think that they were After further struggles, the subject was again post-

poned, the understanding being that no public business should be proposed before Thursday. The House accordingly adjourned early. Wednesday, May 13.

The business of this evening was exclusively confined to the presentation of petitions. SHEFFIELD PETITION.

meeting, which contained six different requests, all of from the Isle of Wight. them important. The first was that the House would address her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministersor form, pledge ourselves to use all the means, which (Loud cheers from the opposition)—as they were no more worthy of the confidence of the Crown or the being much the same as last week. Wheat from 6s. people than any Government formed during the last to 10s; Oats 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Barley 5s to 5s 3d; Beans fifty years, and to pray her Majesty to choose a Ministry | 5s 6d to 6s 6d. who would make Universal Suffrage a Cabinet question. ture's best, and England's bravest spirits, and con- (A laugh.) He did not hear Hon. Gentlemen opposite cheer that request. The second request was, that the time of the House should not be wasted in long speeches-(loud cheers)-or in party quarrels and contentions-(cheers)-as if they only met for the purpose of levying taxes which bore unduly upon the working classes. The next request was that they would take measures to exclude professional lawyers from the not remind the majority of those present of the un- House—(load laughter)—as it was their interest to paralleled exertions of the London Committe, for the confuse and make obscure the meaning of all law, recall of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones. They which greatly contributed to their own profit. Next, were also aware that the Committee had issued an that as there were seventy-five volumes containing the address to the people of England, by which the true statute laws of this country, which were too much for any man to digest during the course of a long life, they requested the House to cause the laws to cease to exist upon a given day, prior to which they should cause a new and compendious code of laws to be published. charged with an offence might easily know whether he was guilty or not. They next request that the House should enact a law for the exclusion of all heirs and descendants of those who were in the House of Peers. as they considered that the landed aristocracy were sufficiently represented in that House, so that that House might become, as it ought to be, the representatives of the people, so that they might no longer receive in return for their taxes only New Poor Law bastiles and prisons; and the last request they made was, that the House should pass an act of amnesty for

House adjourned.

all past political offences

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. BY EXPRESS.

FRIDAY, MAY 15 .- We have a good arrival of Wheat to-day; the trade is extremely languid, and the best descriptions have declined fully ls. per quarter; other sorts difficult to quit. Barley nc. minal. Oats are id. per stone, and Shelling is, per quarter lower. Beans as before. No alteration in

LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.—There was not the same amount of business transacted at the Cloth Halls on Tuesday and Saturday last, as was the case on the

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, May 12.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. Fine Wheat has not been quite so well sold; all other descriptions have been lower; Foreign has been ls. per quarter lower. Barley has been dull sale and is. per qr. lower. Very little alteration in Oats and Beans.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, MAY 14 .- Wool Market.—The demand continues dull for the season, in the people's cause, that no one would have to com- and there is, even with the lightness of stock plain of his conduct, for a more straightforward and great difficulty in maintaining our last quotation, unflinching patriot there did not exist. If the Government thought that they had got a twig that they could bend to any shape, to suit their own purpose, they were miserably deceived. Having known John Collins for a considerable time, he was fully satisfied that he would on no account receive such a paltry of the mills still running short time. Piece that he would on no account receive such a paltry of the mills still running short time. that he would, on no account, receive such a paltry Market.—This market has worn a very similar boon as that offered by the Whigs. He concluded aspect for a long time, and which, considering the by calling upon the people to meet in their thousands season, is far from encouraging. Prices are not lower, as often as they possibly could. The following was

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, May 12.-Our Cloth market to-day wore rather a better aspect; more buyers were in attendance, and good Broad and Narrow Cloth more in demand. The Fancy Woollen branch is brisk for any new patterns. but old goods is not easily disposed of unless at a great sacrifice. Prices for new goods may be quoted a shade higher. In Fancy Waistcoating, some little improvement is perceptible, but prices remain in much the same state. The Wool market remains firm, and prices stationary, but little business doing,

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 11. -We have had a very fair demand for pieces again week's prices, and for noils some little advance has been asked, though not generally obtained.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, May 11,-The supply of both descriptions of stock at market to-day with regard to number has been a little tolerable good attendance of buyers and dealers, but we cannot quote any alteration in the prices, very ordinary description. Good Wether Mutton sold freely at 71d., varying down to 61d. per lb. There were a good few Lambs at market, which were sold at very high prices, from 25s. to 35s. per head. Number of Cattle at market:-Beasts, 900;

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MAY 11.morning; a fair supply from Suffolk, but a limited show from Kent, whilst the arrival of barley, beans, and peas, was very moderate. A few vessels with oats have come in from Ireland since Friday, but from our own coast and Scotland, scarcely any have arrived for to-day's market. The imports of foreign wheat have been good, but only moderate of barley and oats. The weather has gradually changed since this day se'nnight, and there have been copious rains within the last few days, with to-day a colder temperature.

Having a larger supply of wheat from Essex this morning, our millers succeeded in buying this article at a decline of 2s to 3s per qr on last Monday's currency, but at this abatement in price there was a good clearance of all the finest fresh thrashed samples, and a fair extent of business was transacted in the recently liberated foreign without submitting to any decline whatever; in fact, in some instances, for really fine rather better prices were obtained; but old stale and granaried parcels could not be got off without submitting to lower rates.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 11 .-There have been released from bond during the last seven days 1,531 quarters of Wheat, 322 quarters of Barley, 362 quarters of Beans, 217 quarters of Peas, and 1,963 barrels of Flour. On Friday, the duty on Foreign Wheat became 13s. 8d. per quarter, that on Flour 8s. 23d. per barrel, a fall of 3s. per qr., and 1s. 93d. per barrel respectively; a reduction of ls. 6d. per quarter also took place in the rates of impost on Barley and Peas; the former is now admissible at ls. 10d., Peas at 8s. per quarter. At about the rates quoted on this day se'nnight we have had a fair business in Wheat, the transactions including purchases for the country as well as for ship-

DARLINGTON MARKETS .- At our market on Monday last, we had a thin supply of Wheat, which sold at from 14s. to 17s. per boll; Butter, is. per lb.; Potatoes, is. 4d. per bushel.

MALTON CORN MARKET, MAY 9.—There was a tolerably supply of all kinds of Grain at our Corn market this day. Wheat and Barley was without any alteration, and Oats were rather lower, and dull sale. Wheat from 52s. to 72s. per quarter of 40 stones. Barley from 30s. to 36s. per quarter of 32 stones. Oats from 14½d. to 15½d. per stone.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, MAY 11.—Our show of fat Stock was not large, and there being plenty of customers, the market was brisk, and prices were rather higher. In the calving and lean Cattle market, there was a very large supply, and they were mostly sold at high prices.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAB, MAY 9.

-There was a plentiful show of Wheat at our market this morning, consisting chiefly of free foreign, and with a moderate amount of business holders were firm in demanding the prices of this day se'nnight.—For superfine English Flour, in good condition, there was a steady inquiry, and such descriptions were readily sold at fully last week's quotations; the demand for all other sorts was very languid, and sales with great difficulty effected. Oats and Oatmeal were more saleable, but no advance in prices could be obtained except for choice qualities in retail.—For Beans rather higher rates were demanded, but in that article, as well as in Malt, we note no alteration in value.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was decidedly less business doing yesterday, both in goods and yarn, than on the preceding Tuesday, and sales were with difficulty made at the prices which were then readily obtained. Perhaps the absence of demand might be, in some degree, accounted for by the extreme wetness of the weather, which generally exercises some little influence on the market, it was not sufficient to account entirely for the deterioration in business, and for which no very palpable cause aprather an effect than a cause of the gloom which evidently prevailed.—Manchester Guardian, of Wed

London Smithfield Market, Monday, May 11.

This day's supply of Beasts was, the time of year, considered but moderate, yet fully adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the attendance of which was somewhat numerous, and scarcely any fluctuation occurred in the quotations. From Scotland about 100 horned and polled Scots were received in good condition. With Sheep we wer Mr. T. DUNCOMBE had a petition to present from tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied 16,000 inhabitants of Sheffield, agreed to at a public There was a fair arrival of Lambs per railway,

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, APRIL 9.-We had & good supply of Grain in our market to-day, the prices

HULL CORN MARKET, MAY 12.-We were favoured with copious rain on Sunday and yesterday, which no doubt will improve the crops of Spring Wheat and Oats, which generally are reported very deficient; and many fields of the latter have been ploughed up in this district. The Wheat trade today was dull, and all but the best rather cheaper. There are but few Beans in the market, and last week's rates freely paid, and in some instances is per qr more. Uats continue scarce, and in demand, and sell at extreme high prices. Barley supports last currency. In other articles no alteration.

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