Phinter Phillip Market It Led. John Asa

#### THE PROBLEM SOLVED; OR AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, "WHO WAS THE MURDERER!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—In your valuable paper of Saturday last, I gad an article copied from the Saturday, and headed in The abuses of the New Poor Law," but from the nature of the circumstances therein detailed, I should think that the mildest terms that could have been shopted as an heading to the article ought to have been a The CURSES of the New Poor Law;" for the melanandy stent therein recorded, independent of the multitedianus evils heretofore published, and which are, indubitably, the effects of that justly executed law, mentions, and the language lacks the power of depicting the horrors inseparably connected with that with that the most uncivilised and barbarous people on the surface of the globe would deem such a law an indelible disgrace on their charac-Tes, Sir, the "untutored Indian" will not stand alor and see the helpless and destitute perish—it has ben left to the civilized, the refined, the college-bred Deen lett was being the first of England—to the "collective wisdom of the empire," to concoct, enact, and enforce a law to rob, to starve, and murder the poor of the land

If cannot, for a mement, be supposed that the poor woman, Langley, was devoid of maternal feeling. She had bit forgot her sucking child, but on the contrary, ahe had compassion upon the offspring of her womb, which was a dear to her as the pampered child of royalty is to its well fed, well clad, and too well paid mother. The howels of poor Longley rearned o'er her perishing infant; she could not supply its wants—the means of mustining its life were not in her power: " she had no entriment for her own sustenance"—want had dried to the breast that ought to have given nourishment and support to her child. What could she do? Could the look upon her little innocent suffering all the forrors of hunger—dying the most cruel of all deaths, and be unmoved thereby? No, she felt as a mother was driven to madness and desperation; and, in the agony of her soul, she terminated the unspeakable safferings of her helpless babe, but not before ahe had med for aid, and asked in vain for help.

The writer of the article I have referred to says :-"The wretched mother was committed, of course, and will probably be hanged." He then seks "Who was the murderer? Was it

the pour frenzied creature who sat upon the cold stones with an empty breast and a foodless body, listening to her baby crying for hours for food? or was it the agents of the New Poor Law, who thrust her forth into the streets, with the moral certainty that she must perish there! Who was the real murderer, we ask? the men who doomed the child to die of starvation, or the mother who terminated its sufferings a little before they would here been terminated by the natural operation of the New Poor Law !-

Now, Sir, in taking up this subject, I have two objects in view. First, to arouse the people to a sense of their duty; to persuade them to use their utmost efforts to obtain an immediate abrogation of that most accursed hry; and, secondly, to teach the rising generation an betred of tyranny and an abhorrence of every act of "the powers that be," that militates against the common Well I desire to see an army of young and sterling patriots, who will far outstrip us, their predecessors, in energy and determination.

We in our childhood, have been taught many unmeaning things, yet still a meaning might be given some of them and profit be derived therefrom; and as most Chartist parents have heard of "The House that Jack built," I would request them to turn their attention to the following version, and I imagine they will find it better calculated to instruct their children than

But, before I commence, allow me to state that I have m intention of treating the subject with levity. I wish to accomplish this purpose it is needful to be plain in of post, you will oblige, yours respectfully, barrage and somewhat alluring to the tender mind. Se, without further proem, here is the answer to the

"WHO WAS THE MURDERER!"

This is the House that Jack built (a) This is the purge (b) That was made in the House that Jack built

This is the child (c) That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built

This is the mother (d) That had no home. That drown'd the child

That died of the purge That was made in the House that Jack built. This is the breast (c) As cold as a stone. Of the mother

That had no home. That drowned the child. That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

This is the Guardian (f)O! Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast, As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home

That drown'd the child That died of the purge,

That was made in the House that Jack built. This is the land (2) Of freedom's own. Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone. That maw the breast As cold as a stone. Of the mother That had no home That drowned the child. That died of the purge,

That was made in the House that Jack built This is the deep (h) And heavy moan,

That's heard in the land Of freedom's own. Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home, That drowned the child That died of the purge,

That was made in the House that Jack built. These are the men. Who ask for a loan, (i) To swell the deep

And heavy moan That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone. That saw the breast. As cold as a stone. Of the mether That had no home,

That drowned the child, That died of the purge, That was made in the House that Jack built.

> This is the law, (i) That will change the tone, Of the men, That ask for a loan, To swell the deep And heavy moan, That's heard in the land Of freedom's own, Where lives the Gnardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast As cold as a stone, Of the mother That had no home. That drowned the child.

That died of the purge, This was made in the House that Jack built.

These are the men, (k) From Bath to Colne, To carry the law, That will change the tone Of the men, That ask for a loan. To swell the deep And heavy moan, That's heard in the land Of freedom's own. Where lives the Guardian Of Mary-le-bone, That saw the breast, As cold as a stone Of the mother That had no home That drowned the child That died of the purge,

That was made in the House that Jack built and kept in repair at an enormous expense by John Boll

(b)—The starve-us-off law. into the New River. (d) The unfortunate Longley who was "turned all mankind.

into the streets to wander and to die."

Parish" (i)—" The land of Bibles," which book tells as to " feed the hungry and clothe the naked," but practice does not very frequently quadrate with profession in this compelised When the wicked bearth rale, the people country. We are "free-born Britons !!" mourn." Prov. xxix. 2.

# Dorthern S

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 178.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

PRICE SIXPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

has borrowed, or rather TAKEN the money people. of the workies that was deposited in Savings' Banks. What next? (i)-The Charter.

(k)-The "whole-hog-and-bristles-and-all" Chart-

Helvetins, truly says, that " the evils of a State are the effects of its legislation," and it is no difficult task to prove that the maladministration of public affairs system may ridicule the Charter and look with con- tions they may receive from the general board. empt upon, yea, and persecute its advocates, yet no other remedy can effect a complete cure of the body politic. Universal Suffrage must be obtained. It must nor the destitute find an asylum within its portals.

Leeds, April 7th, 1841.

Chartist Entelligence.

THE NEW SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. THE SECRET MOVE.

We have received the following letter, with its course, to lay before our readers:-

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. "SIR,—It being the wish of most of the members that the enclosed circular of Mr. Lovett, should be sent to the Northern Star, you are at full liberty to make what use of it you like.

"Yours, respectfully, "T. TAYLOR

London, 183, Tottenham-court Road, March

DEAR SIB,-The following address is intended to be submitted to all the leading Chartists throughout the ingdom that we can have access to, in order to obtain their signatures, when it will be printed and published as their joint address; previous to which it will be considered a breach of honour for any individual to cause its publication. It is also intended that the persons signing it shall form a provisional board of management for six or twelve months, (as may be deemed advisable.) to aid in forming the association by the sale of cards, to be elected by the members according to the rules and regulations.\* By returning this to Mr. Lovett, 183, to correspond to treating the subject with levity. I wish Tottenham-court Road, signed or otherwise, by return to correspond to the subjects to the young, and

> WILLIAM LOVETT, JOHN COLLINS. HENRY HETHERINGTON. JOHN CLEAVE. 'GEORGE ROGERS. 'HENRY MITCHELL.

\*\* The rules and regulations, as set forth in the due control over all the affairs of the Association, and paraphlet entitled "Chartism," will shortly be printed, share in all its advantages, without incurring personal with such alterations or additions as the parties signing risk, or violating the laws of the country. this address may hereafter suggest

TO THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORMERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

in the great cause of human liberty, we would wish to | year :rivet this important truth on your mind: You must become your own social and political regenerators, or you will never enjoy freedom. For true liberty cannot be conferred by acts of Parliament or decrees of princes, but must spring up from the knowledge, morality, and public virtue of our population. Be assured, fellowcountrymen, that those who have hitherto been permitted to rule the destinies of nations-who in their To madness or folly have cursed the land with wars, cruelty, operession, and crime-will ever maintain their power For printing, postages, salaries, &c. and ascendancy while they have ignorant and demoralised slaves to approve and execute their mandates. Though revolution were to follow revolution, and changes were to be continually effected in our constitution, laws, and government, unless the meial and pelitical superstructure were based upon the intelligence and morality of the people, they would only have exchanged despotism for despotism, and one set of oppressors for another.

' If, therefore, you would escape your present social and political bondage, and benefit your race, you must bestir yourselves, and make every sacrifice to build up the sacred temple of your own liberties, or by your neglect and apathy bequeath to your offspring an increase of degradation and wrong. You cannot suppose that these who revel in the spoils of labour, and live by the wretchedness they have created, will be instruof the people. They may talk of liberty while they are forging your fetters, may profess sympathy while they are adding insult to wrong, and may talk of instructing you while they are devising the most efficient means for moulding you into passive slaves; but they will contemptuously spurn every proposal for establishing equality of political rights and social obligations—the enduring basis of liberty, prosperity, and happiness. ' Let every man among you, then, who is desirous of seeing the bounties of heaven made subservient to human enjoyment-who would bless our land with peace and human brotherhood, and cause the intellectual and moral capabilities man is endowed with to spring forth in all their usefulness and excellence, anxiously in-

social regeneration and political freedom. 'Tracing most of our social grievances to class legislation, we have proposed a political reform upon the principles of the People's Charter: we have made it the polar star of our agitation, and have resolved, by all just and peaceful means, to cause it to become the law of our country. Believing it to have truth for its basis, and the happiness of all for its end, we conceive that it needs not the violence of passion, the bitterness of party spirit, nor the arms of aggressive warfare for its be established in peace.

But while we would implore you to direct your undivided attention to the attainment of that just political favour of it more efficient and productive of social benefit than it has been hitherto. We have wasted to the mental and moral dignity of a pure democracy.

Our public meetings have, on too many occasions, personal idolatry, rather than public assemblies for ness of discernment:calmly deliberating and freely discussing national or local grievances, or as schools for the advancement of our glorious cause by the dissemination of facts and inculcation of principles; as it is by such teachings that cal power they are now seeking to obtain.

of every description, and by precept and example, endeavouring to rescue our brethren from the thralthe corruptions and vices of those above them. 'As the children of to-day will, in a few years, be

called upon to exercise the rights and duties of men, The "Tax-Trap," RE-FOREEE by Finality it becomes our parameunt duty to qualify them for their future station, and not permit them to be moulded to the several purposes of priestcraft, sectarianism, and charity-mengers; but to devise, maintain, and execute The infant child of poor Longley, which, in a wise and just system of education, calculated to her fit of desperation, produced by the develope all the powers and energies God has given operation of the Devil King Law, she cast them, to the end that they may enjoy their own existence, and extend the greatest amount of happiness to

(4)—"Her breast was dried up for want of nourlabsent."

(5)—With no disposition to oppose the labsent was dried up for want of nourlabsent."

(6)—With no disposition to oppose the labsent with an anxious desire to see all
those interested in the social and political improvethose interested in the social and political improve-With no disposition to oppose the associations Messer, who humanely mid "she did not tell ment of their fellow-men united in one general body to me she was starting, and had I relieved her it, we propose that such an association be established, sic would have become chargeable to the and that the following be its objects:— NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED

> KINGDOM. For Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of

the People.

(i)—The Whigs—The Chancellor of the Exchequer mote the political and social improvement of the people should reject it. And the crowning reason gentlemen, and assured him, that he possessed his

2. To sreate and extend an enlightened public opinion in favour of the People's Charter, and by every just means secure its enactment, so that the industrious classes may be placed in possession of the franchisethe most important step to all political and social reformation.

3. To appoint as many Missionaries as may be deemed necessary to visit the different districts of the kingdom, n this country is the cause of the complicated grievanfor the purpose of explaining the views of the associaes so much and so justly complained of by the labourtion, for promoting its efficient organization, for lecturing classes. It is the want of a veritable House of ing on its different objects, and otherwise seeing that Commons that has brought death into the state and all the intentions of the general body are carried into our woes : and, though those who fatten on the present effect in the several localities, according to the instructilet a oneness of feeling and purpose be manifested 4. To establish Circulating Libraries from a hundred

to two hundred volumes each, containing the most useful works on politics, morals, the sciences, history, and our defeat is certain. be the foundation on which the temple of freedom must such instructive and entertaining works as may be genebe erected, otherwise the superstructure cannot stand, rally approved of Such libraries to vary as much as possible from each other, and be sent in rotation from one town or village in the district to another, and to be lent freely to the members.

5. To print from time to time such Tracts and Pamphlets as the association may consider necessary for promoting its objects; and when its organisations complete, to publish a monthly or quarterly national periodical.

6. To erect Public Halls, or Schools for the People, throughout the kingdom, upon the most approved principles, and in such districts as may be necessary. Such halls to be used during the day as Infant, Preparatory, and High Schools, in which the children shall somewhat curious inclosure, which we proceed, of be educated on the mest approved plans the association can devise; embracing physical, mental, moral, and political instruction; and used of an evening by adults for public lectures on physical, moral, and political science—for readings, discussions, musical entertainments, dancing, and such other healthful and rational recreations as may serve to instruct and cheer the industrious classes after their hours of toil, and prevent the formation of vicious and intoxicating habits. Such halls to have two commedious playgrounds, and, where practicable, a pleasure-garden attached to each; apartments for the teachers, rooms for hot and cold baths, for a small museum, a laboratory and general workshop, where the members and their children may be taught experiments in science, as well as the first principles of the most useful trades.

7. To establish, in such towns or districts as may be found necessary, Normal or Teachers' Schools, for the purpose of instructing school-masters and mistresses in the most approved systems of physical, mental, and political training.

8. To establish, on the most approved system, such Agricultural and Industrial Schools as may be required for the education and support of the Orphan Children of the Association, and for instructing them in some useful trade or occupation. 9. To offer premiums, whenever it may be considered advisable, for the best essays on the instruction of

books, or for any other object promotive of the social and political welfare of the people.

10. To devise, from time to time, the best means by which the members, in their several localities, may and her offspring were cursed, and doomed to slavery, collect subscriptions and donations in aid of the above both by the New Poor Law and others equally perni objects, may manage the superintendence of the halls and schools of their respective districts-may have

children and adults, for the best description of school-

. If the numbers who signed the National Petition belonged to such an association, by paying a less sum than even a penny per week each person, they would BRETHREN, -In addressing you as fellow-labourers be able to effect the following important objects every

> To erect eighty District Halls, or Normal or Industrial Schools, at £3,000 each ... To establish seven hundred and ten Circulating Libraries, at £20 each ... ... To employ four Missionaries (travelling expences included) at £200 per annum... circulate twenty thousand Tracts per week, at 15s. per thousand ...

Leaving for incidental expences ...

£256,600 Submitting the above objects for your serious consideration, and resolving to make every possible effort

We knew not what the concectors of this documental in promoting the political and social improvement ourselves, or allowing others to do so, without tyrant persecutors and his fellow workmen, that brave all the displeasure of its authors by exposing deem it to be our duty to petition the Commons another; if not, it is requisite that its illegality, or as soon as possible, after the Honourable House has effective association may be shown. But the subquire how he can best aid the holy cause of man's the contrary, they say that they have "no Tories, in swearing against him at York, and concluded him. He gave the parsons a tremendous flogging stating their devotion to the Chartists' cause. All disposition to oppose" it. This admission at once amid the same demonstrations with which he was for preaching contentment and non-resistance to gave a cheering account of the progress of Chartism received when he commenced. Mr. David Pilmore empty stemachs. He concluded by advising the in their different localities, more particularly by Mr. cuts the throat of the new movement; for these pressed the adoption of the National Petition, which parties must know that it is impossible to organise was seconded by Mr. Widdan, who spoke at great another "National Association" without crippling length; after which Mr. Arran, the West-Riding Charthe chergies of that which is already in existence. the energies of that which is already in existence. and spoke for at least an hour, to the entire satisfaction support; its principles need only to be unfolded to be appreciated, and being appreciated by the majority will In fact, none know better than those at the head of of the meeting. The second resolution, as follows: this "new move," that its effect, if successful, must be so to divide the forces of the advocates of right humble address to the Queen, requesting her Majesty measure, we would urge you to make your agitation in as to neutralise and destroy the operation of their to grant the same measure of justice to John Frost, power. We have no such fear, however; the Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, as has been benefit than it has been hitherto. We have wasted glorious means of usefulness in foolish displays and their plain not be diverted from William Bygate, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Wilkingardy trappings, seeking to captivate the sense rather their plain path, as we fancy that a good many of son, each of whom addressed the meeting. The third than inform the mind, and aping the proceedings of the replies received by Mr. Lovers, to his communi- resolution was proposed by Mr. James Noble, and a tinselled and corrupt seistocracy rather than aspiring cation, must have convinced him. Out of several seconded by Mr. T. Crofts. It was to this effect: of these replies, which have been sent to us, we give Release and Chartist Petition Convention." been arenas of passionate invective, party spirit, and the following one, as a sample of the people's keen-

our population will be prepared to use, wisely, the politi- which was directed to Mr. Joseph Hibbert, was by that was ultimately postponed till next Monday night. gentleman handed over to the Association. It came cal power they are now seeking to obtain.

'We are, therefore, desirous of seeing these means applied to a higher and nobier purpose—that of developing the mental and moral energies of the population, to ing the mental and moral energies of the population, to
the great end of their political freedom and social
happiness. As no earthly power can prevent an intelliinstructed me to inform you that they were extremely
gent people from obtaining their rights, nor all the
appliances of corruption permanently enslave them, we
so much confidence, should give your countenance and
account of the interference of the factions in disguise.
The last room we took we actually paid the money for
it, and even then were not allowed the use of it. The
landlord, Mr. Cantrill, Nag's Head Inn, St. Peter'sappliances of corruption permanently enslave them, we are auxious, above all things, of seeing them instructed in their political rights and social duties.

| So much conductor, another give your constant of the major, which is calculated to cause street, stated that he dare not let us have the room division and distrust among the working classes. Your without the sanction of the mayor. We got his working classes. Though the attainment of political power is essential scheme is a second edition of Socialism; our motto is, ship's verbal sanction, but could not obtain a written to enable them to improve, to any extent, their physical condition, yet we believe that a vast increase of social public meetings as arenas "of passionate invective, room we took previous to the Nag's Head aboveenjoyment might be effected, (despite a corrupt and party spirit, and personal idolatry." Our "pasionate named, was arranged for so far that we posted the degraded government,) if sobriety and moral culture invective" is the honest outbreak of a suffering and town with bills, and even then, the landlord, Mr. were more generally diffused. And, therefore, we are oppressed people; our "party spirit" is our determi- Glue, Talbot Inn, Iron Gate, stated that he dare not let desirous of seeing our political teachers disseminating nation not to be led astray by any who would divert us us have the room according to promise, therefore the unpalatable truths against drunkenness and immorality from our just and honest purposes : and our " personal idolatry" is our gratitude to our stedfast and unflinch, avail. But we were determined not to be humbugged ing friends. We know who that was intended for; but dom of their own vices, and from servilely imitating no; principle is our idol-of which you have a proof round the town and cried—that on account of the in the fact that you and others of the people's idols base conduct of the factions, in preventing the Charnow cease to command their adoration."

nothing to the contrary of any of them; but creeds, classes, and opinions, who are desirous to pro- necessary, and that is another reason why the speech, in which he speke of the past conduct of that the Victim Fund.

of all is, that the attempt to establish it would necessarily fail, while it would as necessarily jeopardise the whole strength and vigour of the movement, by dividing our forces, and frittering away our strength Let the people stick to the National Charter Association of Great Britain-let them strengthen the present Executive—let them get the new Executive elected—let the classes be regularly visited and the funds collected and placed at the disposal of their own accredited and chosen officers: by all, and our success is certain. Let us suffer ourselves to be thus split, and chopped, and divided, and

ROCEDALE .- Dr. M'Douall lectured here on Wednesday night, at the request of the Chartists; on the evil alliance of Church and State, and the Old and New Poor Laws. The lecture was of the and was listened to with delight.

six o'clock, the Congleton Chartists proceeded to the therefore thought his age could not be any excuse, and cannot be too grateful to Mr. Hill, Mr. Vincent, junction of the Manchester and Macclesseld roads, a he was sure that the presence of that venerable gentle- Mr. Cleave, dx., as it is to them we are indebted for short distance from the town, to meet Dr. M. Douall. man would impart a grandeur to that assembly. Mr. the extraordinary progress the cause of temperance on his arrival, such shouts were raised as made the welkin ring. A procession was then formed as follows: Several members with staves—band—the Doctor in an open cab, accompanied by Messrs. Naseby, in the extraordinary progress the cause of temperance has made amongst the Chartists of England, Scotland, and Wales." 2nd, Moved by Mr. Burnett, and seconded by Mr. Alderson—"That, notwithing an open cab, accompanied by Messrs. Naseby, him to accept that office, indeed he had no desire to standing the assertion of Mr. O'Connor, in his letter Swain, Linney, and Burgess-members followed with do so; he had seen enough of it. He concluded a short on Church Chartism, Teetotal Chartism, Knowledge rosettes. Several splendid flags were visible in the speech by stating that he thought Mr. W. a very proper Chartism, and Household Chartism, that he objects procession, gently waving in the breeze. At seven o'clock, the precession entered the town and proceeded through the principal streets, raising shouts of accla- Allen had stood, he should scarcely know to which to we believe that the deep and prevailing distress mation in different parts; the concourse was immense. On their arrival at the room, which is situated near the the whole of these gentlemen, but still, if Mr. Flowers this country, is caused through the effects of intem-market-place, great numbers returned without gaining had been willing to have gone to that Convention, he admission. Mr. Naseby introduced the Doctor. Mr. certainly must say, that he thought he should have a duty imperative upon all Chartists to become total Burgess read an address congratulating the Doctor on liked that the best; but as it was, every gentleman abstainers, for the more speedily and effectually rehis liberation from prison, and also on his ap- would be satisfied with, and would elect Mr. Wood- moving the evils under which we labour; and do,

in the midst of applause.

not state delusions, but facts. He found at the beginning of Genesis, that man originally was placed in Eden, but was driven out by God, cursed, and told he should eat his bread by the sweat of his brow; but still was allowed the land to live upon; the woman was not cursed; he then quoted from the New Testament to the same effect. But, under the present system, both she cious. He (the Doctor) had visited the houses of the poor, and found their means were scanty in the extreme; he had also made inquiries into the circumstances of royalty, and found them to be extravagant and highly injurious to the labourer. He said the Charter was the only means that would render to every man his own; it undoubtedly would produce a great and serious change, but the sufferings would affect comparatively few. Although a many divisions existed, minor differences, both in politics and religion, ought to be superseded by reason and common sense he only wanted them to be Chartists; their little differences were immaterial. The middle classes had proved the most hostile to them; they would not only portunity. If the trades would unite the Charter Reform Bill. He wished them to be united, judge for tant period, the Charter would be gained. The meeting, which was very large, separated in the best possi-

audience, and was much applauded.

BARNSLEY .-- A public meeting was holden in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to petition and memorialise both Houses of Parliament for the restoration of all the imprisoned and exiled patriots. Mr. George Utley was to establish such an Association, we remain your de- called to the chair. Ho called on Mr. Francis Mirfield voted servants in the cause of human liberty and social to move the first resolution, who took a review of the proceedings which led to the prosecution and subsequent imprisonment of our brethren, and vindicated the character of the victims from the foul ment will say to our "breach of honour," but, as aspersions that had been cast upon them. He stated the guardians of the people's cause, we know no that persecution could not change men's principles, as breach of honour equal to that of sacrificing it the earliest opportunity of demonstrating, both to his protest. We believe this secret movement to be nothing could make them afraid of defending the fraught with mischief, and we therefore hesitate not to heave all the displaceure of its outhor by consider the first resolution:—" That we, the people of Barnsley, it. There is already a National Association in ex- House of Parliament, to move an address to the istence, embracing all the objects of the proposed Queen, requesting her Majesty to cause the immediate liberation, from the various gaols of this country, of scheme. This Association, if legally constituted the whole of the individuals who have been imprisoned and honestly conducted, supersedes the necessity for for what have been deemed political offences, and that its corruption, or the incapability of the means it performed that duty, they will introduce into their Honourable House a bill to make the People's Charter proposes to attain the end sought, should be demon- the law of the land." Mr. Peter Hoey, who was strated, that the necessity for another and more received with the most enthusiastic demonstrascribers to this document, do not affect to find spoke of his probation in prison, and adverted to the fault with the Association new in existence; on unholy junction between the Barnsley Whigs and That the petition be sent to the Political Prisoner's

THE BARNSLEY CHARTISTS met at the house of Mr. Peter Hoey, on Monday evening, April the 5th, "SIR,-I am directed to inform you that the circular Mr. John Armitage in the chair. The propriety of containing what may be termed, 'The Prospectus of sending a delegate to the West-Riding Delegate Meetthe National Association of the United Kingdom,' and ing, to take place April 18th, was discussed, and

DERBY.-We have had Mr. Vincent in Derby, expence of the bills and posting turned out to be of no altogether. We borrowed a large hand bell, and went tists from holding their meeting, as announced by bills We have no fear for the bamboozling of such in the Market-place, at seven o'clock that evening. people! they are wide awake! They will there- We obtained an open chaise, and attended the market fore not need our assistance or we might find it place, according to announcement, and Mr. Joseph somewhat easy to show up this attempt as one which introduce Mr. Vincent to the meeting, when we were is capable of being made a flimsy cover for as ordered to disperse. The crowd shouted out, " to palpable an effort to "gull the natives" as we have Chester Green, to Chester Green." There we went seen for some time. Let us not be misunderstood. and Mr. Vincent addressed the meeting in an able and We make no charge against the six gentlemen cincts of the borough. At the close of the lecture, whose names are appended to the document. We some young urchin fired a pistol; luckily one of our know some of them to be men incapable of any members seized the young desperado, and gave him in thing dishonest or dishonourable; and we know should have been charged with a breach of the peace. BRIGHTON .- A public meeting, at the Red Cap. we say that the scheme is capable of Portland-street, was held in this town, which was

entire confidence. (Mr.) The mas Reed rose next, and said he wished it to be unders tood that he had not the slightest disrespect for, or distrust in, Mr. Woodward. but on the contrary, he held a very high opinion of that Mr. Flowers. After the tremendous cheering had subsided, which followed this proposition, Mr. Flowers rose and thanked them for their kindness, but at the same time the duties of that Convention were too much for a man of his years, (upwards of seventy.) Mr. Woodward was a young man, and could attend to those duties much better than he could; he therefore begged leave to decline, and thought they could not do better than elect that gentleman, Mr. Woodward. Mr. John Page next rose, and expressed his sincere regret that Mr. Flowers had declined, for although he had the highest opinion of Mr. Woodward, he thought that those who had been persecuted the most and highest order-amusing, intelligent, and instructive, he could not act in that Convention. A person had that day told him (Mr. P.) that they had seen our friend Mr. Flowers, working like a horse, for this week past, CONGLETON .- On Saturday evening last, about in obtaining signatures to the National Petition. He

pearance among them. The Doctor then rose and ward. Mr. Flowers again rose, and said his friend Mr. therefore, respectfully request the co-operation of expressed his most sincere thanks for so kind a recep- P. had talked of honours. He (Mr. F.) looked upon all our brother Chartists, in the town and district of tion. He then expatiated upon the Suffrage, which he condemned as being too much contracted. Unity, he contended, was requisite in all their movements, and present, for the high opinion, they always had, and of the People's Charter." 3rd. Moved by Mr. Serthose victims who had been recently liberated, were still had of him. The only honour he wanted was the vant, and seconded by Mr. D. Whitehead- That prosecuting their plans with renewed vigour, and, he slorious Charter of our rights. He had lately had a the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby had no doubt but, eventually, by perseverance, the journey to London, and he was sure that that journey given, to Mr. Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, for whole Charter would be obtained. He then sat down had shortened his days; he had felt his health impaired publishing our proceedings in the people's luminary; ever since, but still though he could not respond to also, to Mr. Cleave, publisher of the English Chartheir wish on this occasion, it always was, and ever tist Circular, and Temperance Record, for his kind SUNDAY EVENING, seven o'clock.—The Dector com-menced by saying he had read the Bible, and he would emancipate the working classes. He concluded by we may think proper to furnish him with, in that declining, and recommending Mr. Woodward. The invaluable periodical, the English Circular. motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Woodward thanked the meeting in an excellent speech, and promised to do all in his power to forward his mission. Several new members were enrolled.

> intend to present our much esteemed friend Mr. Flowers with a token of their esteem; we have not heard what it is to be, but we are sure it will not be a trifle. HALIFAX.—The Chartists of this place meet every Saturday night, for the purpose of reading the our Commerciaal Hall, to crowded audiences. On various Democratic publications, discussion, &c., in Sunday afternoon, for nearly one hour and a half, their room, back of Waterhouse-street, over Lynch's and on Monday evening, the Doctor lectured in Ceach Office. BATLEY .- A public meeting was held on Mon-

WE UNDERSTAND the Chartist boys of Brighton

day, the 29th ult., in the New Connexion School- he had done, a stranger disputed the Dector's stateroom, Batley, to petition both Houses of Parliament | ments, and begged to be heard next night, which for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, and Mr. A. was granted; on which occasion, Wm. Dickson was Stewart, the anti-Corn Law lecturer, from Leeds, called to the chair. The Doctor stated and defendwas invited to lecture on the subject. At the com- | ed the six points of the charter in an able, convincing, mencement of the meeting, John Nussey, Esq., the and masterly manner, and then sat down, being uni-chaiaman, stated that he was highly gratified to versally cheered; and then the Irishman, Henry, got a Chartist lecturer, from Bradford, rose and asked hear the Doctor defeated, heard our principles fully themselves, and stand up for their equitable and just the chairman if they would accept a discussion upon stated and defended, and their champion floored, rights, and then he had no doubt but that, at no discussion. The immediate answer was "No." On Saturday night, Mr. Butterworth from Man-They had not called a public meeting for that, but ble order. He lectured on Monday evening to a large tion both Houses of Parliament, for a total repeal plunder. James Hyslop made some shrewd and of the Corn Laws. Mr. Clayton, a Chartist lec- sensible remurks. turer from Huddersheld, then stated that he would have a hearing on the subject. It was agreed by the party assembled, that the anti-Corn Law lecturer should have one hour to deliver his address, and then the Chartists might have a hearing. The anti-Corn Law lecturer had delivered his address, without any interruption; then one of the Corn Law repealers wanted the motions putting to the meeting before the Chartists had said anything, either for or against, what the anti-Corn Law lecturer had stated; however, he was put down by Mr. Clayton, the Chartist lecturer, and part of the assembly. Mr. Clayton, who insulted every one who dared to think or speak then delivered an address in reply, showing the many evils which would be brought upon the labouring class if the Corn Laws were repealed without other accompanying measures. He was asked some questions by the chairman, which he answered. Mr. Smith, the Chartist lecturer, from Bradford, delivered a short address. The motions were then put, which had been moved and seconded at the commencement of the meeting. The first that was put was, "That 'the petitions sent from that meeting should be for Universal Suffrage," The second was, " That the petitions sent from the meeting to both Houses of Parliament, should be for a total repeal of the Corn Laws." The former was carried

NANTWICH .- On Thursday evening week, Mr. inney, of Manchester, lectured here in the Market Hall. Mr. Linney explained and defended the principles of the Charter, proving, in a spirited manner, the right of every man to the franchise. The Poor | delegates for Bradford. Letters were read from Law, and other bad laws, were well exposed by Mere, and one from Mr. Hipwood, near Devizes, empty stemachs. He concluded by advising the people to join the Charter Association, and erect Tudgey, who said since he became agent for the Trades' Halls; and he explained the plan of co- Northern Star, the men of Shaftesbury had begun operation adopted by the Manchester Chartists. He to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and he was listened to with the greatest attention for rather hoped to have the pleasure of informing the delemore than an hour.

ALEXANDRIA (VALE OF LEVEN.)-A public meeting was held here, on the 3rd inst., to take into consideration the National Petition, as set forth in the Northern Star-when MI. Thomason delivered a very spirited and appropriate address apon the occasion; after which the petition was unanimously adopted. It was then resolved to divide the place into districts, and a committee of six men were appointed to wait on each district, in order to get as many signatures as possible. A committee was likewise elected, to look after the building of a large Hall, and getting up a public library, Mr. Thomason being elected a member of

both commi**tt**ees. DUNFERMLINE.—Dunfermline, so long asleep in the sacred cause of the people, appears to be gain- off by one of these sprigs of piety. An ignorant ing new life. A better feeling is gradually pervading fellow called a preacher among the Primitive Methothe working men, approaching to something like peace and unanimity. We had a public meeting on Monday evening, 29th March, to consider whether friend Mr. Dorman was to be "tried" for being a we should adopt the National Petition, Mr. W. Gib, Chartist !! This ignorant fellow brought us Mr. iourneyman baker, in the chair. In a pithy and Dorman's concise manner, he enforced upon the meeting, the O'im surry o'ive preech'd the devil's wurks on a Sunnecessity of following this national plan, as a constitutional measure in which every Chartist would the "nine days' wonder," but Mr. Dorman was not join. Mr. O'Connor's letter and the petition were to be gagged in the cause of justice : and being then read, and appeared to give great satisfaction to appointed to preach in the Primitive Methodist the meeting, who adopted the petition without a Chapel, on Sunday last, and fearing the exposition the meeting, who adopted the petition without a Chapel, on Sunday last, and fearing the exposition dissentient voice. Circulars were then read from of their base falsehoods, they suffered Mr. Dorman Collins and O'Neil, and the London Chartists, and the locked the doors of the the which the meeting broke up. Sheets are in the miles, and then locked the doors of the the per and course of signature, and will be sent in due course: would not suffer him to go in ! This is taking a proper to the course of signature, and with spirit. We send these los.

OUSEBURN .- PUBLIC MEETING TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.—A public meeting of the inha-pitants of this place was held in the Byker Building School-room, on Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., for the purpose of adopting the National Petition for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, the release of all political prisoners, and making the People's Charter the law of the land. Mr. J. Hall in the chair. The following resolution was adepted: "That this meeting is fully convinced that anything short of Universal Suffrage can never raise the industrious classes of this country to that position in society to which they are entitled. We hereby pledge ourselves never to cease agitating until the People's Charter is made the law of the land : the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones to the bosoms of their families, and the release of all political prisoners." The Chairman read the petition to the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, after which cheers were given for the Charter, Frost, Williams, and Jones, Feargus O'Connor, O'Brien, and the rest of the incarcerated Chartists; the meeting separated, after signing the petition.

bringing into operation. We say further, that the concoctors themselves have admired it to be un-1. To establish in one general body persons of all concoctors themselves have admitted it to be un- verntion; he concluded a very neat and appropriate four shillings for Mrs. Clayton, and four shillings for Mrs. Clayton, and four shillings for leading weekly meetings, on the Tuesday evening, at eight

BRADFORD. PUBLIC MERTING.—A public meeting was held in the Chapel, Long Croft Place, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, and taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a person to sit in the Convention. Mr. Alderson was called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting by stating the objects for which they had met, and introduced Mr. H. Burnett to move the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hedeson and tion, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson, and ananimously carried:—"That, in consequence of the cruel treatment political offenders are subjected to in the several dangeons of this country, we consider it our bounden duty to petition the Members of the Commons House of Parliament, praying them to address her Majesty, Queen Victoria, for the liberation of all political prisoners; also, to cause the People's Charter to be made the law of the land."

The petition was then read from the Star, and its adoption moved by Mr. Robinson seconded by Mr. Warrener, and carried without one dissentient. The Chairman then informed the meeting their next business was to nominate a fit person to sit in the gentleman; but still he had a person in his eye whom he would much rather send to that Convention, on rose and moved, and Mr. Burnett seconded—"That, account of his age, long standing in our ranks, his zeal as the men of Huddersfield have nominated Mr. and integrity, and therefore he begged leave to propose Pitkethly, we, the Chartists of Bradford, consider he is as competent a person as could have been nominated in the West Riding; and, consequently, will co-operate with the men of Huddersfield in defraying the expences of Mr. Pitkethly to and from London." Carried unanimously. The chairman then requested the councilmen present to exert themselves in their various localities to raise the necessary contribution; after which a vote of thanks. was given to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

CHARTEST TEMPERANCE MEETING .- The members of the Chartist Temperance Seciety held their weekly meeting, on Sunday last, at the house of longest, as they knew Mr. Flowers had, ought to have konours conferred on them, if they were about to be conferred; beides, Mr. F. bad given no sound reason why Scotch Circular, the following resolutions were unanimously carried, after being moved by Mr. J. Whitehead, and seconded by Mr. Croft-"That we, the members of the Chartist Pemperance Society, Mr. Cleave, dec., as it is to them we are indebted for person to sit in that Convention. Mr. Colling seconded to Teetotal Chartism, because all who do not join it the nomination of Mr. W. If Mr. Flowers and Mr. will be considered as unworthy their civil rights, give the preference. He held the highest opinion of which now exists amongst the labouring classes of Notice.-The Chartists of Bradford are informed

that Mr. George Ellis is no longer the news-agent of the Chartist Co-operative Society, neither does he any longer pay one halfpenny per paper to the Victim Fund. The above Society has appointed Mr. Henry Hodgson to deliver out their papers, by whom all orders will be attended to.

WIGAN.-Dr. M'Douall lectured three times in his usual able manner, contrasting what labour was about 850 years ago and what it is now, and when proved the most hostile to them; they would not only see and meet such an assembly on the present up and spoke like a sanctified Tory and unprincipled occasion, he thinking they had got the working while for nearly forty minutes; then the little Doctor men of Batley once more linked in the chain of ruin; conquered him in his short but pointed reply. The would soon be obtained; it was them who gained the but, while he was thus addressing them, Mr. Smith, numerous body of Whigs and Tories who came to On Saturday night, Mr. Butterworth from Man. chester, lectured in our Bear's paw large room, statmerely to get the sanction of that meeting to peti- ing the right of labour over power, patronage, and

> SHEFFIELD.—The Tories here thought they could gammon the people and the Chartists, to whom they sent an invitation to discuss with them the questions brought forward in a work by Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Park Grange, wherein he states that Chartism is the offspring of the New Poor Law. The meeting were determined not to be humbugged, so they elected their own Chairman; but the "respectables" would not permit him to take the chair, and one of them, who used the most disgraceful language, was a preacher of the Gospel, differently from himself. It was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, that an adjournment take place. The Chartists then gave three cheers for the Charter, and left the meeting, and proceeded to their own room to transact their own husiness. Mr. Ottley, and two others, were appointed to go to Chesterfield on Easter Tuesday, to assist in a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning for the release of the Chartist prisoners. The Corn Law repealers will hold a public meeting shortly in Sheffield; but the Chartists are prepared to meet them.

WILTSHIRE.—On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, a delegate meeting was held at the Chartists' chapel, Bradford; delegates were present from the following places, viz., Trowbridge, Bradford, Holt. Westbury, Warminster, Kinston, and Monkton Deverel. Mr. John Haswell was elected one of the in their different localities, more particularly by Mr. gates at their next meeting, that an Association had been formed in that benighted place. Arrangements were then made for Mr. Bolwell's services as lecturer for a week. It was also agreed that the next delegate meeting for the county be held as Ember-on-Down, near Salisbury Plain.

MERTHYR TYDVIL —It has been unanimously agreed upon here that Dr. M'Douall and James Leech, of Manchester, are fit and proper persons to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

STAPLEFORD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM .- The black cloth gentry are doing their best to injure Chartism here. The hand-bills which were posted at the recent visit of Mr. Bairstow were very kindly torn day but oi won't no more !" Of course we have had

NOTTINGHAM.—On Wednesday night week, Mr. Henry Vincent lectured in the Theatre of this place, to a highly gratified audience. On the Thursday night, the Theatre was quite full; and on Friday it was crammed almost to suffocation. At the con-clusion, he administered the Chartist Total Abstinence pledge to about fifty persons; he has, likewise, at the request of a large pertion of the middle and at the request of a large pertion of the middle and working classes, who were disappointed in hearing him, owing to their not being able to leave their business, kindly consented to give two more lectures on Easter Monday and Tuesday; and at Arnold on Wednesday, and Sutton-in-Ashfield on Thursday, when he departs for Cheltenham, for the ensuing week. As our theatre was engaged for the whole of Easter week, we applied for the Conservative Hall; but were told by the person in charge of it, that he durst not let us have it to preach Chartism in. Had it been for any other purpose, we should have had it it been for any other purpose, we should have had it with pleasure; so we are compelled to have our own chapel. The plan of Mr. Vincent for individual petitions is about being adopted in this place, and we hope, says our correspondent, it will be followed throughout all the kingdom.

BERMONDSEY,-At a special meeting of the WANDSWORTH.—A funeral address for BERMONDERY.—At a special meeting of the John Clayton was delivered here on Monday last, by Chartists, on Monday evening last, it was unanibeing thus perverted; and that, therefore, it is not called by placard, and was very numerously attended. John Clayton was delivered nere on Monday last, by mously agreed that the commodious room belonging to Mr. F. Page was called to the chair. Mr. Flowers rose were cellected for Mrs. Clayton and the General to Mr. M. Rae, landlord the chair.

o'clock.

Chartist Entelligence MANCHESTER .- The The street Chartist Room was crammed on Sunday evening; Mr. Mahon, a real Irish Chartist, was called to the chair. He said, amongst he had a duty to perform towards himself, his offspring, and his country. When this was the case the millions of slaves of this kingdom would be emancipated withproperly understand it, but possessed a mind capable belly or bare back, in order to first to heaven. (Laughthough he was proud to inform that meeting that and to run the risk of what night be their situation in clusion that they were to do just as they liked with the they had had. working-classes—they can either make them work for a starvation point, or send them into the streets to live upon the air, for aught these wretches care. Well, then, street room, Manchester, met on Monday evening last, this game; and, indeed, the laws may that you, the Collins, O'Neil, and Co., which document states that it working class, must still keep producing for us who would be considered a breach of honour for any person have the power of making them; if they are deter- to cause its publication at present, passed the folmined to bring you lower and lower-and every act lowing resolutions unanimously:-" That this Council shews it to be so; if they still continue to make en- views with deep sorrow and indignation, the conduct groachments upon your rights, liberties, and labour as of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Co., in endeavouring to they have done, until your physical powers are so low create a counter agitation, to the immediate establishthat you are not capable of fellowing your labour, and ment of the People's Charter as the law of the land; your food insufficient to support nature; if they (the the said Council pledge themselves never to entertain capitalists) have banded themselves together to conspire any crotchets manufactured by the great Dan, or any of against to ruin the labourers; ought not you the his tail, or any apostate Chartist, short of Universal labourers) to join for the obtainment of the law to pro- Suffrage, and that as speedily as possible." "That this test one equally with the other? (Hear and cheers.) Mr. resolution be sent to the Northern Star for insertion." Butterworth said he had been at Burnley, and a document had been put into his hand which had been issued by the master shoe-makers of that town; and that which was applicable to one town or to one trade, would be applicable to every town, to every trade, and indeed to the whole mass of society. He would read a portion of the circular sent out by the masters, the following of which is a copy:-" Sir,-You are requested to attend a meeting of the master shoemakers of Burnley, at the house of Robert Jackson, New Market Ima, at 6 o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration the reduction of wages, as it is necessary to more equalise them with other towns. The journeymen are coming forward to swist the steam weavers, on conditions that they assist them, if necessity requires, at any other time. This is forming a barrier which we never can break, if we miss this opportunity; now is the time, or never!" Mr. Butterworth said that the kind-hearted and humane man who wrote that concluded with the words "Now or never!" Now or never for what? Why, now is the time, or never, to take another part of the wages of the industrious men! To bring them another degree lower in the stage of human existence. To take another part of the food and clothing which should be appropriated to fill the bellies and clothe the backs of their already starving and famishing wives and children. (Shame, shame.) People who read that circular would conclude that the masters were in a most deplorable condition; yea, every one of you would naturally suppose so. But he would inform them that he had been at their houses, and he had seen among the rest, that very charitable and sympathising gentleman who wrote that circular—(execration)—and he was ! surprised and disgusted when he found them in a better ! condition than those they wished to rob of their fruits of industry, and better, too, than men ought to be who produce nothing, but live upon the labour of others. (Hear, hear.) Reduction after reduction in the wages of the operatives seemed to be the order of the day, and would be so as long as the capitalists were protected by isw. and labour unprotected. The lecturer proceeded in this line of argument for some time, and then adverted to the Corn Law agitation. He said, there are a number of men who attribute the evils of the present system to the Corn Laws, and these men will stoop to every thing, and stop at nothing to gain a plausible point, always keeping in view that they are stimulated to their benevolent actions by the miserable condition of the people. But, forsooth, some of these men had been reducing the wages of their hands for the last. twenty years, and had amassed enough of wealth to build large mills, stately mansions, possess a considerable amount of cottage property, live in the greatest splendour and affluence, keep race horses, hunting hounds, and any quantity of women for their own lustful gratification, in addition to which they invested large sums in railway speculations and banking companies. (Cries of Hear, hear, and "That's true, iad.") Mr. Butterworth said he had seen a placard upon the walls since he came in the town, which had been put out by the .Whigs, which he hoped the Cnaridentifying the Chartists with Mr. Nightingale, and the sending of him to Walsall on an election earing tour. any way connected with the Chartists of Manchester, sending him to Walsall, nor would they have anything to do with either Whig or Tory. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Corn Law Repealers. Mr. B. said he was as great an opponent to the Corn Laws as the best of them, and own selfish purposes, he would go with his own party, the Chartists, and struggle for that power which would guarantee that the working classes should come in for the benefit, and would protect both alike. (Cheers.) He said it was not the object of the Chartists to take that from them (the rich) which they had plundered from the people, but it was the object, and he thought a very right and cogent one, to stop them from robbing them any further. (Hear, hear.) Mr. B. then referred to the combination of the middle classes. Now, said he, we are taught in the unerring standard of divine truth—" That charity is a password turned their hands into the street, because their minds were not so contracted and circumscribed as their own, Hitherto there had only been one side to a bargain. returned thanks for the honour they had conferred upon If a labourer went to a master, to reason with him him: he said that no persecution or opprobrium would about his wages, or to state his own figure for his work, ever make him swerve from his duty, and one of the master would tell him to go about his business, at first objects he would ardently attend to in his interthe same time calling him an impertinent fellow, course with Members of Parliament would be the Mere Mr. B. brought a case in point. A manufaction of his fellow-Chartists in prison and in exile.

Surer in Bradford reduced his hands from two shillings (Cheers.) The meeting then dissolved. to one shilling and ninepence; and gave notice that if they did not turn off the same quantity of work Robberies like these were taking place continually, and upon issuing an address; sent it off to Glasgow to be dothing, their food, their houses, their small wages, agreed to adopt the same petition, and a resolution was and the contaminating and unwholesome atmosphere; passed, that in the course of next week, a meeting of and, lastly, the long hours which they had to be im- all the inhabitants be called to lay the said petition prisoned. After which, he said it was no overdrawn before them, and implore their assistance in petitioning

the pulpit that such conduct was wrong-instead of saying, "Cursed is he that oppresseth the poor," they here on Sunday last, in the Chartist Meeting Room, in ing, addressed to the Parliament of England. By connived at it. They told the people t'and the more the Lawn, to a few determined followers of the giorious John Milton. they starved upon earth, the greater reward would they cause of democracy. The men and women of Mansfield receive in heaven. They now and the a would try to are most carnestly invited to attend the meetings on smother and console the poor by telling them "that it every Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, in the many other things, that every man ought to consider is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter heaven." These men, at least only a part of them, received from the public purse, for preaching this passive as ad humiliating docout resorting to physical force. The Chartists ought to trine, £9,000,000 per year. This did not argue that carry their principles wherever they went, and when in they, at any rate, wished to be pror—that they should company to introduce the subject, and, if the people have bad houses, bad clothes, and, bad provision; it did with whom they happened to be in conversation, did not | not argue that these men wishe at to go with an empty properly understand it, but possessed a little tex, and a voice—"Not they.") No, their actions gave what he called the philosophy of love, which kept the they did. (Cheera) He had been in Birmingham, the lie direct to their doctrine. They appeared to meeting in one continued burst of laughter during the Coventry, and many other parts of the country; and take great thought about the good things of this life, Chartism was on the advance everywhere, yet he must the next. He, for his part, wished to see the people confess, without flattering, that the working men of comfortable in this life, the at men might as well-nay, Manchester had on all occasions done their duty, and could better serve God with a full belly than an empty that they were foremost in the field. (We need not one; and he was confirmed in this belief by the fact may that this was received with superlative applicate.) that the land was capable of producing sufficient for three There was going to be a convention chosen times the number of hur nan beings already in existence. to sit in London, and if so they would The fault must not ble sphemously be laid upon God. require to be well supported by the people, But rather let us, said he, lay the fault upon the wicked or the Government would pounce upon them and men, the tyrants. Tyrants did he say? No, upon imprison every one. If the people had been united, them—the people—for allowing it. (Hear.) The rich and the Convention likewise, in 1839, the Charter have no matural privileges over the poor-they came would, before this time, have been the law of the land into the world the same; therefore, it was the people's -(hear, hear,)-and those who are now in prison own fault, and it was the people's duty to put things would have been considered patriots even by those right. Nr. Butterworth also alluded to the conduct of who have been their tyrants. (Hear and cheers.) He Sydney Smith, in London, and thought the magistrate would not occupy any more of their time, but would right in being a friend to free and open discusson. The at once introduce Mr. Griffin, who had been announced fact was, the people had been bandled about like shutto deliver a lecture that evening. Mr. CRIPPIN rose the cocks, and would be, so long as they were divided and begged to be excused, as Mr. Butterworth had among themselves. There ought to be a sameness, a just returned from a tour, and if he was in the oneness of purpose. The Government needed no room, he would be glad if he would disciste for him. greater strength than to know that the people were Mr. BUTTERWORTH them came ferward to the divided, and now the people went together for one restrum smid the cheers of the assembly, and, after object. The celebrated lecturer, who was striving for a few preparatory remarks, said, if they went round the the poor, would not let them have admittance, unless Barmingham, Christian Chartist Missionary. In spite manufacturing districts, and examined the condition the police were there to lock their jaws, in case they a many unfavourable circumstances, at the time of the people, they would find them all alike. They object to some of their most confounded and audacious would find there was a sameness in the conduct of the statements. (Hear, hear.) Mr. B. then, in a masterly middle classes to that practised by the middle classes style combatted the charge of ignorance brought against of Manchester. There was the same iron hand of the people, as a reason why they should not possess the tyranny and oppression at work through all the manu-Suffrage. He, then, consecutively went through every facturing districts. There was the same mode of con-thing which the people produce for the rich, as a standduct; which was to grind, grasp, and screw, as much ing argument, that they had sufficient intelligence for as they could out of the industrious class, on the part every thing but political power. Man's intelligence of those who produce nothing, but enjoy all the com- might be tried by an ontward act. He very properly forts nature and art could produce; while, on the other directed his hearers to the grand performances of the hand, there was a gloom of despair caused by wretch- working men as exemplified in all the great shops of edness, appression, family destitution, and want, on the Manchester. After touching upon many other points, brows of those who produce everything, but could not he concluded by hoping, that if there was any one preobtain sufficient to support their physical wants sent, who objected to anything advanced, he would The middle class, the shopkeepers and manufacturers, come forward, and they (his hearers) would give him were all agreed upon one point, namely, to procure as a hearing, and sat down smid the vociferous cheers of much labour as they could from the working-men for the people. The regular notices were given out, and evils which the people were suffering under. In the Gazette, from 1665, and the daily London Newsas little money as possible. They had come to the con- the meeting dispersed, highly delighted with the treat course of his lecture he strongly and affectionately papers for upwards of one hundred years past. The THE LEADING CHARTISTS, assembling at Brown-

aid Mr. Butterworth, if they are determined to play and after the reading of the circular of Messra. Lovett,

GLASGOW.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Clasgow and neighbourhood was held in the Christian Chartist Church, on Friday evening, April 2d, for the vention; Mr. Cullen was unanimously called to the chair, who, after reading the placard, cautioned the meeting, when discussing the merits of any individual who might be proposed as a candidate, to avoid all asperity of language, and to steer carefully clear of any thing like party spirit, and to hear, with due decorum and attention, any individual who might address the meeting, whether for or against the proposition (Cheers.) Mr. Jack conceived that it was necessary, (Cheers.) Mr. Jack conceived that it was necessary, previously disposed of will be previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possiblity of getting up a great National Petition, in time for Turneday, the Thirteenth Day of April; and that the meeting of Convention, on the 12th; for his part, all Precedings under the History and that the previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appointing a delegate, to discuss the possible previous to appoint the Cause of the Ca he believed it impossible, and that to do it justice, a taken on the first Day of the Sessions. much longer period would be required. Mr. John Rode ger said, that with all due deference to Mr. O'Connor. and no man respected him more than he did, he was of the same opinion with Mr. Jack; he considered that it would be detrimental to our cause, if we did not double the number of names attached to the last National Petition, and he believed they would be so if a little more time were given. Many of his acquaintances, who were Whigs and Tories, were new beginning to acknowledge that the Chartists were right after all. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, propose as a recommendation that instead of the 12th of April, being the day of meeting, it should be the 3d of May. Mr. Colquhoun, in order that the thing might be well done. seconded the recommendation. A gentleman in the meeting thought it very curious that the shortness of the time had not been sooner discovered, and the country earlier apprised of such a recommendation; for his part he saw no difficulty in the matter. Another individual thought that it would take six months-(cries of "Oh, oh,")—to get up the petition properly. The last National Petition had taken more than that time. Mr. Wilkie scouted the idea of the last speaker; when the last National Petition was got up, they had the whele country to organize. It was not so now, when every city, tewn, and village in the kingdom was organized, and had its acting committee for the time; part of it they were hearty in the cause. It was amply sufficient. He had been connected with the getting up of a petition in Glasgow, which was despatched in eight days, with 45,000 signatures. (Cheers.) Mr. Allan thought they should consider if they were ready in other respects. "Yes," said a voice, "we are ready with the siller." (Cheers.) Mr. Ross was one of those who thought that the time was rather short; but he could assure them that, so far as Glasgow and Lanarkshire were concerned, they had plenty of time to get a splendid vision Company. list of signatures by the 3rd of May. (Cheers.) Mr. Jack stated that he had already written to every town in Lanarkshire. Mr. Watson, reporter for the Chronicle, Journal, and Post newspapers remarked that Mr. O'Connor, perhaps, was not aware when he protists would take the liberty of exposing. The placa-diposed the 12th, that the Parliament which adjourns, in question called upon the Chartists to look after their on the 6th, for the Easter recess, was not again to meet leaders, and asked them what they were doing, and until the 20th. A person here stated that it was his impression, when reading Mr. O Connor's plan, that his idea for the Convention meeting on the 12th or Now, said Mr. B., it is well known that Nightingale 14th, was that they would be able to arrange the differis not a member of the Chartist Association, nor is he ent matters that might be brought before them, and in organising the districts of London, and having the and that the Chartists had not anything to do with petition ready to present immediately after the recess, when the strength of the members would be present. (Cries of "True, true.") The recommend-Butterworth dwelt at some length, and with his usual ation was then put for and against, when the recomability, upon the fallacies and specious pretences of the mendation was carried. A discussion next ensued upon the wages of the delegate, in which Messrs. Ross, Pattison, M'Farlane, Thomsen, Rodger, Jack, Malwould wish to see them repealed; but before he would colm, Wilkie, and others took a part; after which it join a party, who wanted to gain an object for their was agreed that they should pay their own delegate, and, if need be, assist poorer districts, who were, perhaps, not so able to pay for a delegate as they were: it was, also agreed that the delegate should receive ten pounds for expences, to carry him to and from London, with £3 10s. per week for wages. The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates :- Messrs. Moir, M'Ewan, M'Fariane, Pattison. Malcolm, and Cullen. Mr. Ross was then appointed to the chair, in the room of Mr. Cullen: Mr. Ross had just taken the chair, when he was nominated as a candidate. Mr. Thomson was called to the chair next: he had also got into the chair, but having been also to the realms of bliss." But what feelings, what nominated, Mr. Allan was called to fill his place, amid charity, could there be assigned to those masters who great laughter and cheering. Mr. Moir stated that he turned their hands into the street, because their minds | was sorry that he could not stand as a candidate, in consequence of his own private affairs. He had but because they dare to be Chartists. He (the lecturer) lately removed his business to a larger establishment, knew hundreds of men who were kept out of werk, and he could not en any account leave it for any length because of their principles. These masters put a brand of time. He should have been happy to have gone to mark upon their men, turned them out of employment, London, had his own affairs permitted him. All the and used their exertions to keep them so the remainder other individuals, with the exception of Mr. Cullen, of their lives. (Shame.) Shame, yes. If that were the position in which they were placed, liberty surely possible for them to accept of the office. Mr. Cullen, was worth the struggling for. When the people got after being strongly recommended by Mr. M. Farlance and W. Mair was allowed the delicated. power, the tyranny of the master was at an end, and Mr. Meir, was elected the delegate. Mr. Cullen

ELGIN.—It is now two months since a Working silotted to them, he would take 3s. 6d.; so that it Men's Association has been formed here; about one would be more benefit to the master for them not to mouth before which time we had a visit from Mr. perform the preper quantum of work than otherwise; Julian Harney, which I may say, was the commence-and it was the opinion of the spinners that difficulties ment of our Association. He delivered two lectures, had many times been thrown in their way for that very which have left a lasting impression upon thousands purpose. (Shame.) One man went to the master to of his hearers. At his last lecture, there were present have an interview with him about the restriction, a good sprinkling of the middle classes, and among the salling him at the same time that he had promised to rest was our Sheriff. Since our commencement, we take it off. The master replied, "that if he did say have had to contend with very great difficulties to get 29, he was a fool; and he would my further, that if he a place of meeting rented, which was very difficult to did may so, he did not mean to stick to it!" (Shame.) be obtained. At last we got one. We then agreed the working people of this country were brought to this printed. We at present hold weekly meetings, which position—that to be in employment was slavery and are always full; last night being the fullest we starvation, and to be without was very little worse. have had yet, and we added five new members to our Here Mr. Butterworth drew a most deplorable picture number. When Mr. O'Connor's new mode of agitating of the factory slaves, which completely electrified and and petitioning for Chartist prisoners and the Charter horrified his hearers, when he was describing their appeared in the Star, a meeting was held, when it was picture, and asked whether such a state of things ought in favour of Chartist prisoners, and the Charter. Our to exist for one minute? Mr. Butterworth next com. contribution towards defraying the expences of the mented upon the conduct of the ministers of the Convention will be forwarded before the 12th of Gospel, and said that instead of thei declaring from April.

MANSFIELD.-Mr. Simmons preached a sermon Lawn, to hold discussions upon the principles of the Charter. An excellent library is now in formation

KINROSS.—The Chartists in this place held a soizee on the 31st ult., in Mr. Thomas Walker's factory; when Mr. T. Roberts, from Cupar Fife. addressed the meeting in his usual talented and humoursome byle. Mr. Barclay, from Newbigging, also delivered a very instructive and humourous lecture on whole time. The meeting was enlivened with instrumental music, and a variety of songs and recitations; and when the song, entitled "Lines on O'Connor," was sung, the whole company joined in chorus, which produced an excellent effect.

MARKINGS (FIFESHIRE) .- On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., a public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Society's Hall, to consider LONDON PERIODICALS on the most liberal the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the terms—for prompt payment. No letters taken— Charter, and for the liberation of all political offenders. Resolutions pledging the meeting not to relax in their exertions till the Charter was the law of the land, and expressive of abhorrence at the many cruelties inflicted on the Chartist prisoners, were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then read the petition from the Star, which was also adopted unanimously, and petition sheets ordered to be sent to all the districts, in order that it might be signed as numerously as possible. Mr. M'Leen, the Ayrshire poet, then addressed the meeting in an able manner.

REDRUTH, CORNWALL.-On Thursday, April the first, a public meeting took place at the Miner's Inn. in this town, to hear the principles and objects of the People's Charter explained by Mr. E. P. Mead, of appointed, the large room was crowded, to the great disappointment of numbers, who could gain no admittance. Mr. E. P. Mead produced, for the inspection of the Radicals of this place, testimonials from several bodies, appreciating his talents, and speaking in the paid to highest terms of him for honesty of purpose, and unshaken zeal, in the cause of universal liberty. Mr Mead then came forward, and addressed them preparatory to the lecture, and gave out a Chartist hymn. which the people joined in singing; after which he commenced showing forth the principles contained in the People's Charter, and combatted the arguments against it, showing the folly of those, and villary too, of such who advocated the repeal of this or that bad law, and produced convincing proof that nothing short | vincial Newspaper, respectfully informs the Public appealed to the people present to become united, to Provincial Papers, from every County, are also rebecome sober and thinking, reading and prayerful men; and then they would, by their good feeling and general good conduct, show to their rulers, who consider them,

most respectable auditory.

#### LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

JOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next of April, at Eight o'Clock in the Ferencon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions, are required to attend. And Notice is hereby also given,

all Proceedings under the Highway Act will be these suffering from the destructive effects of Exces-

JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, lath March, 1841.

#### TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Whose attention is requested to the following List of Cheap Tracts now publishing, Price One Shilling and Sixpence per 100, or Five for a Penny, The Question:—WHAT IS A CHARTIST!—

ANGUEDED AND AND AND AND AND PRACTICE.

Office, Burnam; Shilling, 10th, ANSWERED ASTO PRINCIPLES AND ASTO PRACTICE. The friends of the Charter are earnestly relis the result of very extended experience in a class quested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an ex- of diseases and affections, which for some unaccounttensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those able reason have been either altogether overlooked, purchasing to give away.

an Engraving of the British Deadly Upas Tree, mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and THE NEW BLACK LIST; being a Comparative Table of Allowances to Rich and Poor in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in Paupers, with a variety of other useful information, an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, important alike to the non-consuming producers, in saying that there is no member of society, by whom and to the non-producing consumers.

Also, price One Penny, ADDRESS to the Fathers and Mothers, Sons and paper. Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the System of Exclusive Dealing, and the formation of at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square,

DISSERTATION ON FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Paine. Price \*.\* This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the ight of every man to the possession of the Elective

Also, price Sixpence, COMMON SENSE, addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

II. Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on American Affairs.

IV. The ability of America, with Miscellaneou Thomas Paine, Author of "The Rights of Man."

Also, price Twopence, WAT TYLER; a Dramatic Poem. In Three Acts. By R. Southey, Poet Laureate to her Majesty. Illustrated with Two elegant Engravings. " Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem."

## Price Threepence.

with Notes by Robert Hall and others.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT. By Lord Byron. Suggested by the composition so entitled by the author of "Wat Tyler." "This is a most extraordinary Poem."-Times. This edition is beautifully printed, and enriched

Also, price One Shilling, THE LIFE, CONVERSATIONS, AND TRIAL

Also, price One Penny. THE CELEBRATED SPEECH, delivered by

THE LAW-ENDOWED CHURCHES. Just published, in small Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards.

ABRIDGMENT OF HOWITT'S POPU LAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT. In small Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards.

"The author of this deeply interesting little volume takes a rapid survey of priestoraft, as it has existed from the earliest periods, and ends with an able

CHARTISM; a New Organization of the People, embracing a plan for the Education and Improvement of the People, politically and socially; addressed ment of the recopie, politically and socially; addressed to the Working Classes of the United Kingdom, and more especially to the advocates of the Rights and Liberties of the whole people, as set forth in the People's Charter." Written in Warwick Gaol by William Lovett and John Collins.

A SPEECH for the liberty of Unlicensed Print-

"The reading portion of the Radical public will not do their duty unless each and all of them possess themselves of these splendid Tracts."-The National

Also, 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 BLY MOORE.

Congress for that State. N.B. THE TRADE SUPPLIED with all the

London: J. Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; and other kind in Britain. Also, by all the Agents for this paper in Town and

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

unless prepaid.

DERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed London and Country Towns, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of their celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate Street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised considerable Incomes by the Agency, without One Shilling Let or Loss.

Applications to be made (if by Letter. Post-CHARLES HANCOCK. Secretary.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENCY, and HRIES, NEXT OF KIN, AND LEGATER'S RE-GISTRY OFFICE, No. 3. Walbrook, near the Mansien-House, London. Established 1822. S. DEACON, Agent to the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes, and for every London and Prothe labouring poor, as the dross of the earth, that they Notices to Heirs, Next of Kin, and persons entitled were men deserving those rights they so justly con- to property. The charge for examining the Index is tended for. He was listened to throughout with Five Shillings, provided the application is not made marked attention, and was much applauded. At the personally in London. This charge is for the trouble conclusion of this, his first lecture in this county, a vote of looking for the advertisement required, and of thanks was given him for the able manner in which answering letters; a further charge (from one to he had exerted himself for the rights of the poor. five pounds) is made for a full copy of the adver-On Saturday evening last, Mr. Mead delivered a tisement, if found, or a reference to the party by sermon, from the fifth chapter of the general epistle to whom it was inserted, with the date, &c. The Five throughout was well and attentively listened to by a Country Newspaper Proprietor, or sent by a Postoffice order, with the instructions. The Bank, East India, and South Sea Company's Unclaimed Divi-

ters to be post-paid. Solicitors, Estate-Agents, and others, may rely General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be helden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the Said Borough, at the Esquire, Recorder of the Said Borough, at the Borough of the Said Borough of the Said Borough of the Said Borough of the Market of the Month of th on the most punctual attention to legal and other Cours House, in Loods, on Monday, the Twelfth Day of April, at Eight o'Clock in the Forencon, at Guernsey, Australian, French, German, Dutch, and all the American, Canadian, and West Indian Papers.

dend Books are also kept at the above office. Let-

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d., sive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by observations on the TREATMENT of SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

#### BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY. Consulting Surgeons, London.

Published by the Authors, and sold by Bailliere. Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronicle Office, Durham; Shillito, York; Advertiser Office,

The Work which is now presented to the public or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with of these affections, to point out their causes, and to the book will not be found interesting, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRE-CEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN. - Sun, Evening

Messrs. Curtis and Co. are to be consulted daily Joint Stock Provision Companies, showing how the London, from ten till three, and five till eight in the People may free themselves from oppression. By evening; and Country Patients can be successfully ROBERT LOWERY, Member of the late Convention, treated by letter, on minutely describing their cases, and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Pro- which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for advice, will be replied to, without which no attention can be paid to any communications.

Sold by Hobson, Bookseller, No 5, Market-street, Leeds.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Dartford, Jan. 2, 1841. SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating to you that Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills have been of

the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten I. On the Origin and Design of Government in months ago I became afflicted with that most painful general, with concise Remarks on the English Con- disease Sciatica; the agonising pain which I suffered in my legs and thighs for so long a period, baffles any description which I can possibly give of my then miserable state. I could seldom obtain either rest or sleep. I had the best medical advice, including that of two physicians in London, without obtaining To which is added, an APPENDIX; and an any essential relief. I went to Margate, and had Address to the People called QUAKERS. By the best medical advice, trying the warm bath there and at other places, without obtaining any benefit. A short time ago I was recommended to try Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills; and was thereby induced to purchase a box of this valuable medicine of Mesers. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and be fore I had taken the quantity therein contained, I was entirely free from pain, and speedily recovered my health by taking a few more Fills, and happily there has been no return of this distressing malady, You are at liberty to publish my case, in the hope thereby that this excellent medicine may be the means of relieving others. I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

J. B. MISKIN, Brewer and maltster, Dartford, Kent P.S.—If I could possibly speak in stronger terms of your invaluable medicine, I should be most happy, for it is impossible for language to describe the relief I have experienced.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Ricumatism, have secured to them a OF ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Leader of the Irish Insurrection of 1803.

OF ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Leader of the Irish Insurrection of 1803. by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain that lamented Patriot, at the close of his Trial, for in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of this medicine. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand. London, Price ls. l.d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds: Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, from the earliest periods, and ends with an able exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing Church of England. It will supply the long-existing deficiency of a popular history of religious imposture."—Satirist.

Just published, price One Shilling.

CHARTISM; a New Organization of the People, embracing a plan for the Education and Improvements.

Cooper Newby, K.vy, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Cooper, Newby, K.vy, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwol I, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith,

Just published, price Sixpence each,

CONSIDERATIONS Teuching the Likeliest

Consideration of the Country of th

In the Press, RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, OR A PEEP AT THE PEERS, Uniform with the "BLACK BOOK," 100 Pages,

Price Fourpence. CONTAINING the Titles, Names, and Surnames Of all the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal," date of their births, to whom married, their connexions, the places, pensions, emoluments of office, sincoures and fat livings, of themselves, their shildren, and relations, in the Army, Navy, Law Courts, Civil Offices, Church of England, and Colonial Demarks partments; their influence in the Commons' House; shewing the golden reasons for voting away the millions of taxes amongst themselves and their dependents. This little Book will solve the problem of the Peers "standing by their order." Every reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these companions, in order to contrast the splendour of the tax-eaters with the misery of the tax-payers, Of New York, and one of the Representatives to and work out the grand social maxim—" Knowledge to answer for by not making haste to give new is power; Union is strength !" Now Publishing,

> POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, FOR 1841; Which has obtained a higher circulation than any

VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. By R. J. RICHARDSON, Price Twopence; shewing their claims to a share in the Legislature and Executive power in the State. London: J. Cleave, Penny Gazette office, Sheelane, Fleet-street; Manchester, Heywood, Oldhamstreet; Leeds, Hobson, Star office; Liverpool Smith, Scotland-place; Glasgow, W. Thompson Circular office, Princess-street; Birmingham, Guest Steelhouse-lane; Edinburgh, Duncan, High-street Huddersfield, J. Leech; Dublin, O'Brien, Abbeystreet; and R. J. Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford; Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J. Williams.

#### TO PIANOFORTE PLAYERS AND SINGERS!

Published Monthly, Price One Shilling, THE PIANISTA gives all the Popular Songs, Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops for Piano, &c., which obtain, by their excel-lence, great popularity in London. These are given earnest. every month, at a price scarcely one sinth of the charge made by Music Sellers; as, for instance:-No. 1, for January, 1841, contains the Elizer d'Amore Quadrilles, (note for note, the same usually charged 3s. 6d. for:) "The Banks of Allan Water," popular song, with words, (sold in the shops at 2s.,) and an Original Ballad, words by Miss Costello, and music by Lady Andover! The whole of these are given in No. 1, for 1s. No. 2, for February, contains the Royal Christening Solo, (Original)—"The Old Oak," with words, sym-phonies, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's Waltzes. All these for 1s. No. 3, for March, contains the whole of the celebrated "Tarentella," by Jullien, (now the rage in London, and selling at 3s. 6d.)—an Original Song, by Thomas Moore, Esq., with words, symphonics, and accompaniments -and two of Strauss's most popular Waltzes. The whole of No. 3, for 1s.
The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th,

says:-" The Pianista for March, No. 3, outstrips James, first and five following verses. The service Shillings must be paid to, and a receipt taken of any our previous commendations. Every page is studded with gems; and, in a short time, no Pianoforte Player will be without it." No. 4, for April, contains Jullien's Celebrated Quail Waltzes; Charles Horn's last beautiful Ballad, with words, symphonies, &c.; a new German

Air; and Musard's favourite Galop.

"The Pianista is a charming work, and as cheap as it is charming."—The Times. Published in London by Sherwe Paternoster Row; and to be had by order of any Book or Music Seller in the Kingdom. Any Number, as a specimen, sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for 1s. 4d. Address, "Editor of Pianista, 23, Paternoster Row, London."

EVERY NUMBER NOW IN PRINT. BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.

To Flute, Flageolet, Violin, Clarionet, Kent Bugle, and Cornopean Players.

That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for the small price of Eightpence Monthly, not only every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is likely to become so; all new copyright melodies of merit being inserted here. Nos. to 58 are already and Cornopean Players. merit being inserted here. Nos. to 88 are already Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt published; any of which may be had at eightpence Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; Louth per Number, or sent, post paid, to any part of the Kingdom, by enclosing ls. As a specimen of the contents of some of the Numbers, the following is submitted, namely:—

1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Meonlight, and seven others. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others 13. The Sea! The Sea! and ten others.

17. The Deep, Deep Sea, and seven others.
20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes. 26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others. 53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles from Rory O'More, and two others. 54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine

others. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen others. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine

The celebrated Eche Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz.

Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, Tis the

Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. 78. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard), Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's and effectual Cure, when all other means have Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song, Down in the Deep, and four others. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the

Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five oth ers. 80. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodies of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Euryanthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Fidelia The Number closes with a great novelty—namely, Jack Redburn's description (in music) of a Horserace. This Number also contains a full list of contents of the whole eighty Numbers, and is a good specimen for those who have not seen the work.

For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen; the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six movements): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and three others.

For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. For October, contains-'Twas Nature's Gay Day,

84. For November, contains Two Melodies from Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Claude du Val, and Three others. The whole for 8d.

85. For December, contains Six Melodies from Zenetta, I know a Bank; and nine others. To LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose

for January: Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up and down, and others. Essay No. 2; Solo en the Royal Christening: Victoria, and three other Waltzen, by Strauss: The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are Spirits; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll

Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier.
Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over
Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others, For April, (now ready) contains three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolawthe," (now so popular in London); the whole of Jullien's Five

Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from Macheth. No. 89 is for April, 1841, and is the last Number published. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes.

Any number can be sent, post free, by enclosing 1s. to the Editor, pre-paid, 23, Paternoster-row. The Examiner says, No musician, whatever instrument he may profess, ought to be without this testeful, correct, admirable, and cheap work. Such

another collection of beautiful melodies does not Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all rest ectable Medicine Venders

Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all rest ectable Medicine Venders

Chambers, Journal, amongst readers.

CONSIDERATIONS Teuching the Likeliest 229, Strand, London, impressed on the Governmeans to remove Hirelings out of the Church. By ment Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine Paper; in short, by order, of every Book and Music-seller in the kingdom.

PARR'S INFALLIBLE LIFE PILLS W.HICH are now recommended by all who have tried them. They have been the means of restoring to health many thousands who have suffered by dire disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:—

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, LINCOLN. Gentlemen,—When you first appointed me to sell Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1840, I Old Parr's Lite Phis, which was August 14, 1040, 1 was doubtful of making much sale, there being many different pills for the public to please theme: selves with. There must, however, be more length of life in Parr's Pills than in others, for I find, on enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them, and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—I may say thousands, if all your agents sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes, large and small sizes. I am now wanting a fresh supply, which please to send instanter, or else you will have much length of life to those wanting it; and you may depend upon it for truth, that many old people who were going down fast in life, are now invigorated with new life, new feelings, sprightly, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do so much good to the human frame, not only to the aged, but the young as

well, and particularly to young females.

I am, your obedient servant, 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841.

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter date Feb. 13, says:- "A man called to day and bought one 11s. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expense and affliction. He had been unable to work all that time—had been under all the doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, but Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. son of his also has been made quite a new man by taking Old Parr. Facts are stubborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wadding ton, Bookseller, Leicester. Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the

eminent Lendon Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841;-"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills several times, and certainly they have cured my cold, and invariably done me good. This is in w. M. CLARK. "17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London,"

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT. the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, heretofore a schoolmaster, but now out of employment, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got compounded some pills, which I have sold to different persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated medicine; such representation was, however, en-tirely false, and the proprietors of the genuine Old Parr's Life Pills have commenced legal proceedings against me for the above fraud. But I having expressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them the names and addresses of each person to whom I have sold any of such pills, as well as of the draggists who compounded the same, and agreed to make this public apology, and pay all the expences, including this advertisement, the proprietors have kindly consented to forego such legal proceedings. I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow for having committed such an imposition on the public and such a fraud on the proprietors of Old Parr's Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments

JOHN CUBLEY. Dated this 28th day of January, 1841.

Witness-H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham. In order, therefore, to protect the Public from have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each box. without which none are genuine.

for their lenity.

LIST OF AGENTS. This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment

by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and may also be had of the followings Agents: Birmingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street, Watta, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist; Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller; tingham. Sutton, Review office, and Ingram and Cooke, News-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barry; Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough, Clarke: Sheffield. Whitaker: Stourpost, Williams Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and Son; York, Mrs. Moxon; Belper, Vickers

#### MEDICAL ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Lecds,

HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the Diseases of the Generative System, in their mild and most alarming Forms, and to the successful treatment of Nervous and Sexual Debility, arising from inordinate excess, may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two, at his Residence, No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, Georgestreet, Bradford.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases can only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience, have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately contracted any of these complaints, that hundreds fall victims in consequence of the immoderate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general Principles of Medicine, ruin the constitution, causing Ulcerated Sore Throat, diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most alarming character. In these distressing Cases, Mr. W. can with confidence offer, as a regular Member of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health.

## IMPORTANT CURE.

MR. WILKINSON.—Sir, Having had the misfortune about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lamented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six others.

Ever November 1 contains—Twas Nature's Gay Day, the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete for your invaluable Drops, which I can safely say have saved my constitution from utter destruction, I have been under several experienced practitioners, and have been apparently well for a short time, but a supplied a suppl ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with purchasers of No. 35 is given gratis THE ROYAL great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After For January, commences publishing Mr. James's Essays on the best Methods of Fingering for the Flute, illustrating his celebrated Scales. Music for January:—Happy New Year, the model of the property of the p and now without fear of any return of my complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellowcreatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be so good as to omit my name.

Yours, respectfully, ... C. B. Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Residence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where distance and the sex of tance or timidity renders a personal visit a matter of difficulty, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s, 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times office, Leeds. Mr. THOMAS RUTTER, 4, Cheapside, Lendon.
Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax.
Mr. Dewriest, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnslef
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnslef
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnslef Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney Street, Yorki Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Ponteiract. Mr. Harrison, Market-place, Ripon.
Mr. Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbro & Harrogaid Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Man-

chester.
Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. Hurton, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Iris Office, Sheffield.
Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hall.

## Boetry.

THE CHARTER HYMN. BY W. MANN, SEN., ASHBURTON, DEVON. Tune\_" Snug little island."

MHOVIH on high, in you beautiful sky, Who is of all good the imparter, Wills man to be free, and hates tyranny. Then, Britons, lay claim to the Charter. Freedom's day-star is fixed in the Charter, Bask, bask in the rays of the Charter: While tyrants like moles, skulk in their dark holes, To shun the bright blaze of the Charter.

In pity our God oft has heard from our sod The groans of the exile and martyr, Who under dire laws suffered in a good cause, As some suffer now for the Charter. May Heaven approve of the Charter. And blessings diffuse on the Charter; While cherubs shall bear the glad sound through the

And earth shall rejoice in the Charter. Freedom's trumpet doth sound, bidding heroes around To defend her and never desert her: While her banners that wave are inscribed by the brave With God, and our rights, and the Charter. On freedom is founded the Charter. As firm as a rock is the Charter: The mountains shall fice, and sink deep in the sea. To make room for the glorious Charter.

then Chartists go forth, from the south to the north. Diffusing your light in each quarter; Proclaiming around the harmonious sound. Till millions are charmed by the Charter. Pullaway, pull away, for the Charter. A long and strong pull for the Charter; Your tongues and your pens, those grand moral means,

Will for ever establish the Charter. then traitors and knaves, those sycophant slaves. Will fly to some barbarous quarter, With savages dwell, and like savages yell, When they think of the land of the Charter. Then success to the National Charter; Huzza! for the land of the Charter. With corn, wine, and oil, the reward of our toil. We long shall inherit the Charter.

The heroes of France, with joy shall advance, And their shouts send across the wide water. And America's sons shall discharge their great guns, To salute us on gaining the Charter. The blessings that flow from the Charter, All nations shall share by the Charter; Then our banners shall wave, inscribed by the brave With God, and our rights, and the Charter! Ashburton, March 15th, 1841.

CHARTISTS AND LIBERTY. YES! the morning is awakening, When the Charter must be won-Yes! the darkness now is breaking, At the dawning of the sun Of Liberty.

Not the countless dew-drops beaming All in beauty o'er the land, When the moon's first ray is streaming, Shall surpass the numerous band Of Liberty.

Multitudes, that none can number. In that season of their power, Shall arise, as from a slumber, Chartists wakened in an hour

Then from the craggy mountains The joyful shout shall fly, And shady vales and fountains Of Liberty.

The poor man's lowly dwelling Shall send the news around, With many voices swelling In one continued sound Of Liberty.

Then shall the voice of singing Flow joyfully along, And Chartists be rejoicing In one triumphant song Of Liberty.

A SONNET,

AN SEEING A WRETCHED-LOOKING BEGGAR TURN FROM A PALACE DOOR HE HAD ESSATED TO KNOCK

O LINGER ye not at that great man's door, Tis far too clean for you-Tis too rich-like for one so poor: Its menials are a lordly crew, And their lord is but a menial too,) They'd spurn ye from the gate, For your rags so many and skin so bare; And lest ye had touched the bright brass there, Because of their coming so late,

They'd cause to be scour'd the plate Your hands polluted, and share The curse of their hearts on thy filthy state.

## Literary Extracts.

THE REVOLUTION OF THE THREE DAYS. (From Mr. Raikes's France since 1830.) THE PUBLICATION OF THE ORDINANCES.

The Ministers returned to Paris, carrying with night to the hotel of the Keeper of the Seals.

"May God preserve France," replied M. Sauvo. M. Sauvo then retiring from the room, added, Gentlemen, I am now fifty years old; I have witnessed all the events of the revolution, and I confess that I leave your presence with a mind full of awful apprehension for the future."

He closed the door, and the die was cast. OMENS ON THE FIRST DAY,

On the Monday morning, Charles the Tenth, with the view of avoiding all further comments as to the constant habit, it was past midnight before the royal and redious, the King thoughtful and absent.

and even then the size was unwilling to show any sport: he made repeated turnings and windings, till as last the slot was lost. The King appeared to take no interest in this his most favourite amuse-Majesty some broken branches in the forest, as an the contractor for the work. indication of the track which the animal had taken, he listened without attention, and made no comment. The courtiers, who were in total ignorance of the promulgation of the Ordinances, made every effort to amnse the King, and dispel the gloom which was

Fowing very serious, Marmont wrote a succession of despatches, stating that the disturbance was "no longer a riot, but a revolution." and urging prompt and conclusiory measures. The last missive he sent by his Aide-de-camp, Colonel Komierowsky; who The also charged to give a verbal report of the state of affairs. The Aide-de-camp delivered his despatch and gave his explanation.

The King replied that he would read the despatch, and I retired to wait his commands. Having passed some time in fruitless expectation, I requested the Duc de Duras to go to his Majesty and implore an answer; but he told me the laws of etiquette forbade him from taking such a liberty. At the expiration of half an hour, I was recalled by the King into his cabinet; who delivered to me no written instructions, out only charged me with his orders to the Marshal to stand firm, to unite his forces on the Carousel and the Place de Louis Quinze, and to act on the enemy with masses; these last words he repeated wice. The Duchess de Berri and the Dauphin were King told him to be brief. As he returned through bed. Verdiet—"Found dead in bed." the suite of apartments, he was surrounded by the

THE LAST DAY,

The day was passed in the usual routine of Court ceremony; in the morning, the mass and the audiences; in the evening, the rubber of whist, with its formalities; and it was thus, while the earthquake was rumbling in the neighbourhood, that precautions were taken to avoid it.

Many ill-natured comments have been made on this whist-party by the malevolent, as if Charles the Tenth had really occupied himself purposely with this trifling amusement while surrounded with such imminent dangers; but those who have lived in courts must know that the daily life is regulated by a monotonous uniformity, which is not to be infringed to scour their decks. because a variety of private interests are connected with its existence.

Charles the Tenth did not of his own accord propose the game; but every evening at a stated hour, the lord in waiting approached his Majesty and said, "Sire, the card-table is prepared, and your party is formed." On the evening of the 28th, the usual ceremony

took place; and the King, indeed, sat down mechanically in his accustomed manner-we all become gradually the creatures of habit, particularly as we advance in life; but the distant murniur of cannon was still audible, and the echo of civil war resounded in the vale below the chateau. Charles was evidently disturbed; any idea of amusement was little in unison with his feelings; the cards were left untouched; he rose from his chair, and went out on the balcony, where he remained some time looking towards Paris with considerable anxiety.

A CHINESE BOOK FOR THE POOR. - For twentytwo cash or tseen, I purchased an elegant book, filled | sell sausages which he made out of red flannel and | with choice subjects of the graphic art, as patterns | minced turnips. cover of a fair yellow, studded with spangles of gold, at his villa of Fossombrone.-London paper. and contains between two and three hundred figures, culled from the varied stores of nature and art. In fact, the objects are so well selected and so numerous, that they might serve as illustrations to a small encyclopædia. One acquainted with Chinese literapages of mythology, with the adornments of the of honour" would be of rare occurrence. ouse and garden, are all laid under contribution. belongs to the green window, which is an epithet for are called in that neighbourhood, is the eldest son the dwelling of a poor woman; while the red gallery of Sir Henry Parnell, Bart .- Globe. denotes the residence of a rich female. - The Chinese as they are.

## Local and General Entelligence.

Sunday afternoon. A poor man came into our vil. a name to this strange inland sea. able to stand. He was seen by one of our Chartists separates the final resting place of the Churchman leaning against a wall, vomiting blood; he was taken and the Dissenter. into the house, where he got some refreshment, which he received with tears, saying that he had not broke his fast since Friday morning. When the poor fellow a young lady of great personal attractions, and had refreshed himself, he said he had been in the but just introduced into the fashionable world. neighbourhood of Bingley, and that he had gone to a The Duke alluded to is in his seventy-fourth year. gentleman's house to ask for relief. The servant opened the door, and told him that his master did not allow them to relieve beggars, but he (the poor man) told such a pitiful tale, that he gave him some bread and meat, telling him to put it out of sight. turning out of the yard, when the master, who had yard, arrive there daily. poor man took the bread and meat and showed it to One of them bet that he would drink as much him. He then asked him who gave him that; he Rheim as the other would drink Champagne, and replied that his servant had given it. The gentleman, the next day he was a corpse. if he may be so called, wanted to know which of the THE Russian forces concentrated in Poland do servants it was. The poor man being afraid that if not exceed 60,000 men, 30,000 of whom are stationed transmission of newspapers:—"Caution to postmashe told which of the servants it was, he would lose in and about Kalisch, and the rest are distributed ters, sub-postmasters, or other persons employed in his place, refused to say. The gentleman then throughout the kingdom. In a very short time an snatched the bread out of his hand, and threw it to army of 120,000 men could be easily assembled. the dog, saying, " Here, Carlow, take thee that, for damned Chartist, a grasshopper, and a vagabond. and ordered him off the premises.—Correspondent.

BRIGHTON .- FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Thursday week, as a poor man, named Cripps, was cleaning the windows of the Jews' Synagogue, in Devonshire-place, Brighton, he was seized with a fit, and fell several feet. He expired in less than five minutes. We regret to add that he has left a

wife and four children to lament their loss. BRADFORD. - BOARD OF GUARDIANS. - Henry Leah, Esq., has again been chosen chairman of the board, and John Farrer, Esq., of Pudsey, vicechairman. Out of the thirty guardians, there are now twenty that are decidedly hostile to a union workhouse, and the New Poor Law generally.

BIGOTRY.-The clergy of Bradford have of late been busy concocting a petition to Parliament praying for the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and setting out a long list of the evils which have

RAILWAY TRAFFIC .- Besides the opposition coaches from this place to Brighouse, which daily cause such a stir in the town, a waggon, laden with merchandise, proceeds every day from this town to

the depot at Brighouse.
A LAUGHABLE TAKE IN.—An itinerant musician, who gave his name Henry Usterfield, was committed on Monday to the House of Correction at Wakefield for three months, under the following ludicrous field, and on being liberated last week, contrived to viduals going into a tradesman's shop at Lydd, by the violent manner of their fellow passenger, them the Ordinances signed in due form by the King. insinuate himself into the good graces of a land-during one afternoon, whose united ages amounted At five o'clock in the afternoon, M. Sauvo, chief lady, who keeps a public house at Knoll's Hill, on to 1,02 editor of the Moniteur, received the very unusual the road from this place to Wakefield, and partook each! lady, who keeps a public house at Knoll's Hill, on to 1,020 years, averaging above seventy-eight years, the train neared Hanwell, the young countryman order to repair punctually at eleven o'clock that of her cheer for some days, and obtained a suit of On his arrival thither, M. de Chantelauze handed had a considerable annuity to draw at Bradford as Sheffield, by cutting his throat; he was a hard tree to him the Ordinances and the report to the last Friday. On that day he induced her to pay drinker, and suffered under delirium tremens. over to him the Ordinances and the report to the last Friday. On that day he induced her to pay King, with directions that they should be inserted the coach fare for both of them to Bradford m the Moniteur on the following morning. M. to obtain the annuity, under the promise that he Santo evinced considerable emotion on perusing would pay hierally. They took up their quarters and who now holds an appointment under the factory and who now holds an appointment under the factory and who now holds an appointment under the factory and who now holds an appointment under the factory are the sound of the poet, who has represent, remarking his agitation, said, in an inquir- He then contrived to slip out, and leave the shot to ing tone, "Well! God preserve the King!" be dealt with as it best could. He was not discovered till the next day, when he had borrowed a fiddle, and was hard at work in a beer-shop in

pocket. ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.—On Monday night last, three weavers from Horton, named John Watmuff, patients. John Charlton, and Edward Thorp, who were em-Ordinances, or perhaps to divert his mind from the ployed by Mr. Robert Leach, of this place, manumirusion of any unpleasant reflections, commanded facturer, went to his warehouse in order to deliver £21,751,550, from which, if the sum of £125,200, for than it was at first supposed. The silver table, the finger to his nose, looked most significantly, and provided for legs and the top of which have been carried off, was ing-party at Rambouillet. Instead of setting off at with the proper quantity of weft and warp. They from surplus of ways and means, to the 5th of Jan., a portion of the valuble effects, of a like description, his usual hour of nine o'clock, the horses were or- had an empty sack with them, and afterwards they l841, &c., be deducted, there will remain a sum of which was sent from Hanover many years since, at dered at the early hour of seven; long before it was went into a room which contained several cotton £21,626,350, which constitutes the amount to be the time that country was threatened to be invaded Possible that the Moniteur of that morning could warps. On their going away the warehouseman provided for in the present year.

Write at St. Cloud. Instead of returning home at fancied the pockets of one of them was larger than RESPITE OF THE SENTENCE nine or ten o'clock in the evening, as had been his usual, and with assistance followed and searched Saturday last, Mr. John Noble, Governor of York them, when two gross of alpacha weft, and a cotton Castle, received a respite from her Majesty's party returned to the Palace. The chase was dull warp, besides the weft and warp delivered out to Secretary of State, of the sentence of death which them, were found upon them and in the sack. They was passed by Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the last York-Notwithstanding the fineness of the weather, it were brought up at seven o'clock on Tuesday morn-shire Assizes, on John Mitchell, the youth who was long before the hounds could find their game, ing, and committed to take their trial at the present tried for the murder of Mr. Blackburn, near Pontefract sessions.

> LEEDS .- WOOD PAVEMENT .- Workmen are now for life. engaged in laying down a length of wood pavement.

Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Nancy Wade, a together. little girl six years of age, who, on Friday last, was

magistrates at the Court House, on a charge of hav- annually imported and consumed since the reduction in the course of the day, and then left again as under a bob'" (a shilling.) Witness, and other Buckingham Palace last some Take them over to ing (in conjunction with another man, not in custody,) of the duty, warrants the belief that a correspond- usual. The only things she has missed from the men who worked for Mr. Reynolds, had been Saturday. robbed William Hargreaves, on the highway. The ing duty on oranges would create an amazing prosecutor had been sent with a letter to Horsforth, demand for that extremely serviceable fruit. on the 5th of February last, and on his return in the evening, was stopped by two men in Horsforth wood, who ill-used him and rifled his pockets; they, however, did not succeed in getting anything, as his watch broke from the swivel, and he had no money about him. He gave information, with a description of the men, to the police, who have ever since been on the look-out for the prisoner. He was apprehended on Friday, whilst offering for sale some old iron, which had been stolen from the Leeds and Selby railway, at Micklefield. Hargreaves swore positively to his identity, and his evidence was sup-

INQUEST.—On Monday last, at inquest was held at the Star Inn, Bramley, before John Blackburn, Esq., on view of the body of David Barker, of that from January 1 to June 30, 1840, to £29,320, and generally, shows a gradual both present in the room, but said nothing. As M. village. The deceased was fifteen years of age, and from July 1 to December 31, 1840, to £29,520, and known the population increases considerably. The land he assured the Alderman he could prove that the constable. This family ought to be looked to at all known the population increases considerably. The land he assured the Alderman he could prove that the constable. The removal of them should be de Komierowsky took this opportunity of touching had for some years been subject to fits. He died in the expence for the whole year £59,553. The expence spon the social touching had for some years been subject to fits. He died in the expence for the whole year £59,553. The expence spon the social touching had for some years been subject to fits. Ring told him told hi

Overseers of the Poor.—At the petty sessions, and different officers of the household, who on Saturday last, some gentlemen, whose names appeared in our last, were excused from filling the on Wednesday, the 30th ult., the Lord Chancellor on Wednesday, the 30th ult. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.—At the petty sessions, sate of security, much enraged against the exciters office of overseer of the poor, on account of various refused the application of the Dean of York for the creased knowledge of anatomy, and the many very gerous, and here is an Act which gives to the Manager these causes, the innesses. Such componinations as the innesses. Such componinations are the innesses. Such componinations as the innesses. Such componinations are the innesses. Such componinations are the innesses. Such componinations are the revoit, but quite incredulous as to their success. engagements preventing their attention to the duties. prohibition to restrain Dr. Phillimore, as Commis-The Court passed these three days in giving unfrom Paris, and the Paris, and th from Paris, and the disbelief of those which were Mr. George Robinson; Mr. M. Johnson, in the charges of simony made against the Dean. The vaccination; and gout, that used to claim its numerlavourable, traces:

Www. Hornshy in | Lord Charges of simony made against the Dean. The vaccination; and gout, that used to claim its numerlavourable, traces:

Www. Hornshy in | Lord Charges of simony made against the Dean. The vaccination; has been thoroughly vanquished by

THE MANCHESTER and Loeds mail is to cease running on the 30th of April.

commenced in the island of Cuba. LETTERS WITH DEPECTIVE STAMPS attached to them are charged by the Post-office authorities the same as if stamps were not attached to such letters. Mr. East and Sir R. Inglis have brought in a Bill to prohibit dog-carts throughout the united

kingdom. PINE APPLES in Singapore are so abundant that ship captains frequently purchase them by boat loads

In 1840, 115,206 persons arrived in the United States by sea. The average immigration may be stated

at 120,000 a-year. THE QUANTITY OF MINERALS CONVEYED Blong the

accommodations of the company.

CHAMPAGNE.—About 4,700,000 English gallons of genuine champagne can be grown in France in the course of the year, but more than ten times that quantity is annually manufactured and sold as such. TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—It is said that the Van Burenite party have already selected their candidate for the next presidential election in the person of Commodore Stewart, of the U.S. Navy. ALL PERSONS can procure copies of registered lists of shareholders in any of the joint-stock banks

for a nominal sum, on applying at the stamps and tax department of Somerset-house. A CUNNING CHAP was taken before the police of Philadelphia, and fined five dollars for offering to

for the use of the young needle-woman. She is They write to us from Rome on the 23rd that assumed to be poor, and hence the little manual is the celebrated Bergami, who figured in the trial of priced at about one penny of our money. It has a Queen Caroline of England, died a few days before ARMY IN IRRLAND .- The total strength of the

of infantry-13,276 rank and file. ture and natural history might deliver several lectures with this book before him. The meadow, the grove, the brook, the antiquary's museum, and the grove, the brook, the antiquary's museum, and the grove of the meadow of the meadow of the meadow.

army in Ireland at present comprises four regiments

of cavalry, five of infantry, and thirty-three depots

MR. JOHN PARNELL, of Teignmouth, the leading The book is said to be for the use of the person who preacher among the "Plymouth Brethren," as they

A FORMAL announcement has been made of the discontinuance of "The Tracts for the Times." communication is made in a letter addressed by the

DAISY HILL. THE GENTLEMAN AND THE the Syrian war will lead to the profitable export of BEGGAR.—We had a miserable object to look at on great quantities of the asphaltum which has given

Rev. Mr. Newman to the Bishop of Oxford.

lage begging: he stated that he had a wife and four children at Rochdale. The poor man was so weak at Winehester, a wall—low and diminutive, it is other questions. and feeble, through want of food, that he was scatce true, as if ashamed of the principle it represents—

The Revenue

An old Noodle.-A Noble Duke, we hear, in-THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—The desire to see the

visitors, anxious to inspect her Majesty's ship The poor man did as was requested, and was re. Albert, now lying in the basin in Deptford dockbeen looking out of the window, stopped him, and Two poreigners "of distinction," at Vienna, had demanded to know what he had got in his hat. The made a wager which produced faial consequences.

vessels continues unabated. Crowds of distinguished

A BILL RECENTLY brought in provides that after dom, under certain penalties, in the same manner as

they are now prohibited in London. THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Admiralty and the Board of Ordnance have sanctioned the introduction of the metropolitan police force into the dockyards and other departments of the public ser-

MATRICIBE. - SHOCKING APPAIR. - On Monday two brothers residing at Smallbridge, near Rochdale, both, as to the court shall seem meet.' And his lordbegan to quarrel and fight, when their mother, an ship further desires it may be distinctly understood, aged woman, stepped betwixt, and received an ac- that every individual, acting in any capacity in the cidental blow, when she fell down in a fit and service of the Post-office, who shall be guilty of such expired on the spot .- Manchester Chronicle.

on the 4th instant, between Judge Smith, of the cretary."

Illinois Supreme Court, and Mr. M'Clernand, late A MAD RAILWAY PASSENGER.—On Friday, a

challenger, and was killed on the spot.

circumstances. He had been incarcerated at Wake- trary, it was instanced last week by thirteen indi-

On SATURDAY, a commercial traveller of London, clothes from her on the strength of stating that he named Rutland, aged fifty-six, committed suicide at but by the firmness and promptness of Mr. Byles,

ticular passages; and M. de Monthel, who was ner of the best, and had something warm afterwards. commission, has been officially engaged during the last ten days in ascertaining the condition of the persons employed in the paper and other factories of that he was insane. In securing him, it appeared the locality of Maidstone.

Bowling-lane, and had by false pretences obtained their annual meeting. The number of patients admitted during the past year has been 2,564; relief, unpaid. As to my lady of the Knoll's Hill, she had to foot it home without a penny in her has been instrumental in wallow. hospital, in 1821, it has been instrumental in reliev. his child, and he intended to kill himself.—Bucks ing, through medical aid and otherwise, 53,471 Gazette.

raised, charged on the aids or supplies of 1841, is Castle has been discovered to be far more extensive

RESPITE OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH .- On Barnsley. Mitchell will, consequently, be transported

THE QUANTITY of malt used in the distilleries in ment: he rode on, seemingly absorbed in thought; The blocks are hexagonal, made of Norwegian and in 1840, 4,037,122 bushels. The quantities used table, a great portion of which has been carried off. and when one of the huntsmen pointed out to his timber, six inches deep. Mr. Stead, the patentee, is in the three countries for the last year were as follows:-England, 238,263; Ireland, 486,140; and DEATH BY BURNING.—On Monday, an inquest Scotland, 3,312,619 bushels, being nearly five times was held at the Fleece Inn, Stanningley, before John as much as that used in England and Ireland

It is intended to memorialise the Lords of the taken place. The porter, who has abscended, no hourly becoming more contagious. All was in vain: so dreadfully burnt by her clothes taking fire, Treasury for a reduction of the duty on oranges, tidings of whom have yet been discovered, was in the the whole party, lost in conjectures, abandoned as hopeless all attempts to remove the King's depression of spirits.

On the Wednesday, when matters were evidently burnt by her clothes taking fire, he whole party, lost in conjectures, abandoned as the clothes taking fire, how about 75 per cent. on their value, to an ad defendant then said, "You must all strike, for we defendant then said, "You

> A STATE PRISONER at Smyrna, sentenced to die of hunger in prison, was found alive twenty-eight days after his incarceration. This unfortunate man, whose sentence has been commuted, had prolonged his existence by a box of wafers, which also contained a this substitute for food, he began to eat the pasteboard box. Part of the lid of the box was left unconsumed when he was visited.

ported by two other witnesses. He was, therefore, received on board the hulks in England, during the that he was labouring under feelings either of excite-committed for trial.

year 1840, amounted to 3,773, of whom 1,209 were ment or alarm. Thence he has been traced to the the 1st July, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1840, amounted to £18,758.

THE GOVERNOR FENNER.—The wreck of this ill-Another Rathroad (the second) is about to be has been found. - Carnarven Herald.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Friday evening, a shell enclosing the body of a male child, apparently about to try their right. two years old, was discovered lying in a corner of Chapel-yard, Spitalfields, by policeman 162, of the H division. The body was wrapt in a shroud, on the breast of which a slip of paper was placed, containtaining the words God bless you, my babe,—farewell." No external marks of violence appeared upon its person, but it had evidently been a considerable time dead, the process of decomposition having com-North Midland Railway is almost out-stripping the menced. It was removed to the workhouse to await a Coroner's inquest. VORACITY OF A BOA CONSTRUCTOR .- A singular in-

stance of the voracity and power of appetite of this reptile occurred a few days since at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. Two fine tiger boa constrictors were brought over by Captain Redman from Calcutta, and presented by him to the menagerie on the 4th of September last. They were respectively 11 feet and 9 feet in length, and had ance of the latter, and the more bulky size of the UNITED STATES.—The packet ship North America.

run across the Atlantic in fifteen days, conveying cause of the fire. New York papers to the 20th, being four days later than previously received by Cunard's steam-ship Britannia. The intelligence by this arrival presents some features of interest. As regards Mr. M'Leod his trial will take place at Lockport, and not, as has been stated, at Albany, but it is still uncertain when was on his way to Lockport for the purpose, it was said, of demanding the surrender of M-Leod to the Federal Government, a measure grounded upon the avowal by the British Government of the destruction of the Caroline. It is asserted on the other hand, even if such be the case, that M'Leod will not be given up, the state of New York persisting in the right to bring him to trial within its own territory. The question is therefore still involved in difficulty Respecting the internal affairs of the states the chie An English surveying corps is now exploring occurrence has been the issuing of a proclamation the shores of the Dead Sea. It is not unlikely that by the President convening an extra session of Congress for the 31st of May. This proceeding has its origin, not in relation to the affairs of M'Leod, but in consequence of the state of the finances of the country. In Canada election matters absorbed all THE REVENUE. - The official statement of the

year's and quarter's revenue was published on Monday night. It exhibits, upon the whole year, a decrease of £309,280; and upon the quarter ending on Monday the decrease compared with the quarter ending April 5, 1840, is £70,514. The principal courses of revenue which show a decrease are the Customs and the Post-office, the former amounting to £301,042, and the latter to no less than £833,000. The increase is to be found principally in the Excise, which exceeds the last year by £489,299. The Samps also have increased £152,722, and the Taxes £275,019. The probable amount of Exchequer Bills £275,019. The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated were caught by the police and lowered down in safety, and the Bank, and that, wanting £2, her crease of £309,280; and upon the quarter ending only means which was left to them to assist the inrequired to meet the charge on the Consolidated were caught by the police and lowered down in safety, she had in the Bank, and that, wanting £2, her

been committed to the post, continue to be so numersecrete or destroy, or shall wilfully detain, or delay mated at about £1,500. in course of conveyance or delivery thereof by the post, any printed newspaper, without covers, or in covers open at the sides, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or by an offence, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour FATAL DUEL -A duel was fought at Alton, Ill. of the law. -By command, W. L. Maberly, Se-

Secretary of State of Illinois. They fought with young labouring countryman, dressed in a round rifles-distance fifty paces. Judge Smith was the frock, got into one of the carriages at Reading to proceed to London by one of the morning trains, pected his Lordship would have gone to Mount Trenchard, county Limerick, but we understand the Noble Lord has deferred his departure for Ireland until the close of the season.—London Paper.

| Again, in 1782, when the combined fleets of the season.—London Paper.

| Again, in 1782, when the combined fleets of the season.—London Paper. MUCH IS SAID about the unhealthiness of Romney other passagers. Mr. Byles, of the Hope Inn, Marsh, Kent, but if long life will prove to the con- Windsor, and his son, with one of the guards, were in the same box, and their attention was excited whom Mr. Byles watched most attentively. When suddenly made a desperate attempt to jump out of the carriage (the train then going at great speed), who was assisted by his son and the guard, he was forced back into his seat, and compelled to remain there until their arrival at Paldington, when it was deemed necessary, from his extreme violence, to have him confined until taken before a magistrate, and examined by a medical gentleman. This was done, and the medical man gave his decided his opinion he was in a paroxysm of rage, and hit Mr. Byles, THE PRIENDS of the Seamen's Hospital have held heir annual meeting. The number of matters and he broke the windows of the cab in his way to

THE ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The rob-THE AMOUNT of Exchequer bills authorised to be bery of plate and other articles of value at the by Bonaparte, by the army under the command of Saturday, a journeyman shomaker, named Henry Marshal Mortimer. At that time various articles of Dean, was brought before Alderman Wilson, splendid silver furniture, consisting of tables, looksplendid silver furniture, consisting of tables, look-ing-glass frames, chairs, and "dogs" (in use abroad, where wood is used for fuel), &c., were sent for security to this country, and at that time were desecurity to this country, and at that time were deposited at Cumberland Lodge, in the Great Park, at the period referred to, have been purloined. These The person who has absconded had access to this part of the stores. This table having been a little out of order, was taken out of the room at the Castle in which it usually was, for the purpose of under-going some repairs, but the required repairs had not has transpired, that when the suspected party left the Castle, he called upon a Jew named Morris, residing in Peascod-street, a dealer in watches, jewellery, and in old gold and silver, and requested the loan of ten shillings; but this having been refused, he thence proceeded to Mr. Radnor, a pawnbreker, with whom he pledged his watch for fifteen shillings. When be called at Mr. Radnor's, advanced. He then seemed as usual; and there was Convicts, &c.—The total number of convicts nothing in his manner or appearance to indicate

AT A PUBLIC VESTRY of the parishioners of St. fated vessel, it is now certain, has gone to pieces on Leonard's, Shoreditch, two gentlemen objected to so ons, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., one of the grand our coast. We have heard that portions of her timbers have been cast up on no less a space of shore than sixty miles. At Aberffraw, amongst other articles, a chest belonging to William Thoms, one of the passengers from Cheltenham, we believe, and containing wearing apparel, books, and £60 in money, has been found.—Carnarvan Herald.

Leonard's, Shoreditch, two gentlemen objected to specially under soven the grand of the prison such an interest of the prison such and into the such persons as convict felons to death. The tickets relieve their possessors from all parochial offices, and all scot and lot duties, such as those of the prison and reprimanded. The child was into the court and reprimanded. The chairman said that a child was not oversears grandless chiralway and as the court and reprimanded.

DENBIGHSHIRE Assizes .- Yesterday week, Edward Chubbe was tried before Mr. Justice Williams, for the wilful murder of Evan Evans, at Llantisilio, on the 30th of January last. We stated the facts at the time, namely, that Evans (a watcher of game preser was to Mr. Lloyd, of Rhaggatt,) had been enticed out of his house at night by the prisoner, who at the time it was done, and he was therefore exkilled him and threw his body into a pit. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of the cause of his death." Sentence of death was then passed, and the the law. He hoped that the time was not far off piteously .-- Country Paper.

FIRE. TROWBEIDGE, April 2. - This morning, about two o'clock, by the observations of the police force, who were out on duty, a fire was discovered in the brewhouse and cellar of Mr. Joseph Townsend, at the Tuns and Bowls Inn, Market-place, Trowlived in harmony together in their cage until last bridge. An alarm being given, assistance was soon week, when the smaller one, being sickly, would not at hand; and, by the active exertions of the townseat at the usual time of feeding. The larger one had just eaten a rabbit and three guinea pigs, when, it appears, he made a gorge of his more weakly comhouse. Some very large pieces, with their contents, for them. panion, which was proved by the sudden disappear- were burnt or spoiled; and the very confined spot where the fire originated precluded the possibility former, which exceeded three feet in diameter in the for a time of directing the engines into full play; but greatest proportion of his body. So singular a case by five o'clock all danger had subsided for the surof the carnivorous power and propensity of this rounding premises, many of which were very old, and liable to ignite. We are happy to say Mr. United States.—The packet ship North America. Townsend had been fully insured in two respectable Capt. Lowber, reached Liverpool on Sunday, after a offices for many years. No knowledge exists of the

kept by Mr. Leidard, High-street, Whitechapel. The nephew of the accused, had been in the habit of family, it appears, had closed the house at the usual lending his name to his ancie in the shape of hour on Sunday night, when, to all appearance, accommodation bills, but at length he objected to everything was perfectly safe, and in the course of continue the practice, and a bill, purporting to be half an hour afterwards the whole of the inmates accepted by him, but bearing a forged signature, were in bed. At the above-named hour, as police- was uttered by the prisoner. After a careful examiconstable Beed, No. 50 of the H division, who was nation of the evidence, the magistrates came to a on duty, was passing the house, he observed a very great light in the place, which, not noticing before, excite his suspicions that the house was on fire, and, appearance, himself in £500 and two sureties in upon a minute examination, he found his fears were realised. He directly sprang his rattle, when police-constables Nos. 14 and 98 came to his aid. With a iudgment which reflects great credit on them, they prevented the doors and shutters from being forced open by the neighbours, and thus saved the lives of the inmates. Some minutes elapsed before they were aroused, and when they appeared at the windows it was ascertained by the police that the stairs were much dejected in spirits. On Friday morning, on fire, and the only mode of escape was from the windows. Unfortunately no ladders could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and as the fire was assuming a terrific aspect, the policemen saw that the times and knocked at her door to inquire how she Fund, amounts for the quarter ended April 5, 1841, the men following the example. The police mainted their perilous position, although the smoke tained their perilous position, although the smoke their perilous position perilous position, although the smoke their perilous perilo has been received from Colonel Maberly, the Secrenearly suffocated them until they were certain that tary to the Postmaster General, who also announces all had escaped. Their heroic conduct was loudly mind, which was augmented by the latter having that the strictest investigation shall be made into cheered by the spectators. By this time the brigade the numerous complaints preferred of the irregular engines from Wellclose square, Jeffery-square, and Watling-street, reached the scene of destruction and were soon got to work a powerful supply of water ters, sub-postmasters, or other persons employed in the Post-office, February, 1841. The complaints on the subject of missing newspapers, stated to have I know thee, but this is a stranger"—calling him a the 1st of January, 1842, all dog-carts, &c., shall be ous, that his lordship thinks it expedient that every inquiry has been instituted as to the cause of the fire, was completely destroyed. Although an active prohibited thoughout the whole of the United King- one engaged in the Post-office service should be made it is unknown, but, from the appearance of the place, acquainted with the 32d section of the act 1st Vic. and the information of the police, it evidently oricap. 36, by which it is provided, That every person employed in the Post-office, who shall steal, or shall in the Sun Fire office, and the damage done is estiin the Sun Fire office, and the damage done is esti-O'CONNELL'S IDEA OF THE BENEFIT OF BULLYING

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.—At a meeting of the Repeal Association, in the Corn Exchange, lately, Mr. O'Connell replies to the argument that bullying England will obtain no good for Ireland, by citing instances in which England has been bullied with the best effect :- " How did the Catholics of Ireland get, in the year 1778, their act of emancipation? General Gates conquered Burgoyne at Saratoga, and made the British army surrender. Ireland immediately rose and said, 'You must give us an Emancipation Bill:' and England was bullied, and granted it. (Cheers.) The next year the Volunteers sprang into action; and Ireland called for free trade, which England refused contemptuously: the Irish put on the cannon of the Volunteers, 'Free trade, or else the Volunteers gained the independence of the Irish Parliament, which England was most unwilling to grant; but she bullied again, and may God bless their memories for doing so. (Cheers.) In 1792, the English Government refused to allow the petition of the Roman Catholics for further emancipation: but in that year Dumourier won the battle of Jemmappes; and, at the close of it, England was bullied again to allow Catholic barristers to practise; for which I humbly thank them. In 1793, when Belgium was conquered by France, further concessions were bullied from England: and I want to know whether it was out of grace or favour she granted Emancipation ! England won't be bullied, forsooth! I am not a fighting man, and yet I have bullied England from this room, and succeeded." (Loud cheers.) A voice—"And will do it again." Mr. O'Connell—"I hope I am doing it now. I had the great here and the content of the great hero and the greatest statesman of England against me-Wellington of Waterloo-a mighty great general—and Peel, the great orator; yet from this room, Protestant and Catholic bullied both statesman and warrior, and obtained Emancipation." (Cheers.) Then for the future—" I throw out these to them. things here in order to warn the people of England of the impolicy of their going to war under the cir cumstances in which they have placed Ireland at present. A single shot fired from a hostile vessel -one ball booming over the ocean from a hostile cannon to England —— then ——" immense and enthusiastic cheering instantly burst forth from every quarter of the room.] TRADE COMBINATION .- At the Mansion House on

to hear the result of the accusation. William Pierce, foreman to Mr. Reynold, stated that the under the care of a German named Koelmann. It defendant had, no doubt, been stationed opposite to has been discovered that two splendid solid silver his master's premises, to watch for and prevent the figures, upwards of sixteen inches in height, each bearing a crown, and likewise brought from Hanover bearing a crown, and likewise brought from Hanover has been discovered that two splendid solid silver his master's premises, to watch for and prevent the bearing a crown, and likewise brought from Hanover men were paid regularly by those workmen who were engaged in combination, to watch and endeavour, by persuasion or menaces, to put a stop to business altogether, or have it on their own terms. Mr. Reynolds had only just raised the wages of his and white, and of exqui-of, witness conveyed the men. Thomas Green, of No. 23, New-street, site symmetry: they are whole-family to the station-Bishopsgate, stated that he was just going into Mr. Reynolds's warehouse with his work when the defendant called him over, and said, "Reynolds's like domestic animals, bewere whole-family to the station-house. Mr. Rawlinson—been brought up almost Did the woman say anydefendant called him over, and said, "Reynolds's like domestic animals, bewere warehouse is on the strike." Witness said that he ing accustomed to come into Witness—Yes, Sir; she the house and to find aut of the base of the find aut of the find aut of the base of the find aut of the find aut of the base of the find aut of neither knew nor cared if that were the case. The the house, and to feed out of told me she was compelled strike, and who were frequently changed, in order and her offspring were accordingly taken away by the to escape accusation. Witness had been previously constable, who, in the course of ten minutes, returned laid hold of by the collar by a tall man, who was em- with them, saying that an offer of admission had been ployed to prevent men from working, and told that made in the event of the woman consenting to be at he ought to be horsewhipped. John Sharpe, who is once passed to Ireland with her children, but she had clicker at Mr. Reynolds's, stated that the defendant refused to go into the house upon such conditions; the was frequently in the habit of watching opposite the person whom he (the constable) saw told him that the shop for a whole day to intimidate the men. That case had already been brought under the notice of the he merely said he wanted some money, and asked was called "blocking the shop." Four or five stood board. Woman What shall I do, Sir, if I go to Irefor that sum upon his watch, which was immediately there at a time. Alderman Wilson—"Do you land? I have not a single friend there, and I think I advanced. He then seemed as usual, and there at a time. know them to be employed in that sort of business?" ought not to be compelled to go as I was married in Witness—" There is no doubt of their object at all. this parish, and my husband, who is now dead, lived Some of those who had been employed by Mr. Reyin it for forty years; my children were also born here, nolds have been amongst them. This sort of work and my husband was buried by the parish. Neither I has been going on for the last four months." The wer my children have broken our fast since siz o'clock The mortality of London, and, indeed, of England defendant declared that the whole was a most vile vesterday evening, and all the relief I could get from the generally, shows a gradual decrease, whilst it is well misrepresentation and part of a plot to catch him, workhouse was a leaf last Saturday. Mr. Rawlinson (to rates of premium for Life Insurance have been he had been in a public house the principal part of events for the present: the removal of them should be greatly reduced during the last few years; yet the offices continue as prosperous as formerly. These facts clearly demonstrate that some cause, either Taris, and the disbelief of those which were with ill humour, and affecting to doubt their where the place of Mr. Joseph Richardson, in the place of Mr. Mr. George Robinson; Mr. M. Johnson, in the charges of simony made against the Dean. The defendant probably commit you to Bridewell." The defendant bears of in the place of Mr. John Ramsden; Mr. Wm. Hornsby, in the place of Mr. John Ramsden; Mr. Wm. Cooper; and Mr. Luke be any excess of authority in the act of the Archibe probably commit you to Bridewell." The defendant bears of in the Workhouse until next Friday week, on Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, as is evinced by their extensive and unprecedented sale.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS .- At the Westminster Sesoverseers, guardians, churchwardens, &c., &c. The held to be 1, gally guilty under seven years of age. vestry overruled these objections to serve, in order and from seven years of age to twelve he was presumed to be guil. y or not of any crime for which he was indicted, ac ording to circumstances, which might lead the court to a supposition of his knowledge of the guilt of the act at the time it was committed. For instance, a boy was indicted for murder many years ago, and because he had run into the woods and hid himse. f, afterwards, it was conecuted. From the age of fourteen and upwards every person was presumed to have a knowledge of when every child between the age of seven and fourteen would be regarded as an erring being, capable of being reclaimed; and, instead of being punished as a felon, he would be instructed as an unfortunate child. He regarded the opportunities he enjoyed of inquiring into the character and previous education of juvenile delinquents as one of the greatest benefits he derived from his occupation of the sessional chair; and if they knew the misery in which the poor children were found who were so often placed at the bar, their hearts would bleed

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST AN EX-MAYOR. Great surprise was excited in Stafford, on Thursday week, by the examination of Mr. Thomas Stevenson. late mayor of the borough, on a charge of forgery with intent to defraud Messrs. Silvester, leatherdealers, of the same town. The examination, which lasted nearly eight hours, took place before E. Lloyd, Esq. (mayor), and Messrs. Shaw and Jones. The substance of the charge was briefly this:-ALARMING AND EXTENSIVE FIRE AND NARROW That he had feloniously uttered a forged accept-ESCAPE OF THE FAMILY.—Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, a most alarming fire broke out in the Elephant and Castle public-house, the evidence, that for a length of time Mr. Wynn, conclusion that it was a proper case to go before another tribunal, but accepted bail for the prisoner's £250 each.

Suicide of an Aged Female.-On Monday, an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Goat, Queen-street, Horselydown, on the body of Elizabeth Lattimer, a widow, aged seventy-two. Sarah Kirkham, of 4, Earl's-place, Horselydown, said deceased lodged with her, and for the last few days appeared witness went into deceased's bed-room with her breakfast, when she complained of pain in the head, and said she feared she was going to lose her mind, which was augmented by the latter having refused twice to draw for the sums of £2 or £3. The which ended by the mother being thrust out of doors by the father. Elizabeth Phelps, deceased's daughter, denied the above allegations, and deposed that she had since Christmas given her mother, at several times, the sum of 10s. each time. Witness never wished for the transfer her mother had made in her favour, and intended, in May, to draw from the Bank the whole sum, in order that her mother might dispose of it as she pleased. Verdict-" Temporary insanity."

MURDER BY TURN-OUT SAWYERS AT ASHTON .--At Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Baron Maule, John Hulme, 31, and John Williams, 30, were indicted for the wilful murder of Benjamin Cooper, at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 11th of Dec. last. Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Wortley appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Overend for the prisoners. The indictment was of great length, and consisted of four counts. The first count charged them with having of malice aforethought assaulted one Benjamin Cooper, a joiner, and that Hulme, with a certain metal pipe, plugged at one end with lead and wood, had made to serve the purpose of a cannon, then and there charged with gunpowder, and charged with twenty bullets or slugs, which was the case. The jury had heard from the officer of the court that this was an indictment which imputed to the two prisoners at the bar the crime of murder. Here Mr. Wilkins begged his Lordship to order all witnesses out of Court, which having been done. Mr. Sorgeant Atcherley proceeded with his speech, and at the conclusion called as witnesses, James Cooper, Thomas Hadfield, James Roscoe, Richard Whitfield, John Goldhope, James Ashworth, Geo. Keyes, Lees Broadbent, Edward Davis, Samuel Hardwick, Henry Hardwick, Job Arundel, Thos. Profit, George Shear, Thomas Hodgkinson, Sarah Davies, Anne Booth, John Ashworth, Jas. Bow-stead, and several others. At the conclusion, Mr. Wilkins applied for an adjournment, as it would then adjourn, and consent to be accommodated for the night under custody. The jury adopted the latter alternative-apartments were previded for them at an hotel, and three bailiffs were sworn to keep them in safe custody, and not allow any one to speak

THE CHILDREN OF and of THE PEOPLE LOOK ON THIS PICTURE! andON THIS!

MONDAY afternoon, at

intended for the Lilipatian Marylebone police-office, a equipage of the Princess poor woman, named Mary Royal were erroneously Conway, who carried in stated in the papers of last her arms a sickly-looking week to have been "pur- baby, about two years old,

THE SHETLAND ponies

chased" for that purpose. and who had with her two They were, with the gracious permission of her est apparently five, and the Majesty, presented for the eldest seven years of age, use of her Royal Highness was placed at the bar, scarcely larger size than a street. Two of the chil-Newfoundland dog, are dren were also begging; beautifully marked black and, in consequence there-

#### CONVENTION.

THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE

BROTHERS IN THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY consequence of the conflict of opinion regard ing the resolution was also unanimously adopted :- "That selection of ten persons (from those nomir ated) to it be an instruction to the Committee calling the form the forthcoming Convention, we dr, not consider it right to have anything at all to do with such selection; but we would recommen, the following Jones, in reference to the points of law in the case of course to the country:—Let there be, a public meeting called immediately in every own, and all the which meeting shall choose ten from the whole list; let all returns be forthwith Fent to the Editors of the Northern Star, Scottish, Patriot, and Dundee Chronicle newspapers, who shall publish a correct account of the whole proceedings. By this means, whichever ten would have the sanction of the greatest number of prolic meetings would be the veritable representatives of the people. This method. in our opinion, would be the best that could be adopted; and we confess we see no other plan by which satisfaction can be given to all parties. The public meetings could all take place next week, and the result published in the above-named newspapers on Saturday, the 17th instant, and the Convention meet in London as soon as necessary after-

We do not decline taking the affair into our own handsfrom any direspect to any individual, but because it might form a dangerous precedent in an Executive body, by too much power being placed at their disposal, and, in the end, bring them into collision with the people; a circumstance which must carefully be

We remain, your fellow-labourers in the cause of genuine Chartism, JAMES LEECH, President. JAMES CARTLEDGE. RICHARD LITTLER JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS .- We call upon you to send in the names of the persons you will nominate as candidates for the permanent Executive, by Saturday, the 24th instant, at the farthest; in order that correct lists may be made out, and sent to each sub-Secretary. of four hours save five minutes. The Jury retired, We would wish you to bear in mind that we will not (because we cannot) be accountable for any nomination of any person, unless an account be sent to the General Secretary, of the individuals nominated, by letter. We do this to ensure punctuality, and to prevent mistakes; and then we will get the whole list printed on circulars, and send one to each sub-Secretary, with

instructions concerning the elections.

JAMES LEECH, President. JAMES CARTLEDGE. RICHARD LITTLER, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

All communications must be made to Mr. John Campbell, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford, Manchester.

> FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Wednesday Evening, April 7th.

[ A statement in my last week's communication declared erroneous; by a letter from "one of the reporters" to the Weekly Dispatch, inserted in that paper of Sanday last, I beg to say, that my informant is in every way entitled to implicit belief; and that, if there be any error in my statement, it is fication for the most violent resistance which has God's union? No; we dare them. about equal to this:-instead of having used the 'I ought to have said "fuss." botner. to me shortly after the application, and before the meeting. So that, clearly, the "error" is not of our

CHARTISM IN LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICESTER, AND Normingham.—I have been favoured with the sight of a private letter from Mr. Vincent, dated "Notesting passages occur :-" Those who hope to crush Charrism know but little of the spirit which now are speedily advancing in morality and intelligence, and in a desire to obtain their political and social rights. Persecution has not abased the zeat of the those bodies, either mere creatures or cyphers, and burned by the common hangman. Charmst party. All is activity, and everything a power over the religion, education, trade, bears evidence to the onward progress of our cause. - - - In Longhborough, I delivered three lectures to crowded audiences. The people are miserably first reduced to the level of degradation by the inpoor. The men engaged in the stocking trade are fernal machine. Thus have the people been handed in a shocking state of destitution. Many of them over, body and soul, life and limb, trade and calling, work from six o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock at night, and do not earn (after deducting to three journeymen paupers. Taste destroyed. rent for frames, and other expences) MORE THAN preference set at naught, nature turned topsy turvy FROM 53. to 63. A WEEK! Little children, of both and social order shaken to its very centre, by the Bexes, are put to work as early as from five to six years of age. These children work from six in the very parties who are paid, and well paid, for permorning till nine at night. They can earn from one serving its harmony. shilling to one and ninepence a week. No time for disease, and ignorance. The people generally are Chartists; many of them tectotaliers. There is a odious, unchristian, ungodly, un-English, unprin-Chartist Teetotal Society, and a society composed cipled law.

lecture, I administered the Chartist tectotal pledge the law. to sixty-three persons. - - - - - -In Nottingham, I have delivered three lectures in of them are unfortunately held at public houses. . - - - - I am delighted with the people of quent letter says :- " I have had the devil-to-pay at Derby. Three rooms were engaged, and taken from us. Last night (Monday), the town was all excitetions upon the authorities. I went down in a fly'the fly-man was threatened-I sent the people out of the town, and there dispersed them, insisting that teetotallers have come to the rescue—and have invited me to lecture on teetotalism, in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Wednesday night. The chapel will hold paupers possess! None. 2,000; and we shall have it full. - - - I lecture again in Nottingham next Monday and Tuesday; entirely at the request of some of the working classes—men who have hitherto been our bitter op-

ing, Mr. Simpson in the chair. The Secretary, by their vote with the people's money; decided upon Mr. Balls, read a letter from Mr. Hawes, M. P., stating that he would present to the House of Com- by jurors of their creatures, to whom, in return for mons the petitions on behalf of O'Connor, Frost, confidence, they render them supreme power of and the Charter, which had been forwarded to him being judges of the constitution; judgment is given for that purpose by the Committee. A letter from the individual petitions he had presented to the their judges; the strictest rules of prison discipline House were not inserted in the votes of the House, are enforced against the virtuous hater of the law, in consequence of an informality, the petitioners not by their inquisitors, in their bastiles; the enemies tion, as well as at the top. The Committee, there- of the measure are denounced by their press!!! In fore, request that their brethren will, for the future, what, then, we would ask, consists the Briton's sign their names at the end as well as at the beginming of individual petitions. A great number of petitions were received by the Committee, previous

Wandering about the streets of London, in a wholly lous, and illegal opposition? In the Star of Dec. destitute condition; and such is their horror of the 22nd, 1838, the following six lines appeared:-New Poor Law, and their dread of the workhouse, that some of them commit perty depredations for the arowed purpose of getting sent to Bridewell; they weeks since sentenced to gaol for begging. He would not beg; but armed himself with a mason's trowel, a mortar-board, and a whitewash brush; these were tied together, and on the board me for that, any how !"

STREET ACCIDENTS.-This evening, about six e'clock, a little girl, about seven years old, was that Thornwille's incarceration of his old and down, and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed ever the child's head, crushing it in a most frightful manner. A crowd soon collected; and, as some child was conveyed to a surgeon's, near Farringdon-market, who pronounced her life to be in great danger .- About the same time as the above, as one of the London Parcel Delivery Company's converance carts was ascending Holborn-hill, it came The result was, that the wheel of the conveyance cart was knocked from the axle; the persons in the time before the "spill" was cleared away, to enable

and Crow, Walworin Road, for in transaction of PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND general business, and aiding in the getting up of the walks.

WALES.

public meeting to be held at White Conduit House public meeting to be held at white conduit House on Easter Monday, for which purpose a sum of money was voted by way of loan. The following meeting at White Conduit House, that a petition be sent to the House of Lords for Frost, Williams, and Lord Cardigan." The cause of Chartism looks well in this locality. Several new members have persons nominated submitted to o' .ch public meeting, been enrolled, and the weekly meetings are well attended.

> CHRISTOPHER DEAN, of Manchester, the Chartist chairman, was tried at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday last, before Mr. Justice Maule. He was charged upon two indictments, with seditious conspiracy, unlawful assembly, &c., with the Rev. W. V. Jackson and others, at Manchester, to both of which he pleaded guilty; and was called upon to find two sureties in £50 each, or four in £25 each, to keep the peace, and appear when called upon.

ACQUITTAL OF THE MEN CHARGED WITH THE ASHTON MURDER.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Wilkins addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners, in his usual able manner, at some length. Justice Manle followed, and concluded a very lengthy and full address, by stating shortly the two views of the case, the one that of the prosecution that the prisoners were the murderers, and against that view there were many difficulties; and the view taken for the defence that Davies, who, according to his own admission, was participating in the murder, with the two Hardwicks, who were mixed up with the transaction, were they, or some of them, the actual murderers, and that they, having opportunities in prison, had together conspired to make the charge against the present prisoners. If, considering the character of the accomplices and the position in which they stood, the Jury thought the confirmations were sufficient to support the truth of their statements, they would find the prisoners guilty. If, on the contrary, they entertained any reasonable doubt. they would give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt. If they entertained a doubt as to one prisoner, and not as to the other, they would make that distinction in their verdict. The Learned Judge concluded his address at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, having continued it to a length and returned in ten minutes, finding both the prisoners "Not Guilty." They were then arraigned on two other indictments, one charging them with having discharged the contents of a pipe at Benjamin and James Cooper, on the 20th of November and 5th of December, with intent to murder them. No evidence was offered, and verdicts of acquittal were taken; and, there being no other charge against Hulme, he was discharged.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

A NATION OUT-LAWED BY A FACTION. STARVATION.

A new contract has been executed between the landlords and the steamlords, whereby the people of this country have been handed over as so much sur-(relative to the Corn Law League) having been plus lumber, to be dealt with according to the supreme will and pleasure of the three Somerset-House lords of the creation.

In the new contract, we find full and ample justibeen hitherto offered to the "damnable law." We placed in authority over them.

the strongest censure that popular indignation could overcoming the machinations of hell. cast upon it has been pointedly and incessantly excalling, and even country, of every Briton, who is

But, we are told, that it is yet the Briton's right

lecture; many of the middle classes, including num- which constitutional popular resistance has to people. bers of ladies, were present. At the close of my last contend against the positive power of the makers of

The people have met and petitioned, many have the large theatre. This is a famous Radical town, died, many more have been driven from the home Reading-rooms and libraries abound; though some of their fathers to the Whig charnel-house, thousands have fled their father-land, in the hope of Nottingham; and I may safely assert, that never did being able to preserve a miserable existence, for the Chartist cause look so flourishing." A subse- another short period of misery in a foreign land. The sea-bound dungeon has rung with the piercing cry of the victim of ambitious lust, and with execuations ment; the market filled with people vowing execta- against the unholy law, which unbinds so fiety-dissolves those ties whic God has formed, and compels the pauper to exhibit the galling qualification of they must not allow their feelings to get the better utter despendency and destitution, before he is of their judgments. The authorities are beaten—the thought worthy of relief. What other constitutional means of resistance does this nation of helpless

What, now, are the powers by which even such constitutional resistance is met by the advocates of the law! It is made in their House; it is supported, defended, and upheld by their nominees: THE PETITION COMMITTEE held its weekly meeting opposition to it is tried by their judges; its constiat the Disparen Coffee House, Bride Lane, last even- tutionality judged of by their law officers, paid Mr. Duncombe, M.P., was also read, stating that against the constitutional opponent of the law. by right of constitutional resistance? Is it in the right of spending nine months in solitary confine. ment, in a felon's cell, as O'CONNOR is now doing, for DESTITUTION.-Vast numbers of poor persons are the following six lines, called unconstitutional, libel-

"WARMINSTER BASTILE.-A little boy, last week, for some small offence, was confined in one of the cells seldom go far enough to get hard labour attached to belonging to the above workhouse, and was literally their sentence—and no blame to them! We saw, starved to death. The poor fellow, during his conto-day, quite a new rig with an individual who was finement, actually ste, in consequence of hunger, two of his fingers, and the fiesh from his arm.

Now, for these six lines, taken from another paper, and upon which O'Connon was convicted by peeler, who told him to move on, "you can't gued verdict, he should divide the judgment of the Courts that is, nine months for each offence.

Again, will any man in his senses believe grossing Farringdon-street, near Waithman's Obelisk, faithful steward, just at the time when his presence Emigration to Canada ought to be set about as soon as Blackfriars. The horse knocked the pour child Bill, was other than a Whig contrivance, as a substitute for a verdict of Guilty, which they knew they could never get against OASTLER, in Yorkshire, of the spectators attributed great negligence to the without too palpably packing a Whig Jury, to the gentleman who was driving, he was for some time exclusion of every particle of Tory feeling. Yes, is danger of summary vengeance, but was, at length, yes, thus it is that the friends of the poor—the constitutional opponents of the measure, are victimised. equally with the paupers themselves.

We have been sincere in our denunciation of this measure, and also sincere in our expression of belief in contact with an omnibus which was descending, that nothing short of Universal Suffrage can for owing, it was said, to the unskilfulness of the carrer. ever crush that monster. In this belief we have been fully confirmed by the "artful dodgers," led on may be enabled to profit by the bedy of evidence emnibus got a clumsy jolting, but no material by the redoubtable Mr. Chronicle Easthope. This injury; but the Parcel Company's driver was thrown dodger boasted, as we have before shown, that the from his sest and seriously bruised. It was some Whigs outbid the Tories in humbug; but what was vehicles to pass this awkward and dangerous the upshot? Why, that while we find the said

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL CHARTISTS.-A amendment, as to the time of the monster's dura- habitants, residing in various parts of the province, to success been at all calculated upon two find him voting, in Committee in every majority to confer additional power upon the triumvirate, and additional poignancy to the measure, and increased suffering and degradation to those whom necessity shall compel to look for relief.

If, by the late sham fight, the Tories have been nnmasked, as a party, the Whigs have been discovered as a set of unprincipled "dodgers."

Of the Hibernian tail, we have only to say that, of the English poor, and regard for civil and religious liberty, by handing over Catholics. Dissenters and all, to the tender mercies of a Law Church. How will the Right Honourable RICHARD SHIEL. the Right Houourable Mone O'FERRALL, the Right Honourable David Pigerr, and the Right Henourable Thomas Wyse, all honourable men, justify their votes upon the question ?

FIELDEN deserves the full and unqualified thanks of the nation at large, for his uniform and consistent | MINE, CONSTANTLY STARING THEM IN THE FACE." opposition to the hell-born monster; while those of our half-and-half outside friends, remind us sidered the most infamous, namely, those "who tured with none;" or, as we have described them will cry "Fire, fire, fire-now you must hold." mere than once, those " who run with the hare, and hold with the hound." Our position is this: that that says, struggle as a hard working Englishman if the measure merits all that severe censure which serve all the odium attachable to accessories before | system of emigration is to undergo purification. and after the fact.

We do not expect a repeal, or any relaxation of the law from a Tory House.

on the dull eve of a general election. None but assurance that, henceforth, more circumspection for the love of the people. Many, very many, it is will be allowed to fly their homes. In other words, true, have opposed it strenuously, but none have every honest man is to be forced out of his country. None, none whatever.

We shall not offer any undigested or illegal plan equalization. tingham, April 3rd," in which the following inter- pressed by the whole people, we find that the very for thus devoting four or five Sundays to an exhibievil most complained of, the irresponsible power of tion of English feeling upon this subject, but we animates the people. During the past formight, I the Commissioners, has been magnified from the shall take council to mature a plan which shall be have visited the towns of Leicester, Loughborough, mere interference with local Guardians, and the legal and constitutional, because, the infernal act and Nottingham; and the people in all these towns capricious maintenance of the pauper, into entire must be constitutionally resisted, and, " the better and supreme controll over all local bodies, making day the better deed." The whole Act should be

## EMIGRATION.

Siamese youths" of the infernal regions: and come their own masters. hence we find a new struggle for emigration made

of those who are not tectotaliers.

In Leicester, I delivered four "constitutional resistance" means, and the odds at abandonment of their father-land by the English them.

son of Lord GREY, and nephew to ELLICE, and gives cases, now that power is vested in irresponsible the cupboard of the GREY family.

passing the starvation Act! Was it not to insure a mere livelihood, which has created class distinction, the transportation of the wealth of this country, even in the very poorest ranks of the contending rendered surplus by machinery, and desperate by operatives and weavers. Wait till all are equally insults and degradation, in order to confer an in destitute, and then all will be equally valuant. creased value upon their foreign possessions, rendered The further consideration of the Bill, it will be valueless for want of population? Is not every acres seen, has been postponed to the 3rd of May, and of EDWARD ELLICE'S land in Canada increased Lord John Russell, finding that some of his fifty per cent, in value by each ship load of white clauses have been damaged, proposes to produce slaves, who are banished, by starvation, from their several Tithe Bills as riders to the monster.

If any man doubts the interest which some powerful parties have in emigration, let him read the following audacious and mendacious article, which we give from the "artful dodger's" paper, the Chronicle, of Saturday last.

" Now that Canada is tranquil, and that the differvarious obvious causes, set in more strongly than ever for that interesting portion of our colonial

title of the publication, to which we would direct the attention of all who wish for correct information as to a Jury of money-mongers, Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE the real state of things in Canada, is 'A statement of Canada Company until the present period; comprising statistical tables, and other important information, townships of Upper Canada, with a general map of share. not successfully contend with the long winter.

"In America generally, and Upper Canada is a highly favoured province; every industrious labourer may soon never hope to do more than keep himself out of the Workhouse, may, by removing to Canada, by the mere exertion of his thews and sinews, become in a short of these islands, where at present many strong-armed men carry on a cheeriess struggle, day after day, with irculate the publication extensively throughout the rural districts, that well-disposed, industrious men

presented by the Canada Company. " In the introduction we are told, that ' In order to obtain the intelligence—that its fide ity and accuracy might be established beyond the reach of cavil or

meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Rose tion, and which he would never have proposed had collect the necessary information. They were directed to smire neither trouble nor expence to procure the most minute and faithful returns. "The accounts are truly gratifying."

> Aye, the accounts are truly flattering, but not flatteringly true. Then follows a manufactured tale of profit made, and property amassed, by settlers, in a period of little more than ten years, and with which a common shop-keeper in England would not be half satisfied, and yet they are manufactured for the mere purpose of decoying the young birds. But we give the whole pudding for this one plum which throughout, they have shewn their consistency, love it contains : " THE MAN WHO, IN THIS COUNTRY, CAN NEVER HOPE TO DO MORE THAN KEEP HIMSELF OUT OF THE WORKHOUSE, MAY, BY REMOVING TO CANADA, BY THE MERE EXERTION OF HIS THEWS AND SINEWS BECOME. IN A SHORT TIME, A BUBSTANTIAL YEOMAN THE TALE WHICH THIS PUBLICATION TELLS IS CAL-CULATED TO CARRY JOY INTO THE COTTAGES OF THESE ISLANDS, WHERE, AT PRESENT, MANY STRONG-ARMED MEN CARBY ON A CHEERLESS STRUGGLE, DAY AFTER DAY, WITH PRIVATIONS, AMOUNTING ALMOST TO FA-

> There, then, is the working, the hard working to which Duncombe, Wakley, and a few others are man's share of the first ten years working of the entitled, are much diminished by their miserable "Great measure," and, from it, let him guess what support of the originators of the Bill upon all touch- his share of the next ten years will be. This is and-go measures. They, together with a number honest of the "artful dodger"—this is really putting the Poor Law Amendment Act to its instrongly of that party in Athens which was con- tended purpose. A few more such articles as the above, and we fear a return of " the torch and endeavoured to keep well with all parties, and ven- dagger-men" will be the result, and then Howick Good God! was there ever insolence equal to this,

> may, the most he can expect is to be kept just out of Duncombe and Warley have so unmercifully heaped the "workhouse." This is moral force emigration; upon it, they, as supporters of its supporters, de- and, let it be further observed, that the whole

Loud and constant complaints have been made by the white-slave-merchants, that the scheme has partially failed, in consequence of those entrusted As far as regards the inside passengers, it has with its management, prevailing upon bad instead become a mere perch for stragglers to perch upon, of good characters to emigrate, and we have the FIELDEN have shown themselves haters of the law will be used, and that none but "ticketed" men devoted the soul to the opposition, but that one In the distance, and not far off either, we see single solitary individual. What chance, then, have the following events rapidly preparing for us. We we from the House, and "constitutional resistance?" see the Jews about to take possession of the mort-In what, then, consists the nation's hope, and the robbing the Treasury and the Savinge'Banks, to put ing eternal, everlasting, indomitable vengeance before them; we see the refuse made slaves by political prosecutions, for that period, and also for a against it. How? Why, we have lately had Sun- tyranny, and villains by slavery, marched in chain- return of the legal expences paid in criminal cases day meetings; Mr. O'Connell has boasted that he gangs to the mill and from the mill, under the pro- during the same period. Thirdly, a return of all held one within gun-shot of the Horse Guards, and tection of the "civil power" with musket and bayonet: persons held to bail, with the amount of recognihe held another upon the plains of Kildare. Let we see the land, not wholly uncultivated, but not a zances, distinguishing each offence with which the us profit by good example. Dare the Whigs allow tenth-part cultivated under our noses, ecause the offenders stood charged, whether for political, or constitutional meetings, for repealing a Legislative money-monger, who will own £5,000 a year of crime by common or statute law. Union, and obstruct and declare those meetings landed property, will own from £20,000 to £100,000 Now, these returns will speak to the House in the illegal, which are held for the purpose of cementing a year of slave property, and therefore, it will be language which the country will understand, and their interest, if they cannot accomplish their end they are absolutely necessary for Mr. Duncombe's Then, as the poor are too hard worked upon six by any other means, to throw £5,000 a year away the facts stated by me, relating to "our contem- also find full and ample reasons and just grounds days of the week, and as we look upon the law as for £20,000 a year, by making the food of their we name Mr. Duncombe, we merely do so for porary," I have only to add, that they were related for the people's growing aversion to all classes an ungodly law, we must confer together for the slaves as cheap as possible, and solling the produce brevity, as, of course, our London friends will make maturing and adopting such means as will allow the of their labour as high as possible, thus destroying their own arrangements in that respect. After seven years of national discontent, and, whole people to turn the Sabbath to the Christian all native agricultural industry. To this conclusion after having a fair trial of the measure, and after and holy work of uprooting and constitutionally we must come, in a very short period, if the progress of starvation and emigration is not stopped by red as scarlet, white as snow, by comparison with

Pending the struggle, however, it is our duty to take care that those who may be banished, be not lost for want of advice. We, therefore, recommend those who have money, and who wish to emigrate, to go to America, and those who have not money we recommend also to go to America. If branches from the blasting, blighting, destroying questions which they will be called upon to discuss. Upas tree, which has driven them from house and EMIGRATION and starvation are twin devils: home, and, if they go to America they at once be-

With regard to the accounts of the success which cotemporaneously with the re-enactment of the star- attends emigration to Canada, nothing can be more false or vile. The fact is, much more nearly, Let us take a retrospective glance of the parties that one half of the poor who have gone there by whom the Poor Law Amendment Act was con- have died of cold, and that many of the other cocted, with a view to discover whether or not any half have begged their way into some American education or moral culture. All is toil, destitution, to use all constitutional means for the repeal of this of those parties had a strong interest in the measure, State which suited them as to climate. We have before known to exist in this country. We hope, in so far as it could be rendered a powerful not the slightest pity for the landlords: their days auxiliary to assist in raising the value of their are numbered, and they themselves cast their own foreign possessions, at the expence of a compulsory lot. No power on earth but the Charter can save

An audacious attempt has been made by the press The law was concected and introduced by the to separate the new powers given to ex officio Guar-GREY cabinet; EDWARD ELLICE, M.P. for Coventry, dians and other irresponsible bodies, from the spirit is the brother-in-law and mouth-piece of Lord of the bill, and to persuade the people to swallow GREY; he has little or no land in this country, but the pill, because some of the powers given to the is possessed of immense Canadian property. Ellice Commissioners, under the old law, have been consiis uncle to the Countess of Durham, and the late derably abridged; while the fact is, that where they Earl would not accept of any office save that of un- had power formerly, which, in some cases may be controlled, but undefined, King of Canada; he also disputed now, in those cases their word is law; and was in Ellice's leading strings. Lord Howick is where responsible bodies had the power in other to Government a very crooked support upon all agents. The Bill, as a whole, cannot be otherwise questions save those of starvation and emigration; considered than as a sale of white flesh, by landbut upon these points he goes the whole hog" lords to steamlords, let economists call it what they with them. Charles Wood, M.P. for Halifax, is please. The power of certain parties may be less son-in-law to Lord GREY and nephew to ELLICE, under the old than under the new law, but the and he also runs in couples with Howick, and is a power of the law is a thousand times more oppresstaunch supporter both of starvation and emigration, sive. Such a law as this, fifty years ago, the In fact, ELLICE is a kind of house steward mouse of Boroughmongers dare not have passed, and the people would not have obeyed. What has cowed them? Ma-Now, in brief terms, what was their object in chinery, distrust of each other, and competition for

## SCHOOL HAS BROKE UP. THE BOYS ARE GONE HOME.

" Toy be with them and a bettle of moss; If they never come back they'll be no great loss."

To ATTEMPT any review of the works of the lads for the past ten weeks, would be but adding insult ences with the United States no longer wear a to expence. Suffice it, therefore, to say that, in that menacing aspect, the stream of emigration will, from short period the "Reformers" have turned John and Judy Bull's hard cash, by some "harlequin andism," into "paper kites;" the moral force, re. "We have perused with the greatest satisfaction a trenching, peace-making Commons have voted about most able and interesting publication, drawn up under the direction of the Canada Company, by their Secretary, as we are informed, which is sold by Smith and Elder at the very moderate price of one shilling. The the neonle, dead and alive, to Pror Law Commis-Elder at the very moderate price of one shilling. The the people, dead and alive, to Poor Law Commissioners, ex officio Guardians, and emigration Com was painted, in clear characters—"I want employ—a Jury of money-mongers, Mr. Justice Littledale the real state of things in Canada, is "A statement of mutters, and a pury of money-mongers, Mr. Justice Littledale the real state of things in Canada, is "A statement of the satisfactory results which have attended emigration have been fighting a Pusey battle for England, a to Upper Canada, from the establishment of the non-intrusion battle for Scotland, and a non-enfranchisement battle for Ireland. So much for the first communicated by respectable residents in the various act of the ninth Reform Session, and new for our

The prisons are still full. DANIEL is preparing to a rapid rate from the direction of Bridge-street, might have been fatal to the re-enactment of the the St. Lawrence is open, for if the emigrant is not deal a heavy blow at the Whigs and Whiggery; he on his lands in the early part of the summer, he can has got all that he is to get, even to his share of legal appointments in Jamaica, for which young JOHN contended, as the right of the Irish patriots. obtain a competence. The man whe in this country can DAN sees PREL's move, and knows what he is to expect from it, and he has gone to put "his house in order." And well the Whigs have helped him time a substantial yeoman. The tale which this publi- and if their return is not what every one has cation tells is calculated to carry joy into the cottages received who has confided in the Honourable Gentleman, why, as he says, "Nabocklish"-never mind it. privations amounting almost to famine constantly star. Now, then, let us put our "house in order," so that ing them in the face. Benevolent individuals should house may be ready to meet house when the struggle COTTO

It will be seen that Glasgow, always foremost in the good fight, and always prudent, has elected a delegate to the Convention; and, with characteristic caution, has also undertaken both the payment of his suspicion—they procured the instrumentally of some of expences and salary. The men of Glasgow view the "artful dodger" Eastwore, proposing a clap-trap the most influential, langest settled, and respectable tin- coming Convention as we view it—as a grand stroke,

which should not be badly simed, or feebly dealt. They say we are not prepared-neither is the country prepared-let us, therefore, delay the provalue. This is not "despotism," but good, sound, so, let us have the names of all delegates elected, order before the country.

Sunderland, it will be seen, is preparing, but is claiming our full share of citizenship, we unhesisubject by the men of Glasgow. However united the general feeling may be, one thing is quite certain, that the arrangements are not completed. We find that Hull, and Leicester, and other places. have, much more despotically than O'Connon, elected the whole Convention. This, in the first instance, if generally adopted, would have been a very fair and satisfactory mode, but it was not according to the preposed plan. Each place is to elect one delegate, and to send that delegate to London, and to bear his expences back from London, should he be chosen by ballot as one of the ten, and, while in London, he is to receive £3 a week as his wages. Let every place which has elected a Delegate send us at once the name of the Delegate and the date of the public meeting at which he was elected for publication in our next. In the mean time, we have the pleasure to announce that the petition promises to be much more numerously

igned than the National Petition. Now one word as to the value of our plan being well matured.

Firstly, the several delegates can arrange to take types.

with them the several sheets from their respective George William Machin Ellis, Brighton, wishes Firstly, the several delegates can arrange to take districts.

Secondly, those sheets will have time to be fully signed.

Thirdly, the London Committee should instruct Mr. Duncombe, or some other Member, to move, firstly, for a return of the names of the several persons convicted of political offences in the year 1839. together with the offences charged, and the sentences, with the name of the Judge before whom the parties were tried; and, also, a return of the several persons sentenced throughout England and Wales gaged lands of the landlords; we see the landlords during the same period, to be confined in any of her Majesty's prisons, and the period of their confine chance of the monster's death! In the nation's their foreign houses in Australia and Canada in ment, with the crimes charged. Secondly, a return self-in making it a spur to the Charter-in vow- order, and sending the best men they can procure, should be moved for of the legal expences paid for

guidance, and for the people's satisfaction.

From these returns we will, we promise our readers, make the sins of Judge JEFFRIES, though one, only one of our modern DANIELS, (not O'Con-

Suppose, then, the Convention meet on the 3rd of May, they give the country, and their active Member more time for returns and arrangements. The delegates have a better opportunity of assisting the general object in their several localities, and in colthey go to Canada, or Australia, they meet with lecting knowledge and opinion to bear upon the

> We know that some parties feel sore to the quick and wounded to the core by this new move; because it will terminate in the utter extinction of all "lights" but the true light, in the metropolis. The old pilots and river-pilots, see no chance either of a job or profit from the people's job, and they are literally paralysed. This Convention will unite the veritable country party with the veritable metropolitan party, and must create a union for action never next week, to publish the names of sound country delegates, no" cock-tails," we say again.

Go on, then, with the petitions, about which there appears to be some misconception, many parties having applied to us for printed headings, From Hanley, per J. Yates... ... 0 13 0 while printed petitions are not received by the Honourable House, and only one heading is neces sary, or rather two, one for the men, and one for the women; we implore the ladies, one and all, to assist with their fair hands.

## THE CONVICT MITCHELL

THE life of this unfortunate youth has been spared, and, we think wisely and justly spared for although his life, young as he is, surpasses in atrocity that of any man, of any age, of whom we have heard, yet we were bound only to consider his / TIHIS is a desideratum which is seriously felt, and

part in the act with which he stood convicted. In our last we announced that we were in possession of his narrative, which, however, we forbore publishing during the life of the convict then about the Kingdom, will consider of the Number likely to to die. We shall, however, now present it, as a be required, and send, through their Sub-Secretaries, wholesome lesson of advice, in about two columns at a time, to our numerous readers; and when we tell them that this youth confesses to have been guilty of MORE THAN A THOUSAND robberies, some accompanied with the greatest violence, and many with extraordinay results, before he had attained his seventeenth year, we may at once declare him to was called on Tuesday, to consider and devise have left Robin Hood, Turpin, Jack Sheppard, and remedy for a number of grievances. It appeared all the tribe of vulgar villains far in the shade.

THE "GOLDEN SUN" AND HIS ANGLO-OF THE SUBJECT.

The Strand luminary, determined not to be out- working classes! The meeting resolved to raise a done by the "Artful Dodger" in rendering good their only property—from the grasp of these hyposervice to his masters, has this week published a critical Whig corn-craiks. letter from a very freeman, who writes himself ROCHDALE.—The election of Poor Law down as "an Anglo-Saxon," upon the law of public Guardians has terminated here without a contest; meetings. The Saxon friend recommends that in the list proposed by the Chartists having been all towns the Mayor (as he is a County Magistrate) shall preside, ex-officio, and that he
shall commence by beging the recommends that in
adopted. There are eighteen in number, sixteen
of whom are Chartists, and two Tories—all determined opponents of the blessed "boon," which shall commence by having the police in attend- is detested by all parties. ance and the military in readiness to deal TODMORDEN.—The master manufacturers summarily with the movers, seconders, and of Todmorder have had two or three meetings, to same meeting shall be called; merely leaving to the wages, and some for short time; but they agreed to opponents of any proposed measure the right of negativing or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no tiving or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no chair at a meeting of the Corn Law League, was the right, by resolution or amendment, even to de- first to speak for a reduction of wages; which shews clare their own. The Mayor, our "Anglo-Saxon" clearly that it is all humbug talking about having declares, shall be sole judge of what is legal and discreet. This beastly thing in this beastly

Whig rag, requires no comment and could be sold at a meeting held at the Spring Gardens Ing:—"It Whig rag, requires no comment: not another paper in England would have published it, but our friend's to death, for there will be plenty more to put in columns are, we fear, become a refuge for the destitute. Such, then, is henceforth to be the golden rule of the golden Sun's new acquaintance for taking sitions of the witnesses examined before the magis stock of public opinion. The man must be a fool to trates at Rochester, against Miles, the master of the write, and the Sun must be mad to publish such jargon. Dees not every child of twelve years of age children under the care of the matron, were know, that upon a motion made in the House of as required, duly forwarded to the Marquis of Nor-Commons, that the debate apon the civil list be resumed, an Honourable Member may move as an ledged by a letter from the Noble Secretary, but he sumed, an Honourable Member may move as an has suffered the assizes to go by without giving amendment that the Chimney Sweepers' Bill be directions to Mr. Vizard, the newly-appointed proceeded with. But what amendment so per-solicitor to the Home-office, or any one else, to move tinent to a proposition to repeal any bad law, as one to get the means of repealing all bad laws?

When the "Sun's" altitudinal height Had illumined the "bum" of the Mayor, The Chartists beginning to aweat,

Cried, "Dang it, what smoke from the chair!" Oh, Mungo Young, Mungo Young, Wherefere art thou, Mungo Young?

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION We now publish the list of nominations for the General Council, so far as we have received them. fect till the 3rd of May, in order to insure its full The people have certainly taken time enough to deliberate upon the choice of their men; as we rational Scotch sense. In this transaction, our duty only received several of the nominations the is to obey, the peoples' to command. Let the week. If all have been done in accordance people, then, speak out, and at once, and say with the cautions given in a former numwhether or not they approve this change; and, if ber of the Star, the election to be now taken is merely formal, and each sub-Secretary transmitted to us at once, that we may lay them in | will hand in the affirmatory decision of the members resident in his locality at once. No time must be lost. The declarations of election from every not ready, so are many other places; therefore, place must appear in next week's Star. After which, the next duty of the Association will be the tatingly declare, in favour of the view taken of the nomination and election of the Executive Committee who must be chosen from amongst the members of

> FIRST TICKET SHOW MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

the General Council.

WE last week reported the First Ticket Show for the season. at which one single Chartist, Mr. WATKINS, attended, and where he conducted himself in every respect, as a gentleman; and we would point that gentleman's attention to the manner in which he has been treated by the press and the Unionists: while the Greenacre Chronicle does not condescend even to mention his name. They want supremacy, not union; power, not equality.-The humbugs!

#### To Readers and Correspondents

MB. WATKINS trusts that those who sent for copies of "John Frost" have received them; and h requests others who may wish for copies, to apply in time, as the printer must soon disperse hi

nence Address.

THE MONEY from Bradford, per J. Stavely, should

his name appended to the Chartist Total Abeti

have been from "Daisy Hill, per J. Stavely."
WM. UMPLEBY and J. JANSON.—We do not sell THE SUM 10s. for Convention, noticed from Densbury, should have been, "6s. from Daw Green,

and 4s from Deusbury.' To Agents.—The price of the paper with plate this week will be 6d. to agents. The papers of all those whose accounts are not settled will be stopped after this week.

OLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION FUND.

From Castle Donnington, Leicestershire ... 0 7 0 . twenty Working Men of Temple Cloud, Somerset ... Cloud, Somerset ... ... 0 14 6 Pratt-street, Kirkaldy, per R. Taylor 3 0 0 a few Friends at Hunslet ... 0 2 9 J. Sunderland, Harescroft ... \_ a Friend... ... ... Bradshaw, near Bolton four persons at Wakefield .... the National Charter Association, Mansfield, per D. Farguharson ... 0 8 1 the Friends at Brompton, near Northallerton ... ... thirteen Chartists, Little Horton, per J. Alderson... ... 0 3 ankerwell-lane. Leeds J. Dowson, Reading ... . the National Charter Association, Kidderminster ... ... 0 6 0 ... D. Ireland, Dunfermline ... ... the Rancliff Arms, Nottingham ... ... 0 3 0 the Newton's Head ... 0 2 1 New Basford, by Mr. Wright ... ... ... New Radford, by Mr. Ma-Bingham, by Mr. Huskisson 0 10 0 Stapleford ... ... 0 2 9 Post-order, &c. ... 0 0 45 Hebden Bridge Chartist Association 0 7 Weavers at Bamber Bridge and at ... Bindle, per G. Halton, Preston ... 0 9 \_ the Female Chartists of Daw Green ... ... 0 0 9

Saml. Radgeley, Daw Green 0 2 6 Frederick Hunt, ditto ... 0 . 6 ... 0 5 0 Bradford, Wilts .. the Political Union, Letham ... twenty persons at Abergavenny, per Thomas Ingram ... 0 15 93 Moyes ... ... 0 5 0

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. From Booth Town, near Halifax, per R. Wilkinson ... ... 0 5 0 Wandsworth, per C. Westerton ... 0 4 0 FOR MRS. CLAYTON.

... Wandsworth, per C. Westerton FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. From Leicester, per T. Cooper ... 0 4 FOR PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN. From Castle Donnington, Leicestershire ... 0 2 0

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, AND WILL BE READY VERY SHORTLY, PRICE ONE SHILLING. HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP

SUITABLE FOR CHARTIST CONGREGATIONS.

1 it is hoped that the present effort will be thought efficient to supply it. In order that some idea may be had of how many should be printed, it is urgently requested that all the several localities, throughout to the Editor of the Chartist Hymn Book, 5, Market street, Leeds; pre-paying their letters, of course.

Local and General Entelligence.

HAWICK .- A meeting of the stocking-makers -the most numerous body of workmen in the townthat a number of the manufacturers have been in the habit of frittering away the wages of their workmen in the most mean and paltry manner, more especially when any dullness of trade gave them more power over the men; and all this meanness SAXON FRIEND, UPON THE LIBERTY and robbery enacted by men who are loudest in the outery for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and pretending all the while it is all for the good of the

their places."

THE NEW POOR LAW .- HOO UNION .- The depo-Hoo union workhouse, who, it will be remembered, was charged with various acts of sruelty to the in the case. Miles still remains in the establishment at Hoo as before. It was reported that he had been dismissed by the Poor Law Commissioners, and certainly as far as papers, signatures, and seals go, he was so, but no further. Thus is public desency outraged, and public justice mocked at and defied. Some of the paupers who appeared against Miles at Rochester, have since been threatened (it may be guessed by whom) with imprisonment for swearing falsely against him.

BALL

350

Committee Room,...

Free,

Thirty single. ... 1 19 0 Twenty-six doable, 0 2 0 Cash at door, £53 19 6 EXPENDITURE. £. s. d. Three hundred and forty-six dinners, as per bill, 4 19 ... Printing,... Master of the ceremonies, 0 10 0 Boardmen, Postages, Stationery, &c.

£53 19 6 H. MITCHELL, Hon. Secretary. Andited and found correct,

... 0 8 10

#### Chartist Entelligence.

J. LAWRENCE

there on the 12th of April, to be called 'The Political Prisoners' Liberation and Chartist Petition Convention." 2. "That Dr. P. M. M'Douall is a fit and proper person to represent Oldham in the forthcoming Convention, to sit in London." 3 " That the petition, which appeared in the Star of March in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on Easter Monday; tea to be on the table at four o'clock in the afternoon." After tea recitations, songs, and dancing will take place, for the entertainment of the evening, when the band will be in attendance.

MANCHESTER.-A meeting was convened to good feeling to each other.

confined in Beverley House of pledge ere the meeting broke up.

On Tresday Evening, a public meeting was held in the room at All Saints' Open, when, after consiwas adopted. Twelve more took the pledge at the rishing interest here; hurrah for Chartism ! instead close of this meeting, making (with the sixty-three of "strong ale," in Burton. The tide is turned, and to whom Mr. Vincent administered it) eighty-eight it will follow till it empties itself into the great

subscription in aid of the expences of the Execu- weeks.

comfort, had limited the number of tickets." The

LABRETH At a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, residing in the above locality, on Tuesday last, it was announced that Mr. Femell will deliver a lecture on the following Tuesday evening, at 54. Webb's-row, Duke-street, Waterloo-road, where all members are requested to attend.

BRISTOL-On Tuesday evening, a public meeting of the intabitants was held at the Hall of Science, to his into consideration the petitioning of Parliament for the release of all political prisoners, and for the objects were adopted, after excellent speeches from and Phelp; and Mr. Morgan was chosen as Delegate. Newly 4,000 persons must have been present at one time during the meeting. We regret that we cannot have a more lengthy notice from want of space.

Cancer. The audience was very large and attentive, support him while in London. a the Chartist Association.

COOPERATIVE HALL-On Sunday evening, Mr. Williams lectured here. His subject was-"Chrisfirity—glad tidings to the poor!"

RAWICK.—On Sunday hast, a meeting of the inof Mr. O'Connor's Petition Convention plan, and the Mine, 23: appeared in the Star, were unanimously from any resing, he delivered one of the most eloflowers. The Chartists were busily engaged in decking cumstances may salely be attributed to the graves, (four in number,) after which the following for Bath, who has evinced such a sympathy for the lines were written in large hand, and placed at the poor, that he would throw them on their own reimprovement of the most elolines were written in large hand, and placed at the poor, that he would throw them on their own relines were written in large hand, and placed at the poor, that he would throw them on their own relines were written in large hand, and placed at the poor, that he would throw them on their own rephrical improvement of man;" at the close of which head of each grave. the meeting gave three cheers for Mr. Lowery; three for the unflinching friend of the people, Feargus Occurer; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and time for the incarcerated Chartists. At the conclusion, thy individuals enrolled their names as members of a committee was appointed. Chartist Church, and a committee was appointed. pointed to make the necessary arrangements for estabfine one with as little delay as possible.

PUBLIC MEETING.—This hot-bed of was visited last Tuesday evening by Mr. Bairthe Derbyshire Chartist Lecturer. There is ingle "Star" that ever illuminated this town. to histow sent the bellman round through Repton, The and Willington. From all these places numbecame, who appeared anxious to hear, while some done of young aristocratic prigs, schoolboys at the consisted Tory school here, had armed themselves with has ted ricks for the purpose of attacking him by kind free. This being evinced prior to the commence-

SAI PORD.—There was a lecture in our room on Sunday evening last. The room was actually suffocating. The whole borough is getting alive again, The co-operation system adopted by the Chartists here is the only practicable and just one established. Some families save as much as fourteen-pence per week in their present provision dealing. A conver-sation, to the following effect, took place between a provision dealer and a Chartist during the past week. We will not mention names:-

you do not get your flour and bacon from me as Chartist—Because I can buy them of as good a quality and much chesper than you will sell them

S.-How do you prove that-I buy as cheap as anybody else! C.-Nay, but you do not ; you get all your stuff on credit, but we pay ready money. S .- You pay ready money do you, eh-whom do C.-Why the working men to be sure. We club our money together, go and buy our provisions wholesale; by this means we save 2d. on the dozen

of flour, 2d. on a pound of bacon, ld. per pound on candles, 2d. per score on potatoes, and other articles in like manner. S.—Oh! you will get tired of such work, you may take my word for it. Some one will run away with

your money. C.-Never fear, Mr. Shopkeeper, that is what you want. Ours is not a store where there is any great sum of money in any body's hands; we have now three houses, where we divide our goods among ourselves; we are determined no longer to be fools to be putting money in the pockets of shopkeepers, to keep them lazy and idle, to clothe their wives in silk, and their daughters in satin, while ours are in

rags. Good bye. Mr. Shopkeeper. S.-(alone) What the devil will become of us OLDHAM -At a public meeting of the Chartists These fellows, since they have commenced studying of Oldham, on Thursday week, the following reso- politics, and reading that damned paper the Northern lations were unanimously agreed to:—1. "That a Star, and such publications as the Chartist Circular. deputation of ten good men, from the various towns have begun to take their own affairs into their own of Great Britain, be sent up to London, to meet hands, I am afraid we must become Chartists too.

On Monday evening the anticipated discussion, on the progression of mankind, took place. The Chartists are organising into classes again. Mr. Little moved, and Mr. Richards seconded the following resolution:-"In consequence of the long-tried, unceasing, and honest exertions of Mr. 20th, be adopted." 4. "That a tea-party take place Campbell, secretary to the present Executive, in the cause of democracy in Salford, that we consider him a fit and proper person to be nominated as a candidate for the permanent Executive of the National

Charter Association about to be elected. BURTON-ON-TRENT.-This Tory town was visited last Monday by the Derbyshire Chartist lecturer he held at Tib-street room, on Wednesday evening, -Mr. Bairstow-the first visit ever paid to it by a to hear R. J. Richardson deliver a lecture on the Chartist lecturer. The bellman announced the meeting Repeal of the Union; but owing to unavoidable cir- for the Market place, at seven o'clock, where, at that comstances, that gentleman could not attend. As time, an immense concourse had assembled, who manimany repealers had come on purpose to hear a fested the liveliest desire to hear Mr. Bairstow. He lecture, it was suggested that Mr. John M'Gowan mounted a chair by the Obelisk, when a lusty but good should address them, who kindly consented, and humoured publican asked him what the Charter meant, did so for a considerable time, in a strain of elo- to which Mr. B. instanter replied in a most argumentaquent and man'y argument. A resolution to the tive, lucid, and convincing strain of reasoning on the the last thirteen years, another twelve, another eight, effect that the Charter would be the most effectual principles of the Charter, to which the entire meeting means of accomplishing the Repeal of the Union; and the gentlemanly publican gave their hearty assent and an amendment, that the repeal agitation should and unanimous applause, with the solitary exception of proceed unmixed with any other agitation; were one be "knight" ed toper, who, by his devoirs to the know I pay for what I get, and as far as man can, owe both put, and afterwards withdrawn, to the satisfaction of all parties. A debate, in which several ing Mr. Bairstow, he was speedily pushed out of the mesters took part, was entered into during the meeting by a number of the Burton lads, who stood mesting, in the best possible spirit. Repealers and like a firm phalanx around Mr. B., hung in silence upon Chartists left the room with every manifestation of his lips, and caught every sentiment with the loudest demonstrations of applause. While Mr. B, in conable audience in the room at Ail Saints' Open, last verting to the physical force by which the system is Senday night, and administered the Chartist tee upheld, a voice muttered "Newport, Newport," to Correct powerful and thrilling picture of the present accursed The wife of Mr. Brown, in Fleet-street, had been and of the National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and that "the lective National Anthem, and cheers given for the peace and not a disturber, and then he thought it would be advisable to postpone any in a low way for some time; she took the Pills folks will begin to wonder, and you will be safe. Till discussion on the details for the present, and wait regularly, and soon found her spirits more cheerful; nor, at the close of the meeting. The petition has the dispersion of the assembly, of whom there were then I defy you, and live been transmitted to Mr. Thos. Duncombe, for pre. not less than 1,200, a number of friends accomsentation. Six more took the Chartist teetotal panied Mr. B. to his lodgings, where he enrolled a pledge ere the meeting broke up. ciation, who will meet weekly and co-operate with the county and town of Derby. The Charter, Mr. derable discussion, the new plan of organization Burton. Prospects are most auspicious for a flou-Bairstow, and the meeting, is now all the topic in

Form Shillings were collected as a commencing bably visit Burton again in the course of four PRESTON .- On Friday evening last, the Chartists MIDDLESEX -SAINT PANCRAS. The Chartists of Presten met in their Room, Avenham street, to hear selves to be our greatest enemies - in fact, the only held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at a lecture from Mr. Butterworth, who in a plain, straight- enemies we have to fear-and fearing to create disunion their room, Brook-street, Hampstead Road, Mr. Thos. forward manner exposed the conduct of the Money- when there was the appearance of co-operation, I have Wall in the chair. After the usual preliminary busis mongers and Profitmongers, and contended that neither been cautious of giving publicity to my long-settled and ness, Mr. H. Morley opened the discussion, "Will the life, limb, nor labour would be protected by the law, in deep-rooted conviction, that these political wolves in repeal of the Corn Laws benefit the working classes:" the same manner as the property of the higher and sheep's clothing were acting as a drag chain on the He was fellowed by Messra. Conworth, Viner, Laurie, middle classes was. He then in a very sarcastic strain wheels of the Universal Suffrage waggon, and that too in and others. The discussion, at a late hour, was ad-unmasked those clerical hypocrites who gull the people its uphill efforts; thus making its application the more journed to the Sunday following. Petitions were by preaching "passive obedience and non-resistance," ordered to be prepared in behalf of Bronterre O Brien, who, living in affluence, have the effrontery to tell their close association with, and a careful observation of the Feargus O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and hearers it is the will of Divine Providence that the great conduct of these gentlemen, for the last five years. But ELIXI PANCRAS VICTIM COMMITTEE.—This highly to submit in patience and not complain. After exhorthas assumed a tangible form, and there is no longer any need and indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy, he concluded a most indefarigable body held its weekly meeting ing them to union and energy held in the defar and the concluded a most indefar a most indefar a most indefar a most indefar a most in lestral and ball, for Easter Wednesday, at the Social nounced by placard, &c to take into consideration the who are honestly engaged in the cause of political and ton, on Wednesday, the 14th; Honley, on Thursday, Hall, was so great that the Sub-committee, to ensure propriety of adopting the petition that appeared in the social improvement, against the insidious attempt that the 15th; Sowerby, on Friday, the 16th; and at Tresurer reported, "That the clear balance from the vention. Mr. R. Watson being voted to the chair, Mr. great movement in which they are embarked, to divide head, on Monday, the 19th; and Keightey, on Friday, lest festival was £5.; the expences being £10. 3s. 6d. G. Halton read the petition to the meeting, and, after their energies, and weaken their unanimity in the most the 20th.—The West-Riding Delegate Meeting will making a few remarks on the propriety of agreeing to complete organisation, and most approved system of be held on Sunday, April 18th, in the large room speech, seconded the proposition; which was spoken ing people of this or any other country.

to by Mr. S. Murphy, and unanimously adopted. Sheets 1 received the other day a circular containing an in the Riding. ham-street, every evening after six o clock.

SUNDERLAND.—On Thursday evening, a public such men with suspicion, and as traitors to the great the people. meeing of the inhabitants of Sunderland was holden cause we are labouring for; other places may do as they If the Co-operative Hall, when Mr. Deegan was unani- will, but we like men that will go 'the whole hog,' that National Association formed in this country, with the

flowers; Sunday, the 4th instant, being what is called allow these praters about the ignorance of the masses to next (to-morrow). "Plowering Sunday," early in the morning groups of lay the blame of the evils, which arise chiefly out of men, women, and children were wending their way to the vicious legislation of the highly-educated and very to pay a token of respect to their much-loved deceased virtuous, though two educated, parents, friends, and relatives. Amongst the rest, the you the truth, Sir, I should be very loth to trust my poor fellows who fought and bled for liberty, were not children to be taught morals at such a school. As to simpled On Sanday, Mr. Lowery presched two ser- flowers; hundreds of people came running with their honest Joe of Kilkenny will be entitled to the credit; honest Joe of Kilkenny will be entitled to the credit; forgotten; their graves were elegantly strewed with the educational department of the scheme, I fancy form of Government. and to himerous and attentive sudiences; and on presents, until the graves were completely covered with and the blessings we might enjoy under present circular evening, he delivered one of the most electric flowers. The Chartists were busily engaged in decking cumstances may safely be attributed to the late Member cumstances may safely be attributed to the late may be attributed to the late ma

Here lie the valiant and the brave, Whe fought a nation's rights to save; They tried to set the captives free, But fell a prey to tyranny. But still they shall not be forgot, Tho' in the grave their bodies rot: The Charter shall our watchword be .-Come death, or glorious victory! On the grave of brave Shell were the lines that

appeared in the Star about five months ago:-"Who fought for freedom more than life; Who gave up all to die in strife; The young, the brave, no more a slave, Immortal Shell, that died so well,

He fell, and sleeps in honour's grave." BIRMINGHAM. -- An able discourse was delivered on Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Meeting room. Freeman-street, by Mr. W. Dean Taylor. Previous to the act according to the dictates of sincerity—that their itational right publicly and peacefully to enunciate chair being taken, Mr. T. P. Green read Mr. O'Connor's is official on any and all political questions, iden- letter on Christian Chartism; it was loudly and rethe the great moralist of the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the questions with the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the questions with the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the questions with the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the questions with the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the questions with the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the questions with the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the questions with the life, liberty, peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusicrimes and wickedness committed by those in authopiness of the peatedly cheered, the females being the most enthusiance of the peatedly cheered and the peatedly

oher Points; and touched upon numerous last, Mr. Bridges in the chair. Mr. Jacob Hawkins for all; and despine strength and the great expounders of the laws, who live by lying and the great expounders of the laws, who live by lying the charter is the chair. Mr. John Moore, of Trowbridge, were elected and the great expounders of the laws, who live by lying and deceit: and having by these means procured an So Charter, in a most masterly and convincing honorary members. Letters were read from Massfield and deceit; and having by these means procured an blich homely a most masterly and convincing honorary members. Letters were read from Massfield and deceit; and having by these means procured an abundant annulus of food for a starying nonulation, then The states of repeated cheering from Mansfield and deceit; and having by these means procured an and deceit; and having by these means procured and deceit; and having The propose broke from the entire meeting, "Good to have them ready for presentation when the deputation arrives in the Mistered hands absolutely by the structed to errespond with that gentleman, if possible to the meeting. The young the keeting. The young the keeting was approved of by the various public meetings throughout the keeting.

The propose broke from the entire meeting, "Good to have them ready for presentation when the deputation and then let them have but the pour to improve their political and social condition, and then let them look for morality in the contented and present into meeting of the various public meeting and social condition, and then let them look for morality in the contented and pour to improve their political and social condition, and then let them look for morality in the content of the late John Kearsley, Eq., of Mangother subjects of like value, (he seasion of possible, in order to the ready for presentation when the deputation and then let them have but the secretary was iniculating Gonorrhæa, Gloets, Secondary Symptoms, and then let them look for morality in the content of the late John Kearsley, Eq., of Mangother subjects of like value, (he seasion of like sealing Gonorrhæa, Gloets, Secondary Symptoms, and then let them look for morality in the content of the late John Kearsley, Eq., of Mangother subjects of like value, (he seasion of the seasion of the seasion. "Anong other subjects, Secondary Symptoms, including Gonorrhæa, Gloets, Secondary Symptoms, and then let them look for morality in the content of the late John Kearsley, Eq., of Mangother subjects of like value, (he seasion of the least of like value, (he seasion of the late John Kearsley, Eq., of Mangother subjects, Seminal to revenue their pour to improve their political and social condition, seasion. "Anong other subjects of like value, (he seasion of like seasions of the seasion of like value, (he seasion o memorial. It was resolved that all memorials should let them turn to the poor and preach contentment, and of. He is talking of Indian and Persian letters, and effectual cure ever discovered for discove

SIR,-You will oblige the Victim Fund Committee by giving insertion to the following few lines :-

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, - You have a duty to perform which demands your immediate attention and support; a duty which every Chartist should perform, in honour of suffering justice and humanity, to Shopkeeper—What is the reason, Mr. Chartist, aid and assist the suffering victims of a vile and victous Government, by subscribing one penny in Easter week, as recommended to you for your consideration, by your representatives when met in Manchester in February last. Let every Chartist and every lover of the cause of pure and incor-ruptible Government lend their aid; let every man in every place where the cry of the widow has been. heard, and where the spirit of freedom has planted Williams, and Jones. her flag, attend to the demands that the sufferers have upon them, and heal them; let all and every one, this week, do their duty; let all monies be sent to our Secretary, Mr. P. Shorrocks, 70, Gin-street, where they will be properly applied and acknowledged in the Star of justice to all. Our monthly distely acknowledge the money sent before the end of the next month, as to give every satisfaction to all subscribers. We need not say more, but do your

> MM. MADDOCKS. J. WEELER. A. MELVILLE. WM. RUSHTON. J. MILLINGTON. S. CHAMBERLANE, President

P. SHORBOCKS, Secretary, 70, Gin-street, Ancoats-street, where all monies for the Victim Fund must be sent. Manchester, April 8th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS MERCURY.

SIR,—Your ungentlemanly attack upon my character in the foul-mouthed language of Billingsgate, as exhibited in the report of my address delivered at the Chartist meeting held in the Cloth Hall Yard, after the Corn Law meeting had been dissolved by the chairman, fully justifies the general opinion held of your lying capabilities, or you would never have designated me 's low blackguard character, named Parker."

I have been fourteen years in business on my own account in Leeds, entitled to, and ever exercising, my right of voting for Borough Members of Parliament ever since the Reform Bill; and I defy all the men in for the instruction of the people. Leeds-yourself into the bargain-to prove you ever heard me utter a blackguard expression, or commit one blackguard or low dirty action.

After being four years a tectotaller, and three times that number of years before the public as a gratuitous lecturer and preacher of the gospel of peace and good will toman, you may imagine I am not unknown. I get my living by hard working as a smith, and I have done work for on the part of the House to the subject. He could not. some of the most respectable parties in Leeds-one for and many others for several years together; now, let these say whether I am a low blackguard or not; and then the world may believe it. These know me, they no man anything but lova

I pity such a poor creature as yourself-compelled to resort to such wicked means to bolster up a false and to withdraw his motion for the present, and bring it of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester and the oppressive position. Was there ever a paper so filled with lies, as the Mercury of last week, and you, a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ too-you are a LEIGESTER.-Mr. Cooper addressed a consider- cluding his address, which lasted two hours, was ad- precious specimen of a professor-a blind leader of the

I question, after all, your ability to injure me, you are select committee to inquire into the present state of the produce: which, with the rapidity of lightning, and a scathing so well known to be a common and unprincipled liar; national monuments and works of art in Westminster J. C.—, Oxford-street, Leicester, aged 44, had persons. On sionally night, a glance of withering scorn, he replied, "Talk of New-persons to Parliament adopted, for the release of port by the side of Waterloo!" and brought up a most person to Parliament adopted, for the release of port by the side of Waterloo!" and brought up a most pose good is equal to the deed." You have attempted edifices; to consider the best means for their protection. pose good is equal to the deed." You have attempted edifices; to consider the best means for their protector burgeon said he was in a consumption, and would church, Bridgion, which surprised some of our to rob me of my good name to enrich yourself; but the tion, and for afferding facilities to the public for their never recover. He began to take these Pills three Whig friends of light weight notoriety, viz., John mr. readie, confined in Deverley rouse of Correct rouse of the public for their lever records. The began to the public for their lever records. The began to the public for their lever records. The began to the public for their lever records of light weight notoriety, viz., John wicked will fall into his own snare. What I possess I inspection as a means of moral and intellectual improve. months ago, previous to which he had been confined Frost, son of James Hart, and Feargus O'Connor, Smart, Cooper, &c., addressed the meeting. During lecture threeloud spontaneous and most enthusiastic know well how it has come; and you should not be ment for the people. Smart, Cooper, &c., addressed the meeting. During the reading of poor Peddie's petition to the Marquis of poor Peddie's petition to the Marquis of Normanby, (from the Star.) and of Mrs. Peddie's one proposing them, while hundreds of warm hearts learned in kindest wishes and prayers to his has not been witnessed for some time. The hearts of Whig tyrants would have quailed, if they could have quailed, if they could have witnessed it. Two yerses, breathing a generously stated that he police man become a Chartist?

Mr. Machinan was of opinion the adoption of warm hearts the motion would be conducive to the public welfare, and then he was probery practised by the worst government that ever the motion would be conducive to the public welfare, and then the shores of Britain. Is it to be wondered at, the whole was proposing them, while hundreds of warm hearts one proposing them, while hundreds of warm hearts the motion would be conducive to the public welfare, and then the motion would be conducive to the public welfare, and then the motion would be conducive to the public welfare, that with my blistered hands, I am become a Chartist?

Mr. Machinan was of opinion the adoption of war hearts the motion would be conducive to the public welfare, and then the motion would be considered at the motion would be considered at the motion of a principle that all cathedrals should be thrown open to the though the motion of a principle that all cathedrals should be thrown open to the published, as it might offend the original proposition and therefore I edwise you to chief your and therefore I edwise you to chief your and the proposition of the proposition of the public welfare, the motion would be conducive to the public welfare, and then he was proposed it to be wondered at the motion would be considered at the motion of a principle that all cathedrals should be considered at the motion of the public welfare, as the motion of the wish for the captive's deliverance, were sung to the generously stated that he was there as a preserver of ears, and therefore I advise you to shift your quarters and, as the committee would be probably appointed,

> Your unconquerable opponent, JOSEPH PARKER.

THE NEW "NATIONAL" MOVE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Lambeth, 4th April, 1841. ocean of truth and justice. Mr. Bairstow will prostruggle for years against a party who, dressed in the of art. garb of friendship, have systematically proved themseverely felt—a conviction which is the result of a Forthcoming Charlist Filectings. Star, and devising means for the expences of the con- is now being made to distract their attention from the Illingworth, on Saturday, the 17th. Also at Queensit, moved its adoption. Mr. E. Swindlehurst, in a neat agitation, which has ever yet existed among the work. over the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury, at which it

for signatures are laying at the Association Room, Aven- address to the "leading Chartists of the United King- South Lancashire Dele NEWPORT (WALES) .- We have received the fol- forming a National Association!! for the political, lowing protest, to which, in justice, we cannot refuse moral, and social improvement of the people; but, Rooms, Brown-street, Manchester. of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, personal correspondence with any of the six conspi- following places :- Un Monday, April 12th, at Dendo hereby enter our protest against Mr. John Collins, rators, whose names are attached to it, I rather choose ton; on Wednesday, the 14th, at Chorlton-upondeclaring him not a proper person to sit on the thus publicly to disclaim any connection with this Medlock; on Thursday, the loch, at Mottram; on People's Charter, when resolutions in favour of these Petition Convention about to be formed in London. We party; to protest against the vile attempt to break Friday, the 16th, at Milnrow; and on Sunday, the Objects was a superior of these Petition Convention about to be formed in London. We party; to protest against the vile attempt to break Friday, the 16th, at Milnrow; and on Sunday, the Objects was a superior of these Petition Convention about to be formed in London. We party; to protest against the vile attempt to break Friday, the 16th, at Milnrow; and on Sunday, the Objects was a superior of these Petition Convention about to be formed in London. We party; to protest against the vile attempt to break Friday, the 16th, at Milnrow; and on Sunday, the Objects was a superior of the su learn, from last week's Star, that he has entirely denied through the phalanx of true hearts and strong arms 18th, at Ratcliffe. Mr. William Butterworth will Mean Clark, Tudor, Bolwell, W. Morgan, Osborne, being a member, and refuses to join the National which now surround and protect the citadel of Char-Edwards, of Newport, late of Oakham Gaol,) Simeon, Charter Association of Great Britain; therefore, we, tism; and to denounce the base and service tools of the April 11th. as a body of the above Association, will not, nor cannot, "base, brutal, and bloody faction," who thus lend place confidence in him, or any other man, or men, themselves to the performance of the ungracious task of sitting on such Convention, or in any way transacting burking the movement, under the specious pretext of Benjamin Huggett. business for the great bulk of the people. We view improving the political, moral, and social condition of

There is already (and I am proud to say it) a great mony elected delegate to the Petition Convention. is, for 'Universal Suffrage and No Surrender.'"—The principles of which these men profess to agree. Why, Or Surday afternoon, Mr. Binns delivered an excellent Chartists of this town highly approve of Mr. Morgan then, do they seek to destroy that by the formation hear, at the Life Boat House, on the advantages of Williams, as a fit and proper person to ait upon the of another, having estensibly the same objects? This, Assence, as an auxiliary means in obtaining the Petition Convention, and will do their utmost to to say the least of it, smells of O'Connellism so strongly, that, in my opinion, the omission of his name to the At the close a collection was made in aid of the funds IN THIS PART of the country, it is a general rule to circular in question, is an error which ought at once to pay respect to the dead, by decking the graves with be remedied; and, for my part, Mr. Editor, I cannot will preach in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday the church-yard, with baskets of flowers in their hands, immoral aristocracy, on the shoulders of their more

ources with diminished means, and give them chesp bread, more work, and less wages, by a repeal of the Corn Laws.

In order, therefore, that we may know our friends, the names of these three patriotic gentlemen ought to be added to the list of six which grace the frontispiece of this new edition of the Penny Magazine, which is all political prisoners; the recal of Frost, Williams, highly it is appreciated.

Sold by most respectable Medicine Venders, in Sold by most respectable Medicine Ve of this new edition of the Penny Magazine, which is to divide the sheep from the goats, and fit and prepare us to receive our full measure of justice. Now, with all due deference to the superior knowledge of these immaculate teachers of morality, I cannot

discover such a vast amount of crime of any sert among the class to which I belong as should. on a comparison with those who at present possess the power of being dragged or driven to vote for their masters, disqualify us to exercise the rights of citizenship. Indeed, I am perfectly satisfied that any comparison of the kind, would show such a balance in our favour, as would convince our sapient, would-be-schoolmasters—these of them at least who can afford to be honest enough to The sheddestion of the young aristocratlings and promises to work wonders in this town.

The sheddestion caspod, elicited load cheers from the bearing of the poor, and those who, by adding house to house, deprive the discussion of plans and promises to work wonders in this town.

The sheddestion caspod, elicited load cheers from the temple—of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical of Mercury, accompanied with plain and promises to work wonders in this town.

The sheddestion caspod, elicited load cheers from the temple—of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical of Mercury, accompanied with plain and promises of the money-changes from the temple—of Mercury accompanies of the money-changes from the templ

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. | the left; and having justice for the foundation of our claims, truth and sincerity as the rule of our argument, we cannot fall in ultimately achieving our freedom and securing our rights. And as to these moral philosophers, we can well afferd to make a present of them to that they be disposed of accordingly.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, APRIL 6. Mr. HAWES presented petitions from the Medical Reform Bill, also petitions from Dissenting Congregations in Hampshire and Essex, against church-rates,

gow, praying for Universal Suffrage, and against the Mr. WARLEY presented a petition from the Camberwell and Walworth Charter Association, praying the

House to remit the sentence on Mr. Feargus O'Connor; balance sheet should have appeared this week; but also a petition from Salford, praying for the remission balance sheet should have appeared this week; but also a period of the sentence on Frost, Williams, and Jones; also detained it another fortnight; so that we can immediate a petition from Finsbury, praying the House to institute an inquiry into the principles of the Socialists. A letter was read by the Speaker from Sir R. Stopford, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by the

House of Commons to himself, and the officers and men under his command. On the motion of Viscount Palmerston, it was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn until Tuesday, the 20th of April.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question from Mr. P. Howard, stated that the Portuguese commission for the settlement of the claims of British subjects were still occupied with preliminary inquiries, which required to be brought to a close before any of those claims could be settled.

Mr. EWART then brought forward his motion for an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to appoint a Minister of Education, one TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN whose duties should be to lay annually before Parliament a return showing the progress of education throughout the United Kingdom. The Hon. Gentleman, at great length, stated the practice in foreign countries, contending that the greatest advantage must accrue to Great Britain from the adoption of the continental system. One great advantage that would follow the adoption of his motion, would be the establishment of public libraries, the want of which was a reproach to the character of the country.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN seconded the motion, and contended that the next duty of the State, after that of the protection of life and property, was to make provision Sir G. GREY said he should not be doing justice to a question of such importance if he entered fully into

it in a Heuse so thin (about fifty members). He believed the state of the House was to be attributed to the day on which it was brought forward—the last before the adjournment-and to a belief that it would not be brought forward, rather than to any indifference however, agree to the motion of his Hon. Friend, because, after the recess, a report from the Committee of Privy Council upon the subject of education would be laid upon the table, which would give very full information on that subject, and might prove to the Hon. Member that the necessity for the appointment of a minister of education would be in a great measure superseded. He would suggest to the Hon. Member forward when the estimates on education would be before the House.

Mr. EWART acceded to the suggestion, and the Mr. Hume the moved for the appointment of a dence of each of the parties, which he is ready to motion was accordingly withdrawn.

until the report of the committee should be laid on the and her sight and hearing, which had been affected, to the motion, though be was quite aware it was use- pain.

less for him to do se in the thin state of the Heuse, Majesty's Government. Lord MORPETH, in allusion to a remark made by Hampton Court had recently been exposed, said hours. DEAR SIR,—It is extremely painful to my feelings that the Chief Commissioners of Woods and Forests

The motion was then agreed to. At the request of Lord Palmeraton, Mr. Hume postponed, until after the recess, his motion for papers relative to the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline-

the Noble Lord remarking that a discussion might embarraes existing negotiations. The House then adjourned.

WEST-RIDING .- Mr. Arran will lecture at the following places :- Bradford, on Saturday (this day), is hoped a delegate will be present from every town

dom," requesting their signature and co-operation in gate Meeting will be held on Sunday morning, April 18th, at ten o'clock, in the Charter Association insertion :- "We, the Chartists of Newport, as a body instead of signing this document, or descending to a Lectures .- Mr. James Leech will lecture at the

WANDSWORTH.-A lecture on Universal Suffrage will be delivered here next Monday week, by Mr.

the principles of the Charter, when we shall be comfort. Persons troubled with scorbutic affections | Scroud. happy to have the attendance of our members and are strongly advised to try them at this time of the On Wednesday, the 7th inst., at Bilton, by the

evening last, the secretary brought up the report for the past quarter, which was adopted, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried. "That who have purchased the Pills. Indeed, the very a public meeting will be held on Tuesday evening extensive and increasing sale of this useful tional Union minister at Furness, to Miss Elizabeth next, for petitioning Parliament for the release of Medicine, is the best proof that can be desired how Drakeford, of Tamworth, Warwickshire. o'clock." "That a social tea party will be at the may be seen in another page of the Northurn Star. same place, at five o'clock on Easter Tuesday; Mr.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published completed in a few days; and in the more advanced every Saturday Morning, by Mr. Shat, of freiester, and inveterate stages of venereal infection, charac-Dan or the Corn Law Repealers, and I therefore suggest of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingliam,) Skevington and Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The Illuminator, we hesitate not to pronounce infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition, Practitioners of Cockermouth, in favour of Medical to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, written by and for educated men."-Northern Star. No. 9. (Published Saturday Morning, April 10th.) and petitions from individuals in favour of the release of contains " Lives of the Commonwealthsmen; Sir Feargus O'Counter, and for a free pardon for Frost, John Eliot," concluded. "Union of the Middle Williams, and Jones.

Classes with Working Men; is it practicable?" Mr. DENNISTOUN presented a petition from Glas-

> Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, may be had on application.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of LONDON, SURREY, and their Suburbs, will

EASTER MONDAY, April 12th, 1841, To call upon the Legislature to enact the People's Charter, and to Elect Delegates to sit on the approaching Convention for the restoration of the Incarcerated and Transported Victims. A Working Man will take the Chair at Twelve The Delegates from the Country, and who may be

in London, are invited to attend. By Order of the Committee,

THOMAS WALL, SEC.

STAR." RADICALS FRAME YOUR

CHAMPIONS. TSAAC GLEAVE, News Agent and Picture

Frame Manufacturer, 7, Liverpool Road, Man-chester, returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal Support he has received since he commenced Business, and hopes by attention and punctuality in fulfilling all Orders, to one personal visit is required from a country merit a continuance of their Favours. I. G. begs to call attention to his Stock of splendid

Rosewood, &c. Frames, which he warrants of the best Material and Workmanship, and at Prices which defy all Competition. The Glasses are fitted in to cover the Gold Slip, thus protecting it from Dust, &c. Rosewood, or Maplewood Frames, Glass, Gold Slip, &c., complete for the small Portraits, originally given with the Northern Star, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; for the Convention, 2s. 9d. to 5s. 0d. each; for Messrs. Frost, M'Douall, &c. Portraits, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 0d. each; and for Mr. complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from O'Connor, from 5s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. each.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE READERS of the Northern Star are particularly requested to read carefully the following account of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Neighbourhood:—
The following facts have been mentioned to Mr.
J. F. Winks, the Agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS,

to his bed six months. The Pills first brought away He called again afterwards, and begged that his Feargus O'Connor Heim.

The wife of Mr. Brown, in Fleet-street, had been were improved. She said they were pleasant to Sir R. INGLIS made some observations in opposition take, not causing a sickly feeling, or giving the least Miss Evans, Chatham-street, is a mender in a ware-

and more particularly so as it was supported by her house. Had been much afflicted for several years, and not able to do more than two hours work in a day. She took the Pills, and soon was improved in health, and Sir R. Inglis as to a risk to which the cartoons in could see much better. She now works her regular Glasgow Christian Chartist Church, by A. Cassels,

Mr. Henshaw, of Bagworth, kad been long subject to be obliged to appeal to my democratic brethren, went recently to Hampton Court, and he believed to palpitation of the heart, and could not walk through the medium of their own journal, on the pre- precautions were now adopted to prevent any dan- uphill. Had the advice of an eminent physician in March 28th, by the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens, sent occasion; but having considered it my duty to ger of future accident to those inestimable works Leicester, but was not better till he took these Pills, at the Wellington-road Meeting-room, Charlestown. but now is quite recovered. tormented with a cough, that she could not sleep.

> Mr. R. Vann, of Belgrave, had been ill five years of palpitation of the heart. Had been in the Infirmary, and under several physicians and surgeons. Has been gradually improving since he took these Pills, and is now able to work. Mrs. Turner, of Whetstone, had found them very

beneficial for the scrofula. FROM MR. CLARKE, OF PETERBOROUGH. Peterborough, March 27, 1841. and the good effects produced by them have been names, and if one was not sufficient? As he wanted most astounding. One person who has been many to know my reason I would tell him, and did as years dreadfully afflicted with a scorbutic complaint, follows: "Should it please God to spare his life and stated, that he felt certain from the good they had already done him, that if he could only remain quietly at home, instead of being obliged to go to work, they would completely curs him. Another work, they would completely curs him. Another his country from the thradom of an oppressive

names and addresses of the parties. "I remain, Gentlemen,

"Yours respectfully,
"J. S. CLARKE." Spring and Fall .- The spring and fail of the leaf have been always remarked as periods when disease, if it be lurking in the system, is sure to shew | 5th, as Henry Feargus Bronterre Robson. itself. The coldness of winter renders torpid the acrimonious fluids of the body, and in this state of inactivity their evil to the system is not perceived, but at the spring these are roused, and if not checked, mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the Bernonder of the room a decimal mill be deliked the every night for two or three weeks will rid the Charles Steel, cloth-dresser, to Eliza Steel, only opening of the room, a lecture will be delivered on body of all that is noxious, and produce health and daughter of Mr. John Steel, of Pig House, near year; in a few days, they will perceive the powerful Rev. Mr. Mackereth, Mr. B. Wood, jun., wine-clearing properties they possess, and thus be induced merchant, of Leeds, to Mary, eldest daughter of of Austerlands, will lecture in the afternoon, and Mr. J. Leach, of Manchester, in the evening.

Stapleford, near Nottingham.—Mr. Dorman will preach in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday next (to-morrow).

Halifax —A public meeting will be held in the Chartist-room, back of Waterhouse-street, over Lynch's Coffee House, this evening for the method they possess, and thus be induced to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Wilson, of Sinithwaite, near Therp Arch. On Tuesday last, at Driffield, Mr. John Julian, where a gentleman was so dreadfully afflicted with a scorbutic disorder as to be quite unsightly. by a patient undeviating course of these pills, his system in the church of St. Crux, in now as fair and sound as of a healthy child. The leaf also is a time when the system, refall of the leaf also is a time when the system, relaxed by the heat of the summer, would be highly lotte, eldest daughter of Mr. George Piercy, farmer. Chartist-room, back of Waterhouse-street, over Lynch's Coffee House, this evening, for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend the West Riding delegate meeting, on the 18th inst.; after which the aujourned discussion will be resumed, on the best form of Government.

CHESTERFIELD.—At the weekly meeting of the leaf also is a time when the system, related by the heat of the summer, would be highly benefited by a few weeks' course of the pills, two or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad humours, which heat invariably generates. The liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into healthy action, and thus be able to perform the late George Nisse Hill, Esq., Chester.

CHESTERFIELD.—At the weekly meeting of the leaf also is a time when the system, related to the leaf also is a time when the system, related to the leaf also is a time when the system, related to the lotte, eldest daughter of Mr. George Piercy, farmer, lotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Georg functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be On the 1st inst., Mr. Edward Hepper, of Man-Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton, on Tuesday re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever chester, to Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. James change the winter may bring on.

Many other cases have been mentioned by persons

expected." "That our next weekly meeting be held on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, when it is hoped all members will endeavour to be at their post."

1. CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on the State of the Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, when it is hoped all members will endeavour to be at their post."

1. CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on the State of the

Mr. Moon, in his book on Hindoo Infanticide, each wrapper) which are well known throughout Robert Hudson, painter, &c., of this town. He was 127, advertises, that he has a letter to dispose Europe and America, to be the most certain and universally respected by a large circle of friends, Europe and America, to be the most certain and universally respected by a large circle of friends, and four children to danlors.

application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the oradication is generally terised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affec-tions, Eruptionson any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. John Eliot," concluded. "Union of the Middle Classes with Working Men; is it practicable!" Lotters of Colenel Thompson, Mrs. Peddie, &c. "Thinker's Note-Book;" "Matter-of-fact Man's Note-Book;" &c. &c. ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converced into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospacts and enjoymetus of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and 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 victim, to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, run the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a

> period to their dreadful sufferings. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeens, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be pest-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondriac, consumptive, and female

juvenile imprudencies. Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included.

Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

Private Entrance in the Passage.

More Poung Patriots.

Registered at Leeds, on Tuesday week, Joh Frost, son of Andrew and Sarah Gardiner, 69, High-street, Leeds. We have had two baptisms lately in the Relief

son of William Johnston. Mary Anne Helm, wife of John Henry Helm, Moseley-street Birmingham, was safely delivered of a son, on the 13th uit., which was duly registered March 28, christened at Alexandria, by Mr

Thomasson, in the Chartist Church, Margaret Thomasson Johnston, daughter of Mr. James Johnston, of Alexandria. The son of David and Elizabeth Davis. of Merthyr Tydvil, has been duly registered John Frost Davis. On Monday, March 15th, Mary, the wife of James Collins, Berry Brow, near Huddersfield,

gave birth to a son, and was duly registered, Feargus, on the 29th March, in honour of the friend of Christened on Sunday, the 28th March, at the

Agnes Feargus O'Connor, daughter of Mr. William Wilson, of Glasgow.

Duly registered and were baptised on Sunday,

in the presence of a very numerous and respectable The wife of Mr. J. Frost, at the same place, was so audience, Stephens Feargus Arthur, son of Joseph cormented with a cough, that she could not sleep. and Rachael Booth, Hurst Brook, near A hton-She had taken the Pills, which had done her, her under-Lyne. Also, Mary Ann Frost O'Connor, husband said, a "world of good." daughter of John and Elizabeth Thorp, Hurst Brook. At the close of the baptism, the Rev. Gentleman delivered a most eloquent address which gave great satisfaction. A REASON FOR NAMING A YOUNG PATRIOT .- On

the 3d of March, Mrs. Mary Buchanan, of Manchester, the wife of a Chartist, was safely delivered of a fine young son, and on the 6th the father went to have him registered, when he gave his name, Arthur Feargus O'Connor Buchanan. The Regis-"GENTLEMEN, - During the last fortnight I have trar held up his hand, and with a sarcastic smile sold nearly one hundred boxes of Parr's Life Pills, asked what was my reason for calling him all these person who had a bad knee, said that they had done Government, was exiled to a foreign laud; and her more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have Feargus O'Connor, after that noble patriot, who for no hesitation in saying, that if your extraordinary advocating the rights of the oppressed is now suffermedicine required such aid to bring it into notice, ing imprisonment. Believing them to be good and which in this part of the world it does not, I could virtuous men. I called him after them, and hope he

which in this part of the world is december of the with ease obtain a dozen more such cases, with the may imbibe their glorious principles."

The wife of Mr. Wm. Dearden, of Rochdale, the wife of Mr. Wm. Dearden, of Rochdale, the wife of Mr. Wm. Dearden, of Rochdale, the wife of Mr. Wm. was safely delivered of a fine son on the 11th of March, which was duly registered Henry Feargus O'Connor Dearden. Mr. William Robson, of King's-row, New North-

road, Hoxton, registered his son on Monday, April

On Sunday, the 4th inst., at the Baptist Chapel,

On the 31st ult., at the Independent Chapel, Ulversione, the Rev. J. P. Jones, the Congrega-

## DEATES.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., in the 25th year of her age, very suddenly, Ann, the beloved daughter of Mr. James Mawson, of Rawden. She was universally respected by all who knew her.



#### Varieties.

Con. If a tree is felled, why has it no right to complain? D'ye give it up? Because it was axed whether it would or not.

A MAGISTERIAL PUR.—A damsel in a certain condition was brought before a City functionary. "What were present. It was announced that James Lord, Esq., does that young woman want?" sked the civic of the Inner Temple, would attend as a Deputation chief. "Its a 'filiation case," said the officer. "Oh, mid his Worship, "I see her object is a-parent; let hour appointed, that gentleman not making his appear- he said, "for your exertions; I can never be too thank-

DEVIL IN THE STOMACH !- "Well, what did you cat last night ?" said an old physician to a complainant who was constantly boring him with a rehearsal of "the dreadful state of his feelings, the complaints of his stomach," &c. "Why, I took a little lobster, just before going to bed." "And what did you drink!" "A little brandy and water, just to aid digestion!" "No wonder your stomach complains, if you first put the devil into it, and then lock him up there!"

AN ICE LOCOMOTIVE.—During the late storm. while a skater was dexterously skimming along Young's Loch, near Leuchars, he sent forth clouds of smoke from a cigar. An old woman, who stood at a distance, exclaimed—" Weel, I have heard of ships and railway trains running by steam; but it is the first time I ever saw a man driven by steam !" -Dundee Advertiser.

#### EPIGRAM. Paddy, when told a stove would save, Just half his usual fuel, Replied, "Arrah, then two I'll have,

And save it all, my jewel." THE SILVER TABLE stolen at the Castle came, it is said, originally from Hanover, being sent to England for the sake of custody. It is satisfactory to hear of anything valuable coming from Hanover, most people being increduleus of the fact. Everybody knows that a vast quantity of the precious metals have gone to Hanover, but no one ever knew before of anything of the sort coming back

WHEN MELBOURNE was told that Peel had commenced giving his Parliamentary dinners, he exwhelming majority, to preside.) Mr. C. hoped the
to deprive of his reason. We allude to the landlord of
pressed a hope that the Right Hon. Baronet would meeting would not be deluded and humbugged by such the inn where the dreadful occurrence took place. Up not leave him eut! A thing the most probable in the world for him to do if he could once get in.

NOTHING CAN MORE clearly demonstrate the wealth by a clergyman, and thrust violently back.) of England than the sums paid yearly to the Government in the shape of legacy duty. It appears that, in the year 1840, the capital chargeable with this impost amounted, including Ireland, and exclusive I must have you all taken out." of Scotland, to something short of ferty-three mil-Hone. Can we wonder, in the face of this, that the meeting respecting the Chairman. Upon Mr. Bol-, top of the prison was completed, and every preparation the country should be over-run with crowds of lousy, well's name being put, and that of Mr. Wilson, the made for the dreadful ceremony. It being market day shirtless Germans, anxious to possess a share of such

Wealth! " Be collected," as the debtor said to a lot of unpaid bills.

"Look on me and weep," as the onion said to the "I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as Ben said when the constable called stop thief. " We'll say it to your face shortly," as the consta-

ble said when they caught him. 'You're a sharp one," as the pig said to the butcher's knife. " I've go: you at last, after a great deal of trouble," 23 the sweep said to his bag of soot.

A PRETTY daughter of Lord Smick, elever child, and his natural daughter. A called her; and on her replying that it was " Drake." he said, "Oh, I shall remember that, for it is so like duck "The girl tossed her pretty head, and asked,

member that, because it's so like beer."

sity received what he asked for, but not what he wished for :- " A few days ago, a full grown able-

THE ENGLISH are an odd race; they affect a jealousy of parting with their notes on frivolous pretences, and yet it is common with them to exchange them by millions for foreign Sovereigns.

ing, in the discussion on the proper kind of religious teaching to be furnished to "the children of the State," that by that phrase was to be understood shore who were got by the public at large, and fed conclusion is, we believe, quite legitimate, though many of the objects of it are otherwise.

Poor Laws, it is intended to allow the paupers occasional relaxation. There is at present in the workhouses a great deal of relaxation—of the bowels,

EVERYBODY KNOWS that kings and princes possess divine attributes, and can do what ordinary men cancourse, be an extraordinary child. It is the superior mental, moral, and physical organization of the Princess Royal that leads to the employment of two wet-nurses in the royal nursery. To insure a fine calf the milk of two cows is sometimes necessary!

EVER SINCE THE decision of Mr. Rawlinson in favour of a buttonless-coated shoemaker, the keepers in St. James's Park have been much perplexed with the number of the "great unwashed" who claim admittance to the inclosures of the Park, "as well as any other gentlemen." They will soon be taught their mistake. The "Woods and Forests" are drawing up a series of regulations from which they will learn that none but beggars of high degree will be allowed the range of the inclosure. It will be of no use for the shoeless and shirtless to apply after they are promulgated.

An individual, who wanted a person to take care of his children, advertised, in an American paper, a policeman to me, because I exercised my right to prisoner replied, "Yes, Sir, I am aware of it." He for "one whose patience is inexhaustible, whose speak." temper is tireless, whose vigilance is unwinking, whose power of pleasing is boundless, whose industry is matchless, and whose neatness is unparalleled." WHEN MEN ARE ABOUT to commit or to sanction the commission of some injustice, it is not at all un-

common for them to express pity for the object of that or some parallel proceeding, and to feel themselves at the time quite virtuous and moral, and immensely superior to those who express no pity at all. This is a kind of upholding of faith above works, and is very comfortable.—Nicholas Nickleby. AN ATTORNEY, named Else, rather diminutive in

his stature, and not particularly respectable in his character; once met Mr. Jekyll. "Sir," said he, "I hear you have called me a pettifogging scoundrel. "Sir." said he. Have you done so, Sir?"-"Sir," replied Jekyll httle else! '-Law and Lawyers.

FROM THE Edinburgh Advertiser, August 5, 1768. good and fresh Solon geese. Any who have occasion for the same, may have them at reasonable

in North Carolina who went the entire figure in the there to establish. He was an advocate of religious way of marrying all the girls who would have him, liberty, but he would beat down Romanism. without waiting for any of them to die off as the law directed. After having married the thirteenth, some the meeting, said he had not come to hear a tirade lodged in gaol. But a person so fond of perfect The business had already concluded. liberty, and who could get into Hymen's noose with such case, found little difficulty in getting out of the he was sorry to observe the people of Bath did not long, and the next news of him he was running at know how to behave, as well as his townsmen of large with a heavy reward offered for his apprehen. Manchester. This was received with a burst of disapsion. He was shortly recognized by a gentleman, who, anxious to get the reward, invited him to his house, desired him to sit down, called his wife to longer," and made his exit, followed by the "reverend chat with him as an inducement to detain him there, brethren," who retired to console each other over their while he made some excuse for leaving a few minutes | disgraceful defeat. and starting for a constable to arrest the run away.

on hand fourteen! St. James's Chronicle of 1772. "Wanted immediately, fifteen hundred, or two thousand pounds, by years? In Catholic times, at least, there were no dea person not worth a groat; who, having neither grading Poor Law Unions. (Loud cheers.) The houses, land, annuities, or public funds, can offer no churches were repaired, and the roor maintained, out other security than that of a simple bond, bearing of the ecclesiastical revenues. They had brought the simple interest, and engaging the repayment of the country into a state of indescribable misery and spun borrowed in five, six, or seven years, as may be wretchedness. After some further remarks, Mr. C. con-

MEETING AT BATH, FOR THE FORMATION OF A PROTESTANT OPERATIVE ASSOCIA-

A meeting took place at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, personally exerted himself in every quarter, in order on Tuesday evening week, for the formation of a Protestant Operative Association. Two thousand persons were present. It was announced that James Lord, Esq., Chairman, when he was told by the Rev. Mr. Tottenham, that a Chairman had been appointed. Mr. Philp, however, persisted in his motion, and proposed an operative to the chair, Mr. Thomas Bolwell, which

was carried by an immense majority. Mr. Alderman CRISP, amidst tumultuous cheering, rose, and stated that the meeting had, by an overwaited more than twenty minutes after the time fixed, and that no chairman was announced in the bills convening the meeting; there could be no question but platform, who denied Mr. C.'s right to speak, when but he made an admission acceidentally, which almost he, Mr. Crisp, requested those in the meeting who amounts to a confession, for he stated that a part of were willing to hear him, to held up their hands, upon Mackreth's evidence was utterly false, leaving it to be which a forest of hands appeared, and, on the contrary, inferred that the remainder was true. This slip is of a which a forest of hands appeared, and, on the contrary, about a dozen, exclusive of these on the platform.) Mr. C. then proceeded. Are you now satisfied of my right to speak? Will the paltry few on the platform thoughtlessly addressed him thus :-- "When you dare bid defiance to the will of the vast assembly before them? The gentlemen on the platform deny that a majority of the meeting are in favour of Mr. Bolwell thus electing Mr. Bolwell, a second time, by an over-morally in possible, but whom it has since pleased God

Mr. Bolwell; and he was held by the throat, it is said, Mr. BOLWELL, having regained his self-possession. said, "Reverend Gentlemen, if you do not behave your-

selves, and allow the business of the meeting to proceed, Mr. Stowell here called, once more, for the sense of former was again elected by, if possible, a larger majo, the town was very full and as early as nine o'clock rity than before, Mr. Stowell, with others on the plat- there was a crowd of persons assembled opposite the form, being the principal supporters of, and holding up gaol; which continued to increase until the time both hands for, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Stowell then called appointed for the execution (twelve o'clock.) At for a division of the room. Mr. Crisp said it was im- eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought into the vestry, possible; the meeting was so crowded it would create a dangerous tumult. Such a proposal could be only made to produce a riot. If they wanted to divide the sheep from the goats, he knew where the goats would forsake him at this trying moment; but he presently be. Mr. Bolwell had been elected almost unanimously rallied. Soon after eleven o'clock, Mr. Peel, the to the chair, and it was an insult to the meeting to make such a proposition. (Deafening cheers, and cries of "Bolwell") Several "gentlemen" added to the

confusion of the meeting by stamping, whistling, and using noisy cat-calls, particularly in the orchestra.) Mr. R. K. PHILP said, we have been called together, as the operatives of Bath, to form a Protestant Assogentleman asked her one day by what name they, ciation, and now we are assembled for the purpose, the Reverend Gentlemen who called this meeting refuse to permit us to express our opinions upon the matter. But we are not to be made the playthings of any body And pray, what name do they call you?" "My of men, whatever their station or calling. The gentlename," said he, " is Porter." "Oh, then I shall remen on the platform, and a few more sprinkled around the room, are the only ones who have raised their ELOQUENCE.—The following "touch of the sub- voices against the appointment we have made to the stice in chair. But how many operatives are there upon the Pennsylvania:-" Your Honour sits high upon the platform? ("None, none.") Then what right have adorable seat of justice like the Asiatic rock of they to interfere with the legitimate expression of our pale, but as he crossed the prison yard, though very Gibrahar, while the eternal streams of justice, like opinions? It is far us to decide whether we will have the case-verous clods of the valley, flow meandering the proposed Association or not. Are we to be called on the contrary, his conduct was such as became his CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—The Portland Argus for us? ("No, no.") The Church is the formidable leading to the top of the gaol, he said, in a firm tone, relates an amusing case, in which a beggar in that enemy of the people. The most obstinate opponents of that great measure of that great measure of the people. that great measure of political reform, the People's Charter, have been the clergy. The influence of the bodied man presented himself at the door of one of Church is exerted against every measure likely to bene-

our cirizens, and solicited the lady of the house to fit the country—against every kind of civil or religious give him two cents. She remarked that she had liberty. It is our Christian Church that has imprisoned none, and inquired what he wanted of them. 'To Therogood and Baines for the non-payment of churchbuy a dose of castor oil, marm, (was the reply) for I rates, they conscientiously differing from the tenets am dreadful sick.' The lady had no cents, but she of the Establishment. It is our Christian Church had plenty of oil; and she prepared him a stiff dose. that has imprisoned Hetherington and Cleave He track hard to get excused from taking it; but she for publishing a work, the author of which was firm, he was a sick man, and it must go down. The had conscientiously expressed his opinions upon loafer is ind he was caught in his own trap; and matters of religion. It was a Church minister who, where the meant to have a glass of liquor, he got a whilst Frost was awaiting his trial, exerted every indose of physic; but, making a virtue of necessity, finence, from the pulpit, over his parishioners, against and with sundry wry faces, he gulped it down and him. It is the Clergy who are seeking to do away with cleared. He'll not call at that house again, we the harmless amusements of the people, and are ever seeking to drive them into church, and cram Bibles down their throats. (True, true.) The Bishop of o'clock in the morning the execution of this wretched Exeter, in the House of Lords, watches with eagle eye man took place. It is conjectured there were from two

every opportunity to crush the people, and every par- to three thousand persons present. ticle of liberty they have left. In Bath, the Clergy had On making inquiries as to whether any alteration had influenced the authorities to take proceedings against taken place in the behaviour of the unhappy culprit, It was understood in the House the other evenseveral poor but honest tradesmen, for merely seiling and whether he persevered in the denial of his guilt we instructive cheap papers on Sunday to those working learned that he still maintained his former position. men, who, from unfortunate circumstances, could not During the whole of the night he slept soundly, and buy them on Saturday night-for this they put two on rising, at five o'clock, he parlook of a hearty breakindividuals in the stocks, and fined two others. (Loud, fast, with evident zest. Shortly afterwards he appeared afterwards at the public expence. The necessity of cries of "Shame," "Away with them") And are you, engaged in fervent prayer. furnishing them with strict religious principles, was operatives of Bath, prepared to form an association At seven o'clock the wretched man was conducted to demonstrated from the necessity of their morals which shall assist the Clergy in their work of opprest he chapel. Here he was preceded by the Governor being better than those of their progenitors. The sion? (Shouts of "No, no!") I glory in your deter- and Chaplain. On entering the edifice, he still retained mination; those shouts will strike deep into their his composure, and after casting a hasty glance around hearts; when they wake on the morrow they will have him, took his place at the Communion Table. He then It is said that among other alterations in the a different estimation of the operatives of Bath than knelt down, and appeared to be engaged in silent meever they dreamed of before. (Here Mr. Philp was indication. The prisoner was then solemnly questioned terrupted with whistling, thumping, stamping, &c., by the Chaplain with reference to his participation in from the platform and the orchestra; the attempt was the crime for which his life was shortly to be offered in which is attributable to the water grael with which to prevent the following resolution from being heard.) expiation. The language employed by the Reverend the poor are inundated. It is to be hoped that "That in the opinion of this meeting, seeing the vast Gentleman was so striking, and the reply of the conthe promised relaxation will be of a different revenues already applied to Church purposes, and convict so pointed, that we lay the whole before our templating the distressed condition of the people; readers :- "I charge you, as in the presence of Almighty was also generally rumoured that a most disgraceful

taking into account, also, the opposition given by the God, in whose presence you will shortly appear, did compromise had taken place between the parties to the Church to every measure of political reform calculated you, or did you not, participate in the murder of that St. Alban's and the Canterbury petitions, and that it not. A Royal infant must then, as a matter of libert it is incorrect to be entired against the liberty, it is inexpedient to form a "Bath Protestant tone of voice, replied, "No, Sir." On repeating the sitting member for St. Alban's, we will not prosecute Operative Association." But this meeting pledges itself question, in a firm voice, he unhesitatingly replied, "I the sitting member for Canterbury." to use every effort to effect such political, social, and re- never knew a word at all about it, until I was taken ligious reforms, as shall place the Church upon a more into custody." The service then proceeded. Fowles's firmjust basis than at present, and bring complete justice and liberty to the whole people."

carried by an immense majority. When the business was declared to be at an end, Mr. Philp said to Mr. Stowell, "Why, Sir, did you my right to speak ?"

of God, and possessing a desire at all times to pro- meanour of the prisoner. The Governor said, "Fowles. allowed his temper to be ruffled throughout the whole in your mouth." He replied, "No, Sir." The Go- thought that a gross libel upon the Committee; but proceeding.

Mr. Stowell —"I did certainly say I would call for the boatmen, who was reprieved only a the police—(hisses, grosss, and laughter)—because I few hours before the time fixed for his execution last laughter)—because I deemed the conduct of the cond deemed the conduct of those who were endeavouring to | year, and who still remains in the county prison. The ascend the platform most unruly. And it was very clear | Under-Sheriff, R. W. Hand, Esq., having, aside to the that the majority of the meeting were for Mr. Wilson Governor, made the usual demand of the body taking the chair. [An attempt was made to put Mr. of the culprit, he was delivered up into the hands Wilson in the chair, but it failed.] (Loud and vocife of the executioner. The Chaplain immediately comrous cries of "No, no, no." "Don't insuit us." "Tell menced reading the burial-service; and, with the feared that many present had lent themselves as the the drop, the culprit walking unsupported with a firm of importance that they should have the evidence bethat a good Protestant Operative Association might be fatal beam. After the rope had been placed round his improvements. formed in Bath. (Cries of "G") back by the next neck, the Governor asked him, for the last time, whetrain.") He had made such liberal speeches, that he ther he had any further communications to make? He and St. Alban's election Committees, was then ordered Normanby, and the active exertions of our most and St. Alban's election Committees, was then ordered arminent burg destroyers, its unwhalesement influence. could not fail to please the people of Bath, for many replied he should like to say one word, and, turning to to be printed. with a look of contempt, "I never said you were a who had heard him had set him down for a thorough- the Rev. Chaplain, he said, "It is hard to die an innopettifogger, or a scoundrel; but I said that you were going Radical. (Soft Suap.) But he was open to de-cent man for this thing." The Rev. Chaplain then clare himself a red-hot Tory. (Cheers from the par- added, "You still assert your innocence?" To which sons, and groans and yells from the meeting, with cries he replied, "Yes, Sir." In a few seconds the bolt was North Wales. of "a bad lot altogether.") His motto was to fear God drawn, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity. a There is to be sold, by John Watson, jun., at his and honour the Queen. ("What's to be done with stand, at the poultry, Edinburgh, all lawful Prince Albert and the babby?") He had done much to days in the week, wind and weather serving, relieve the distresses of his own starving flock. He wished more attention had been paid by the nobility and gentry to the wants of the people. He must say they were too widely severed, and the best way to unite THE BITER BIT.-A good story is told of a chap them was to form such associations, as he had come

of his first lovers came down upon him and had him against the Catholics. There was now no Chairman.

Mr. STOWELL complained of interruption, and said probation; unable to bear which, Mr. Stowell seized his hat and cloak, exclaiming, "I can stand this no

Mr. CRISP remarked, that they were now skulking What was the poor man's astonishment on returning off, escaping from that chastisement he intended to former to ensure greater safety from fire. with the constable, to find that the gay Lotha- have inflicted. It would be useless for him (Mr. ria, taking advantage of his short absence, had ab (Crisp) to attempt to answer the infamous calumnies mittee. Beonded with his wife! This makes the fellow's stock and falsehoods which the disgraceful Bath Chronicle was for ever heaping upon himself. What had the THE FOLLOWING advertisement appeared in the Protestant clergy been doing with all the property and

EXECUTION OF JOSIAH MISTERS.

SHREWSBURY. SATURDAY .- Since his removal to

the condemned cell the conduct of Misters was such as

not to offend, but yet far from satisfactory. His brother

to obtain a commutation of his punishment, but in vain. A day or two after his conviction, Misters was visited by a gentleman who had done all in his power to avert the doom that awaited him. He found the prisoner by from the London Protestant Association; but, at the the fire-side, lost in thought. "A thousand thanks, since, Mr. R. Philip rose and said that they were met ful to you for what you have done, but it's all over." to form a Bath Operative Association. (Here Mr. P. A few tears dropped from him on uttering these words, was interrupted by several gentlemen who rushed in and then a long pause ensued. "There is no hope for upon the platform, and cried out, "Sit down, Sir, you you, Misters," was the reply of the visiter, to the have no right to speak,"—" What are you doing, Sir?" inquiry into the probability of a reprieve. "I don't &c. &c.) Mr. Philp said he was about to propose a think there is," he replied, "but I am condemned to die of a crime I never committed, and to die such a death is terrible. Can nothing be done to save me? The visitor repeated his belief that all application for mercy would be vain, and anxiously entreated him to give up all hopes, and prepare for the fate that inevisably awaited him. He accepted the advice with silent resignation. When pressed to explain his motive for whelming majority, chosen a chairman. That it had so long and deliberately dodging Mr. Ludlow from place to place, he merely said that he came to Shrewsbury to look for a situation, and that he went to Ludlow for a similar purpose. He affirmed it was the duty of the few individuals on the plat-form to yield to the overwhelming majority who had equal the bitterness of his feelings on Sunelected the chairman, and, as the cards of admission day, when he fainted away twice during divine required, "be amenable to the chair." (Here there service, overcome by his own feelings, and the language was tumultuous interruption from the parties on the in which he was addressed. Misters confessed nothing, piece which his admission at Ludlow, when introduced for the first time to his victim, Mr. Mackreth, when he found my hand on your throat," but suddenly checking the trial of the parties for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, himself, he thus varied the question, "When you found a man's hand on your throat could you tell proceedings. (Here an attempt was made to seine to Friday night the Governor of the County Gaol (Mr. Dawson, entertained such strong expectations that a respite would be sent from London, that he sent officers to question the passengers on their alighting from the different coaches from town, to know if they were the bearers of any such document. This morning when the last coach arrived from London all hopes for a respite were at an end. The erection of the scaffold on the where the Sacrament was administered to him by the Rev. Mr. Whinstone, the Chaplain of the Gaol, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Richard. His fortitude appeared to Under-Sheriff, attended by a party of javelin men, entered the gaol, when the Governor delivered to the Under-Sheriff the warrant for the prisoner's execution. It was a mere list of the prisoners convicted during the Assizes, together with their offences and sentences. As regarded the prisoner all that appeared on it was :-Josiah Mister, for feloniously cutting and wounding

a person, with intent to murder—to be hanged. (Signed) JOHN BELLAMY, Clerk of the Assize. Shortly before twelve o'clock. Mr. Kent. a Bantist minister, preached a sermon to the multitude assembled outside the prison. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the prisoner was brought into the waiting-room, where his irons were knocked off, and his arms were pinioned. He was then led forth, preceded by the chaplain, and collected, there was nothing of bravado in his manner; awful situation. When about to ascend the staircase being placed under the fatal beam, he shook hands with the gaoler, and said, "Good bye, God bless you." The bolt was at that moment withdrawn, and the wretched man was launched into eternity.

Mr. Mackreth forwarded a petition to the Secretary of State, praying that the prisoner's life might be spared, to which he received an answer, stating that the petition had been referred to the Learned Judge who tried the case, who stated that the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted was of so atrocious a nature, that he could not recommend him as a fit object of the Royal elemency.—Weekly Dispatch.

#### EXECUTION OF MATTHEW FOWLES, AT STAFFORD.

ness appeared never to leave him for a single moment, and he retired from the chapel to the condemned cell public could have any confidence in these Committees Mr. C. BOLWELL seconded the resolution, which was without the slightest emotion of fear, preserving, how- if comments upon their proceedings, such as he had ever, the same decorum which he had maintained during the impressive service. Fowles again declared that he The Hon. Gentleman then read extracts from an article know nothing about the murder, and that he told the threaten to call a policeman to me, because I exercised | truth as far as he knew. About eight o'clock the executioner entered the cell, and proceeded to pinion the Mr. STOWELL commenced by regretting that the har- unhappy man. Whilst he was performing this office, mony of the evening had been disturbed. As a minister is was most surprising to witness the unshaken devernor added, "You know that the punishment will be Mr. PHILP-" Why, Sir, you threatened to call more than ten-fold in the next world, if you do?" The then requested that his coat and hat might be given

## Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2. The Rum and Rum Shrub Bill was brought up from

the Commons and read a first time. Petitions were presented by the Bishop of Chichester. from Eastbourne, praying that the owners, and not the occupiers of small tenements, might be rated to the Poor Laws; by the Marquis of Normanby, in favour of the Drainage Bill, and in favour of the Jews' Declaration Bill: and by Viscount Melbourne, from Lancashire, against any further grant to the Established Church or the Church of Scotland. The Population Amendment Bill was read a second

The Metropolitan Buildings' Regulations Bill, and the Metropolitan Drainage Bill, went proforma through a committee; the Marquis of Normanby stating that the provisions of the latter Bill would be extended to Scetland, and a provision would be introduced in the

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved for returns connected with the trial of Batholomow Casey, returning officer for the Naas Union. The Marquis of NORMANBY understood there was some mistake about the identity of the party, but had no objection to the motion.

The Borough Improvement Bill went through a com-

Adjourned Monday, April 5.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented one hunagreed on by the parties. Whoever this may suit, cluded by saying they were now endeavouring to cajole in favour of the non-intrusion principle, and the relief for A.Z. in Rochester, shall be immediately broke up.

The indemnity bit were now endeavouring to cajole dred petitions from various places in Scotland, some on the infavour of the non-intrusion principle, and the relief to the infavour of the non-intrusion principle.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that, in consequence of what had taken place last session, he would, soon after the holidays, move for a Committee upon Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE then called the attention

of their Lordships to that portion of the criminal jurisprudence of Ireland which prevented the setting saide of improper persons from the jury panel by the Crown. The King's County had, he said, become recently the scene of frightful outrages, without any apparent local causes to lead to them. Their Lordships would remember the murder of Mr. Fraser—the attempt to murder Mr. Stoney-the attempt to murder Mr. Smith—the attempt to murder the Rev. Mr. Dunn—the murder of Lord Norbury—the attempt to murder Mr. Seaton, and the attempt to murder Mr. Biddulph. In all these cases the only one in which the Government could procure any information, so as to bring the parties to trial was in that of Mr. Biddulph Two persons were apprehended, and he would admit that, up to a certain point, the Irish Government had done everything in its power to bring them to punishment. The Jury was empanelled according in America and the West Indies. It was his intento the practice which prevailed ever since the Noble Marquis (Normanby) had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Crown did not set aside a single man. There were 50 names on the Jury panel; 11 did not answer to their names; the prisoners challenged 27, and the other 12 formed the Jury. Of these 12 one was a county delegate of the ribandmen, and there was a committee man of the same society, and a third was parish master of the ribandmen. There was also a case in Armach where the same course was pursued but it was departed from at Londonderry on the trial of a Protestant named Grey, who was charged with having committed a cold-blooded murder. In Grey's case the prisoner challenged seven of the Jury, and the Crown challenged ten. The Noble Lord, after contending that all efforts to administer justice in Ireland effectually must cease unless the jurymen could be placed above suspicion, concluded by moving fer papers relative to in which case the Jury had declared they could not

agree in their verdict. who were yet to be tried at the next assizes, and thus alteration. prejudge the verdict of the jury. The Noble Earl had Mr. LABOUGHERE was convinced that the proposed not stated the whole case—he had written to the Lord measure would not only lead to most beneficial conse-Biddulph, had not been empanelled without interferadduced, could not be found fault with. He hoped the with the East Indies. He did not think that the correspondent. [The Viscount alluded to is Viscount Noble Earl would not press his motion, as it would be extremely injudicious at the present moment, when the the former colonies. trial of these parties was still pending. The Noble Marquis also read some decuments, tending to show a great diminution of crime in Ireland.

Lord GLENGALL said that much of this diminution was to be attributed to the good management of the withdrew his motion for papers.

\ Tuesday, April 6. At four o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Earl of Shaftesbury took their seats below the Throne as Lords Commissioners, when the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to summon the Commons to hear the Royal Assent given to various Bills. Soon after, the Speaker, attended by a number of Members, appeared at the bar, when the Royal Assent was given in the usual way to the Rum Duties at home. Equalization Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill, the Population Act Amendment Bill, the Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill, the Durham and Sunderland Railway Bill, the York and North Midland Railway Bill, the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Rail-

The House then adjourned during pleasure. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY resumed his seat at five

The Duke of Wellington presented a petition from the Mayor. Aldermen, and Corporation of Dover in favour of the Jews' Declaration Bill. The Noble Duke said he could not concur in the prayer of the petition, The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition from Westminster, praying that the toll might be taken off the metropolitan bridges. The Neble Lord then moved for a return of all the trials for Ribbonism in Ireland during the last two years, distinguishing those who had been convicted and those who had been acquitted. and also the cases in which the Jury had been discharged without coming to any decision. He had reason to believe that the result would prove that the acquittals which in ordinary cases were to the convictions as seven, six, and five to four, would turn out to be in the Ribbon cases in the ratio of three and a half convictions to one acquittal, and that there was only one STAFFORD, SATURDAY.—At five minutes past eight case in which the Jury had been discharged without coming to any verdict.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM presented petitions from Leominster and another place, against any further grant to the College of Maynooth, On the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, the House ther Adjourned to Thursday, the 22d instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2. The Dublin Wide Streets Bill, the Bradford Water Works Bill, and some other private bills were read a

second time Mr. BLACKSTONE moved that the evidence taken before the St. Alban's Election Committee be printed. It was very desirable that the House and the country should know the grounds upon which the decision of the Committee had been arrived at. It was generally understood that the greatest obstacles had been thrown in the way of proving the bribery and corruption that prevailed at the election, and it was impossible that parties could be induced to squander large sums in investigations before Committees so constituted. It

Mr. DUNCOMBE moved in addition that the evidence taken before the Canterbury Election Committee be printed. It was impossible that the House or the lately noticed in the public prints, were indulged in. in the Times of the previous day in reference to the St. Alban's Committee, in which it was stated that the most open, unblushing, and reckless purchase of the borough had taken place, and had been proved before the Committee, but that, having a majority of Ministerialists on the Committee, the sitting member was enabled to mote peace, he could truly say that he had not I hope you are not going to leave the world with a lie retain his seat. He knew nothing of the facts, but he there was prima facie evidence of a most disgraceful compromise, which ought to be cleared up. (Hear,

Mr. SANDFORD (chairman of the St. Alban's Comfully vindicated.

Lord F. EGERTON opposed the motion.

In answer to Mr. ORMSBY GORE, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was intended to issue a commission to inquire into the state of the church in effluvia.—Examiner.

Colonel SIBTHORP wished to know if it was to be paid commission? Lord J. RUSSELL would recommend the Hon, and Gallant Member to ask the Archbishop of Canterbury, of the House of Commons, must see that it is now for Perry, W., maltster, Leominster, Herefordshire, at whose instance the commission was issued. at whose instance the commission was issued. (Great the first time that assembly is approaching to a April 14, May 18, at eleven, at the Waterio laughter.) The Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill was read third time and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill. On clause 25, which related to the burial of paupers,

On an amendment of Mr. PRYME, to include persons dying in any public hospital, the committee divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 38; against it, 136. On clause 26, which related to the expences casual poor being defrayed by the entire union.

against it, 66.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Monday, April 5. resolving itself into Committees on the Poor Law

Mr. WAKEET drew attention to the operation the Bill in the City of London, and referring to the been little better than a mass of blunders and cruelties dietaries of the City workhouses, showed that their fare was much better, and more abundant than in any of the ruml districts. He was of opinion that the Poor Law Commissioners should be called to the Bar

Lord John Russell complained of these observations, when it was an understood thing that the Bill sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United was only to be committed proforma, in order to have Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the

the whole House upon foreign trade, and Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a series of resolutions for

the regulation of foreign trade with British posses tion to impose a duty of 7 per cent. above the duty on British goods, in lieu of the duties of 71, 15, 20, and 30 per cent. now levied on foreign goods imported into those colonies, thus giving an advantage of 7 per cent. to British goods, which, at the Cape of Good Hope, was found to be an ample protection. These alterations, the Right Honeurable Gentleman con-tended, would be of the greatest advantage to our taining two £20 Bank of England notes, and two of colonies, without proving at all injurious to the mother 1610. The letter was addressed from Manchester to country. Mr. GOULBURN admitted the advantages of the

alteration to the West India Islands, but hoped this the money. Sentence deferred. proposition was not to be the precurser of the importation of foreign sugar and spirits. He thought the Government should be very cautious in its proceedings, and the House should be very certain that seven per bouring Welsh Assizes. It appears that a certain cent would be a sufficient protection to the mother country, before it assented to the alteration. He foreman on grand juries, and as chairman at quarter wished to know if this were an experiment with a view sessions has been proverbial, was not summoned as to ascertain if they sould be easter admit into Great usual on the assize grand jury. He attended at the Britain the leather, silk, linen, and other produce of assize town, saw the under-sheriffs, and with a porpresiding over them. I now request all those who desire Mr. Bolwell to take the chair to hold up their that Misters has more than once imputed the crime to a greet in them. The Marquis of Normanney said that if the Noble the Continent at a protecting duty no greater than tentous frown, demanded why has name had not been inserted in the grand jury panel. The Worthy functionary, nothing daunted, replied "that he (the thought he would not have come forward to pronounce by declaring that he must have further time and further functionary, nothing daunted, replied "that he (the in that House an opinion on the guilt of those parties information before he could sanction such an extensive viscount) could hardly expect such a thing, as a

> Lieutenant upon the subject, and the reply the Noble guences in a commercial point of view, but would be that it was indecent on his part, always thus to at followed by great political advantages by conciliating tempt to thrust himself above the heads of the old our great colonial interests. The resolutions had been ence en the part of the Crown. Mr. Biddulph had now for some time before the public, and he believed been consulted by the Crown solicitor, and had, after the manufacturers throughout the kingdom were not who expressed his determination of taking his stand the jury were sworn, expressed more than once his satisfaction, and said a more impartial jury could not be had. Mr. Moore, the Solicitor-General, had also declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that the verdict of the jury (if coming to no declared that they were not benefitted by very lupon his rights, by walking into the grand jury box.
>
> "You may do as you please," coolly replied the under-sheriff, "but you may rely that you will not sit on the grand jury here to-day." The Viscount decision could be called a verdict), upon the evidence still placed in a disadvantageous position as compared did appear in the box, but it was no go!-From a

measure could be considered as a full act of justice to Mr. HUME hoped to see the day when protective duties would be altogether abolished, and when the only duties imposed would be those for the purposes

of revenue. Mr. HERRIES said that after the committee upon import duties had been brought to a premature close, The Earl of CHARLEVILLE replied, and eventually he did hope that a more general inquiry would have been entered upon before proposing a measure which would effect a revolution in the commercial transaction of the country.

> of the resolution. Mr. VILLIERS supported the resolutions, for, in ings. his opinion, nothing could be more injurious to the Holden, R. G., and Clarke, R. W., Bread-street, colonies than these restrictive duties, the abolition of warehousemen, April 13, at one, May 14, at two, at the which, he believed, would not be opposed, were it not Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Wood and Ellis, for the fear that the principle might hereafter be applied | Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

world would be thrown open, and the British ship- Court of Bankruptcy. owners and merchants would have no advantage Basinghall-street. over those of other countries. He thought the subway Bill, and the Manchester and Salford Waterworks ject, therefore, one which required more inquiry tualler, April 13, at eleven, May 14, at twelve, at the and consideration than had as yet been bestowed Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Lacey, Bowlane, upon it. Mr. B. BARING made some observations respecting

the committee on imports, which led to a personal altercation with Mr. Villiers, to an extent such as to ruptcy. Solicitor, Kirkman, King William street. cause Mr. Bernal to call upon both Hon. Members to recall their somewhat hasty expressions, which after a May 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solilittle hesitation was acquisced in. After some further discussion, Mr. LABOUCHERE

period when the new duties should come into and Merriman, Austin-friars. operation. He proposed, if the resolutions were agreed to, to bring in the Bill and have it read a chant, April 15, at eleven, May 14, at two, at the first time on Tuesday, and to move the second reading King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Stone after Easter. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

The House then went into committee on the Criminal Justice Bill, in which several amendments were The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

## Dpirit of the Press.

THE BISHOP INSECT. The Rev. Sydney Smith observes of the delights of

Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The bete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose; you eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockroaches, and snakes get into the bed; ants eat up the books; scorpions sting you on the foot. Everything bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and

Meriam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your teacup, a nondescript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter ! All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up, as you are standing; out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, vapours, and drizzle-to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures-to our old, British, constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces." The witty divine does not seem to be aware of the existence of an insect more offensive than any he

has described, which plagues our northern and colder

climate, and is vulgarly known by the appellation of

is impregnated wherever it is on wing in the neighbourhood, and more particularly in "The House." When caught and pressed, the effect is hardly to be described or conceived. We are not, however, informed why the name of Bishop has been conferred on so disgusting an insect, the most offensive of all the bug species, to which it is declared by naturalists its visitations have been migratory. We heard it Several Members spoke against and in favour of the much complained of in Durham some time back, 23, at eleven, May 18, at two, at the Bankrupt Combut latterly it appears to have taken a westerly mission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Swain, direction, and the accounts from Devonshire-par-Lord J. Russell said, if the object was to vindicate ticularly round Exeter—have been, indeed, truly John Brown, Newcastle-npon-Tyne. the character of the Members of the Committee, he appalling. The mischief done in that neighbourhood the truth," &c., from all parts of the meeting.) He Governor and Under Sheriff, preceded the prisoner to should divide the House against the motion, but it was is incalculable—nor has Westminster or Lambeth tools of Popery. (Laughter, "Oh dear!") He had met step. He ascended the scaffold, likewise, without re- fore them, in order to form an opinion as to the work. as London, has made heavy complaints, which we B. Winterbotham, Cheltenham. a gent'eman of Bath in a railway train, who told him ceiving any assistance, and took his station under the ing of these tribunals, and to enable them to suggest are happy to assure our readers have called the attention of "the Home Office" to its progress, and we have no doubt that, by the public spirit of Lord

Bankruptcy.

Cornett, G., builder, Lewisham, Rent, the Court of half-past one, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy.

Solicitors, Newbon and Evans, Wardeminent bug-destroyers, its unwholesome influence will be checked, and the disgusting insect eventually half-past one, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankprevented from polluting our atmosphere with its

> THE NEW AND OLD POOR LAWS. Whoever has paid attention to the late proceedings Sole, Devonport.

condition of intelligence to legislate for the poor. The Leominster. Solicitors, Smith, Chancery-lane; Hamnew law has furnished that instruction which an mond, Leominster. experiment always furnishes, and the instruction has Woodhouse, J., manufacturer, Huddersfield, York been forced upon the House, however reluctant, by the benevolent importunity of the public. Already the harsher provisions of the less are citizeness. harsher provisions of the law are either explained away Mirfield, Dewsbury; Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, or formally condemned. a lengthened discussion took place as to what the or formally condemned; and the process of ameliora-Chancery-lane.

April amount of fees should be, by whom they should be paid, tion in this respect must proceed, if the country Dudding, J., paint manufacturer, Liverpool, April amount of fees should be, by whom they should be paid, tion in this respect must proceed, if the country Dudding, J., paint manufacturer, Liverpool, April 2018. and whether the pauper should be buried in the parish to which he beloaged, or the parish in which he died.

The parish in which he doubt. Already the Commissioners have had some Solicitors, Neal, Liverpool; Hall, Bishop, and Mourish died. sharp rebukes to humble their arrogance and mitigate yan, Vernlam-buildings. Gray's-inn. their tyranny. Already their hours are counted, and Popple, G. Wetwang, and Popple, R., oil and colors they have been apprised that even the respite with merchants, Kingston-upon-Hull, April 21, May 13, which they are indulged is to be dependent upon a conclude, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull, Sold siderable amendment in their architecture. siderable amendment in their conduct. With the citors, Hicks and Marris, Gray's-inn-square; Holden that principle of centralisation, and the principle of Tregaskes, J., victualler, Bristol, April 20, May 18 Lord G. Somerser moved the rejection of the central control once extinguished, it demands little at two, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. foresight to anticipate with perfect certainty that the Hudson, Bloomsbury-square; Hopkins, Bristol. On a division, there appeared—for the clause, 115: management of the poor will return to its old kindly channel: The unions will be dissolved in every case in which they shall not be found in every case in which they shall not be found in every case in which they shall not be found in every case in which they shall not be found in every case in which they shall not be found in every case in which they shall not be found in every case in mouthabite, April 22, May 18, at one, at the Western which they shall not be found in every case in mouthabite, April 22, May 18, at one, at the Western which they shall not be found in every case in mouthabite. which they shall not be found beneficial to the poor—
the vile clauses, exposing weak young women to the shire; White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

arts of seducers encouraged by Jones and Jones and Whitmore, Bedford-row. Lord J. Russell stated that he would move that the Bill be committed, pro forms, on Monday next, in order that the additional clauses might be printed.

the vile clauses, exposing weak young women to the shire; White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

Malam, G., gas manufacturer, Spalding, Lincolnshir in order that the additional clauses might be printed.

The vile clauses, exposing weak young women to the shire; White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

Malam, G., gas manufacturer, Spalding, Lincolnshir in order that the additional clauses might be printed. in order that the additional clauses might be printed. cruelties of detail will cease when we have said that the April 16, at ten, May 13, at twelve, at me was the said that the April 16, at ten, May 13, at twelve, at me was the said that Inn. Spalding. Solicitors, Bell, Bedford-row; His The South Australia Bill, the Ireland Ronging the manner of the manner of the manner of the said that Inn. Spalding. Warehouses Bill, and the Wide Streets (Dublin) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Indemnity Bill was read a second time.

the management of the poor will return to the old channel what, then, of the law may be expected to remain?—the provisions against expensive litigation—the provisions against paying wages from the poor rates, and, as a consequence of this, a more equitable rates.

Hull; Maples, Spalding.

Botham, E., innholder, Speenhamland, Berkshing against expensive litigation—the provisions against expensive litigation—the provisions against paying wages from the poor rates, and, as a consequence of this, a more equitable passed.

The Indemnity Bill was read a second time. scale of rating—a beneficial remnant beyond question.

Nelson, J., spirit merchant, Holme, Westmorks

The experiment has been tried; let us take from it all April 12, at eleven, May 18, at twelve, at the profit it affineds and Delineon and mittee was appointed to inquire into the law respecting joint-stock companies.

The experiment has been tried; let us take from it all April 12, at eleven, May 18, at twelve, at the profit it affords; we have just mentioned a part of mercial Inn, Kendal Solicitors, Sanders, Mide this profit, but a far greater good remains—the moral son, Lancaster; Makinson and Sanders, Midellesson. The old Poor Lancaster lesson. The old Poor Laws were unpopular with many temple.

besides the prating coxcombs who made a character be When the order of the day was moved for the House railing at them in speeches, pamphlets, and reviews The New Poor Law has demonstrated that this unpopularity was unjust, that if the old law was not faultless, it stood in the way of another law, which has -Standard.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of the House, to explain this extraordinary violation of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the of a law which ought to be uniformly administered. Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th Geo. IV., c. 27 was only to be committed proforma, in order to have the amendments printed; and that all discussion was to be postponed until after Easter.

The Bill then went through Committee proforma.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7th day of April, 1841, and the 5th day of July, 1841.

S. HIGHAM, Compt.-Gen. National Debt Office. March 30, 1841.

STEALING MONEY LETTERS .- At the Warwickship Assizes, Edward Balduck, a post-office clerk at Warrington, whose duty it was to accompany the letter-bags and sort them between that town and Macclesfield, and the prisoner, instead of putting it into the Macclesfield bag, detained the letter and kent

A VISCOUNT AT A DISCOUNT,-We are told that a ludicrous scene occurred a few days ago at a neigh-Viscount, whose inordinate appetite for serving as matter of course, inasmuch as his place of abode was in a distant part of a neighbouring county, and that his estate in the county of Flint was trifling. Nay. county families of standing and territorial influence." This home thrust did not convince the Viscount. Dungannon, and the scene was at Mold. The Noble Lord is generally known by the cognomen of the Journeyman Juror."-Chester Chronicle.]

## Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 2.

BANKRUPTS. Styan, T. and W., Great Tower-street, tea-brokers. Lord J. Russell strenuously advocated the adoption April 16, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Court of

Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Freshfield, New Bank-build-

Morice, R., and Kestin, R., Great Trinity-lane, Mr. G. PALMER said, if this measure were passed, Bread-street, Cheapside, flour factors, April 13, at the result would be that the whole trade of the half-past twelve, May 14, at half-past eleven, at the South, W., Brick-lane, Spitalfields, licensed vic-

Cheapside. Lonergan, W., King William-street, merchant, April 16, at twelve, May 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-

Tapp, C., Wigmore-street, coach-maker, April, 8 citors, Burgoyne and Thrupp, Oxford-street. Soper, J., Mark-lane, broker, April 13, May 14, at said he should fix the first of January, 1842, as the eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitors, Bolton

Byng, J., sen., Kegworth, Leicestershire. hop-merand Paget, Leicester; and Taylor and Co., Bedford-Byng, J., jun., Kegworth, Leicestershire, common

brewer, April 15, at eleven, May 14, at two, at the King's Head Ing, Loughborough. Solicitors, Messra Huish, Castle Donington, Leicestershire; and Scott, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Harris, A., Dursley, Gloucestershire, wood broker, April 9, May 14, at one, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley.

Solicitors, Bishop, Dursley, Gloucestershire; and Coe, Queen-street-place. Hawksworth, H., Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer, April 12, May 14, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Smith and Wightman, East-

parade, Sheffield; and Battye and Co., Chancery-Watts, J., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, cement-manufacturer, April 14, May 14, at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. Solicitors, Hunt, Wednesbury; and Miller, Sackville-street,

Piccadilly. Willerton, J., Swireshead, Lincolnshire, wood buyer, April 15, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Boston. Solisitors, Marshall, Boston; and Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard.

Cass, R., Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, grocer, April 16, at two, May 14, at eleven, at the Guildhall, York. Solicitors, Hirst, Boroughbridge; and Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn. Henderson, J., Glamorganshire Iron and Coal Company's Works, Glamorgan, general shopkeeper, April 30, May 14, at ten, at the Mackworth Arms Inn, Swansea. Solicitors, Hall, Bristol; and Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Hayward, J. R., Chapmanslade, Wiltshire, money scrivener, April 10, May 14, at twelve, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warminster. Solicitors, Miller, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire; and Hardy, Cursitor street, Chancery-lane. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. Pye, and J. and T. Emery, Kirkdale, Lancashire, brick-makers. R. and J. G. Irwin, Manchester, dealers in waterproof fabrics. T. Bradshaw and J. Yates, jun., Liverpool, attorneys-at-law. H. Rose and W. Carus, Blackburn, Lancashire, oil-merchants. T. Robinson epithet by the intolerable nausea with which the air and W. Warburton, Warrington, Lancashire, glassmanufacturers.

## From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 6.

BANKRUPTS. Cross, W., grocer, Mountnessing, Essex, April 16, Jefferson, R., victualler, Newcastle upon Tyne, April Stevens, and Co., 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewri; Tidmarsh, J. mercer, Cheltenham, April 19, May 18, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Soli

Corbett, G., builder, Lewisham, Kent, April 17, s robe-court, Doctors'-commons. Pidgeon, J., laceman, Birmingham, April 16,

ruptoy. Solicitors, Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Revell, R., linen-draper, Plymouth, April 26, at halfpast ten, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Sole, Aldermanbury, London;

Original Correspondence.

TO MR. O'MALLEY, OF THE DUBLIN -CHARTIST ASSOCIATION. " High cock-a-loram jig, The man who has no hair

May lawfully wear a wig." MY DEAR O'MALLEY,-I offer the above as an apreprists motto for Irish agitation; and is it not as wrificant as the new issue fresh from the mint—"The who commits crime strengthens the enemies of his

O'Malley, when patriotism is run to so close a shift as the new dressing of traisms in ad captandum phraseslogy, the patriots themselves must be hard run.

Now, put my motto upon the bare pole, the naked soones, the hald head of Irish patriotism, and there is some meaning in it. It covers the namedness, at all srents; and, in truth, my friend, the motto is not a whit more ladicrous than the recent unmeaning address concerning which I am about to address you.

O'Malley, I hope you have read from "firstly" to "eighteenthly" of the last patriotic exhortation to the see-suffering, never-thought-of people of Ireland. I hope you have read Mr. O'Connell's accompanying spirite, and that I am writing to one who will have seen both sides of the question when he has read this letter. If ever the weil of sophistry was thrown over a mountain of iniquity; if ever a bit of court plaister was applied to mortal wound; if ever retreat was sounded by a coward general; if ever extinguisher was patupon a light, we have all here. Here we have the old, the well-known orange anti-Catholic feeling dressed up in fiaming language, and bedecked in new plumage. as a coy-duck to lure the people from the scent of real grievances and from the pursuit of the real malefactor. O'Mailey, was there a Catholic in Ireland who was not aware that Sergeant Jackson, one of the patriots of the Orange Kildare-street School, and the Orangeman Litton, were as strongly tinged with anti-Catholic prejudice as men could be? Was there one man in Ireland ignorant of the fact that, all such partizans ware, when promoted to the bench, uncontrolled, save by popular opinion and the verdict of a jury of Irishmen, who, according to their faith, were as deeply (if Orangemen) dyed in prejudice as the Judge himself? Is the fresh discharge of their wrath, then, a sufficient instification for making such a paltry display a subterfage for smothering the Repeal cry " for the present" in order that all attention should be directed to the more important consideration of how to dispose of Jackson's and Litton's bubbling froth? and. cherre, instead of being heightened by having the sanction of the leaders of their party, Mr. O'Connell is obliged to eke negative conclusions oni of suppositious premises. He argues thus:-"True, Peel and Stanley, and the leaders of the fections, did not support, or appear to countenance the measure, and, therefore, we are to presume that those parties were cognizant of, and approved and sanctioned the proceedings." Strange logic that, and practice very different to that heretofore charged against the whole action; namely, that wherever a blow was aimed at Ireland, or at her religion, it was sure to muster all the strength of the anti-Irish party. However, we find the very same conclusion arrived at, from dianstrically opposite premises. And, now, is it not meincholy to see a nation so hoodwinked as to suppose the enlightened portion capable of being led away by the assertion that the oft-repeated rhapsody of a Bill, which, a few days since, was "the most important; question of "O, above all, give the people cheap feed."

But now, my friend, let us see if, upon this hasty change, I can break another of fiction's waves upon my little rock. Mark my reasoning, then, O'Malley, and follow me calmly step by step. I have already proved that moral force being relied

measure ever proposed for the consideration of Ire-

had;" and does not this scale of importance, each new

incident increasing in magnitude according to its in-

demand, serve to make every honest man look with

contempt, and every knave with suspicion, upon the

zmall amount of importance which Mr. O'Conneil

attaches to the question of Repeal? In short, he keeps

it conveniently in the larder as a cold dish to run to

upon for the accomplishment of Repeal, it became the paramount duty of the Repealers to strengthen their

I have shown that one of the great and just causes Parliament, was church abuse, and her bundable anxiety to be relieved of the galling trammels and unjust impositions of a Law Church adverse to the national faith. This being a fact, which none can deny or even strengt to dispute, it equally follows, as in the case of Repeal, that the auti-tithe and auti-church party should have been strongthened in the House of Commons. Admitting this fact, then, I presume that no man of common sense will deny that the bold, the fair, the manly, and sure way towards its accomplishment, was by the Irish Catholic people sending members of their own persuasion to represent them; thereby, at ence, giving England the most conclusive and unerring proof of anti-tithe and anti-State Church feeling. This we their course, their only course, if they hoped to gain stergth, respect, and power, for their party; and bow let us see in how far they have pursued that

O'Malley, now observe that, by the late address, the order of the game of thimble-rig has been completely remed. We asked for Repeal to abolish tithes, but the pea has been taken from under the Repeal, or polifirst, thimble, and placed under the anti-Catholic michle. Did the ebullition of Saint Colquboun, or declaration of Jackson and Litton, take Mr. O'Connell by surprise? for one must really think so.

Let us now see in how far the English House of Commons is warranted in taking the Irish aversion to tithes and a preference for their own religion, for granted, from spirits. the only data by which they can judge, namely, the d'the admission of Catholic Members at all; and that hers, and strengthen the Catholic party.

he been strengthened upon this NOW more important revenge. Oration than Repeal itself. The Catholic party, since houset Pat Lalor; in Carlow, Blackney; in Clare, doom? Micromara, jun.; in Waterford, Galway; in Dublin, O'Comell; in Wexford, Lambert; in Newry, Brady; first shot fired for American Independence? in Athlone, O'Reilley. Now, O'Malley, there are hat; and although you have got a few pale? and every one of whom might have retained his ger-physical-force man, or a patriot? abstrophe greater than that of Stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion.

ber abeyance may be always profitable.

of the poor confiding, but hoodwinked, hand with him. mon their country's very hearts, plood ;

patriotism!

O'Malley, do you imagine that either Ashton Yates or Gisborne sit for nothing in their easy seats? if you do, you are a greater fool than I take you for.

Now, we come to an observation or two upon Mr. O'Connell's mode, proposed on Sunday last at the Curragh, for gaining agricultural support in aid of a Irish mode of gaining redress, with its expences; and repeal of the Union. He says, "that one object which the English mode and its expences; and then we shall he always had in view was to ensure compensation for the outgoing tenant, for any monies expended during his humbuggism is most likely to lead to peace and

Now, my friend, what has he done to effect this? How could he effect it! And has he taken the proper means to secure it? He has done nothing; he can do nothing, except by giving every man a vote, which will be his title deed, but which he has opposed with TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE all his might and strength. Does he not know that the Duke of Devonshire and many other large landed proprietors, have long since acted upon this plan? Let me tell you the only method by which it can be ac and to what extent, our present system of prison complished; by taking away the power of distress from the landlords; by giving the tenants leases for ever at a corn rent; and by simplifying the law of ejectment, which would then be a dead letter-as no Irishman, with a lease for ever, would ever owe one shilling

But while he thus nibbles about the edges, how does he propose to secure the poor tenant during his possession? for, mind, he is only to be compensated at the expiration of his lease. Why he proposes to repeal the Corn Laws, without giving to both tenants and labourers a vote by which they could obvizte the infliction of the whole pressure upon the poorer classes; and which would, of necessity, and of a certainty, drive 200,000 farmers, large and small, and, at least, 500,000 labourers at once from the Irish fields to the English rattle boxes: and this is compensation

But, O'Malley, in all the compensation, I never heard of the poor labourers' compensation. Alas, my friend, I fear they they are not, poer fellows, able to fork out to the new Patriotic Fund.

Now, don't you know, perfectly well, that every Irish landlord is over head and ears in debt? Don't you know that even, if willing, they would not be able to make an abatement commensurate with the reduction upon grain consequent upon a Repeal of the Corn Laws? Den't you know that if Wheat was selling for 10s a bag instead of 25s., according to which price a bargain may have been made, that the landlords would have the goose, the blanket, the pot, the settle, the three-legged stool, and everything upon which they could lay their hands, and that batch after batch of tenants would be broken, and labourers starved, while the ship was righting, and while rents were finding their level, according to the newly stamped value, and which, at the end, could only be accomplished by

Then, again, see, O'Malley, how he has sold the English League, upon the question of the Corn Laws. He tried to get up funds and a national convention to sit in London; but he failed, and then he said, "O your party is too weak; you must give it up." And in the Irish towns, and finding, through the priests and the slightest attent on to public matters since you held the ler's judgment in favour of our principles." Now, Sir, a near relative of the author. In short, the whole little landlords, that the Irish people were against being sceptre—I dare n ot say swayed it, for that has been done cause adverse to your principles, and the refusal of the horrors and villanies to which the labouring transported, in quest of work, to England, by a repeal net by you, and the morrors and vinantes to which was sure to lose you a powerful advertising contaken separately from the whole history of the Chartist classes were subjected, and sat down, amidst england. Scotch fanatic, echoed by a pair of Irish fanatics in of the Corn Laws, he throws the English overboard, quest of prey, is even more important than Stanley's and is silent, wholly silent in Ireland, upon the great

New, O'Malley, I am a sincere advocate for the repeal being vested in the hands of the people as will you may be of the fact, to be the most base and journal, a part of whose daily expence is the wages of the Corn Laws, but conditional upon such a power preclude any possibility of a nation being either driven significance, and all out-topping Repeal in immediate to revolution, into subserviency, or starvation, while hasty necessity shall be furnishing hasty stop gaps for every fresh occurrence, instead of at once commencing at the right end-Universal Suffrage. This his new scheme may, for a season, be found a means of chousing the miserable pence out of the pockets of the miserable little farmers, and, when that fails, as repeal and abolition of tithes have failed, and when Sergeant Jackson and Mr. Litton lose their buggabooism, what are we to have next? That's a nice question, and one for Ireland to answer.

Confidence and hope may, for a season, produce calm and reconcile suffering; but, once destroy that, most efficient force by augmenting their numbers in the and public wrath bursts forth like a volcanic eruption, and sweeps away all before it. The game played in Iroland has been one wholly subversive of popular of Irish dissatisfaction, and her demand for a native liberty and right. Moral force has been preached, whilst a standing army of any police has been established, in readinass to suppress that outburst of general indignation which is sure to follow the disappointment that now threatens Ireland.

You may take my word for it, even the Repeal wardens and pacificators, association patriots, and the Liberator, will shortly be dragged before the tribunal of enraged public opinion, and then the object of establishing the spy force will be manifest; it is the reserve of the last hope of the moral force patriots.

Now, my friend, while I am upon the subject of physical force, relieved from exciting scenes of misery, produced by its unjust application—while I have time for deep reflection, and after having well considered the subject, apart from the world's controlling power, either one way or the other—not afraid of losing pepularity by denouncing, upon the one hand, nor of incurring the censure of slaves by advocating it on the other: with such preparation to meet my subject, then, I unhesitatingly pronounce the man who denies a people's right to use physical force, as a means of redressing grievances, when the majority agree that such grievances are beyond the honourable endurance of freemen, and when they have ineffectually tried fair, continuous, and constitutional moral means for persuading their rulers to redress those grievances—the man, I say, who upon such emergency, denies a people's right to purchase freedom at the risk of life, is a coward, a tyrant, and a mere sales-master of broken hearts and subdued fair face of creation, and reduce our beautiful world into of his mark, and in future that you will mind your would it be for us to kneel to those mocking creatures,

Is not the English Revolution of 1688 called "glorious? horses of Catholic Members in the House. And bear and was it not preceded by all moral appliances in mind, that a complaint has been made, by the saints, before the court would yield? Mark, O'Malley, in my letters, the distinction which I shall always draw their increase must necessarily alarm them, weaken between the court and the monarch. Every monarch who has lost station, throne, or head, has been the Let us see, then, in how far the moral force of Ireland victim of the court, and never of popular fury or and justice and peace embrace each other. Things

Has not the French Revolution of 1792 and 1793 been liss, have lost in Kerry, Charles O'Connell; Cork, Dr. called "glorious?" and was not all moral energy and Baldwin, John O'Connell, and Daunt; in Tipperary, persuasion exhausted upon the noblesse, before physical Love, and Ronayne; in Kilkenny, Finn, and Sullivan; force was reserted to, or before the monarch, and many in King's County, Fitzsimon; in Queen's County, of the court more justly than the monarch, met their

Did not petition after petition, remonstrance after Finance; in Drogheda, O'Dwyer; in Meath, M. remonstrance, and warning after warning, precede the

Did not Ireland, from 1782 to 1798, laud the English twenty out-and-out Catholics gone in a sweep, many Constitution and her Monarch to the skies, and merely

in name, while you have a and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of and the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of The have lost more than twenty Catholic Members, considered a revolutionist, destructive, torch-and-dag, legislate for man as a rational and accountable agent; but not take it as an offence by me writing, to ferred my brethren in honour; as, indeed, I might or at least want us to believe such, to cram a large legislate for man as a rational and accountable agent; but not least wont to be needed, I might or at least want us to believe such, to cram a large legislate for man as a rational and accountable agent; but not least down the people's throats whether or not! The

Although undigested opinions allowed a tyrant, in processed on to a retail fear of being pressed on to a retail of unsettled and sectional conflicts, to many happiness depend the general perfection and happiness begins of Ireland's pledge of relief from an anti- the benefit of the French revolution, yet have not some of society. And, in proportion as we deviate from the animals that have dealer that ha Church; while others were bought, like any of your greatest statesmen and patriots, approved the this prisciple, we shall even fail in honest endeavours next is our water, while others were bought, like any of your greatest statesmen and patriots, approved the present system. On the contrary, I must the minute class would never the do good, and shall adopt measures which can only instance the do good. the treasury pens; and this is the progression successful, their revolution would have been considered turn our heads during the time we are at work, which Frost across the ocean. But if the stake fail here, it This anti-tithe feeling in the House of Commons. as a noble and patriotic assertion of right and principle what I intend by oneness of purpose.

of physical force. I have roared them in the storm: students what the rank or connections of the culpris may must endure it till it is time to leave off work, and then we come to our harmonic and whom we can be supplied as the supplied and whom we can be supplied as the supplied and whom we can be supplied as the supplied and whom we can be supplied as the supplie Policy, and every sincere tithe abolitionist, and lover in the opinion that our moral force is sufficient to happen to be. Thus, if a man is convicted of a crime, Catholic Ireland, has been damned off, cut off, carry every just and reasonable object, if not weakened he should know with certainty the punishment that ared off, frightened off, bought off, or promised off, by treason, or frittened away by art. The clashing of will inevitably follow, and he should have no hope of a shoes, which are supposed to last us four menths, will be treatest care. last us more than two to order that the measures should never pass, but that moral doctrines produces a political whirlpool, which remission of his sentance, or any part of it, except in not, with the greatest care, last us more than two the measures should never pass, but that moral doctrines produces a political whirlpool, which remission of his sentance, or any part of it, except in not, with the greatest care, last us more than two that the measures should never pass, but that moral doctrines produces a political whirlpool, which remission of his sentance, or any part of it, except in not, with the greatest care, last us more than two months: moral doctrines produces a political whirlpool, which remission of his sentance, on any part of it, except in months; then we all go barefoot the remainder of the time. Then there are the clothes that we wear, Is nine years you have had one discussion upon the it; they undertake projects as plots to meet counter
and acting for the whole people. The maximum of which have to last us six mouths; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and have to last us six mouths; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and have to last us six mouths; they are all off our to him—he seeks but the interests of truth and Peal of the Union, and for seven years you have plots, which they never would have thought of, but to punishment should be in all cases defined; frequently backs in a deal less time; and every morning, when humanity.

We rise from our bed of straw, we are in danger of The design of the total abolition of tithes, or nothing meet treason in their own camp on the threshold; every shade of it should be accurately marked; somewatting into trouble, as if it is but the look, it will will, in fact, of tithes but to fasten them with an in fact, like the orchard man who plucked his apples times the measure of the penalty might be left to the make us liable to the severest of punishment, as that

Physical force seldoms breaks out until the people open court. With this system of uniformity the declars of abuse, and fatthe post patriots, such denouncers of abuse, and fatthe post partiots, such denouncers of abuse, and fatthe post patriots, such denouncers of abuse, and fatthe post patriots and fatthe

ing and outrageous leaders?

"Cum duces faciuni talia, quid non milites facient!" "When generals do such things, what may not the tyranny of turnkeys and gool governors.

O'Malley, I think this is long enough for one letter, so I shall conclude it and set about considering the see whether Chartism, reviled Chartism, or royal loyal universal liberty, and make Ireland what she ought

I am, your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

QUEEN.

MADAM, -In entering upon the important branch of the subject which now claims our attention, viz. whether, discipline is calculated to promote or hinder the designs for which it professes to exist, it will be necessary for us to bear constantly in mind, the cause of crime generally, in order that we may discern, with certainty and clearness, the defects, if any, of the present system, and be able to provide a proper and effectual remedy for such defects.

may be divided into three strongly marked and distinct

classes, and we shall discover, if we look well at them, that no attempt at reform can be reasonably expected to succeed which goes upon the principle of applying one and the same system to all classes of offenders. This proposition might be demonstrated by a thousand arguments, but at present I will only mention one. In a uniform system of prison discipline, the most gross injustice will, and must, in the very nature of things, continually occur. Even in felony, we can discover broad lines of demarcation which call for, not only difference in the duration, but also in the kind of punishment; and this is still more apparent in cases of misdemeanour, yet, at present, Juardly any difference exists as to the panishment of crime except in the term of its duration, and , even in this case, as I shall prove before bringing these letters to a close, the duration of the penalty is made to depend not upon the moral turpitude, but frequently

sound policy, honesty, or common r ense. Not unfrequently have your M' sjesty's Judges condemned, for the high offence of daring to think for themselves, some of the best n sembers of society, to a worse than felon's doom, pl: soing upon a level with the dregs of the community, men whose characters as husbands, fathers, sons, prothers, workmen, and friends were unimpeachable; and who only stood at condition of the Convention taking so many papers daily at what, under a better syst an, would be their country's such a price. "But," said Mr. O'Connor, "lest this bar, for opposing right, to might, the claims of the whole to the claims of a faction, and the practical religion of love and go od will to the covert infidelity of hireling priests and p narisaical profession.

upon the rank or station, of the offer ider, and that.

too, in a manner at utter variance wi'ch the dictates of

This is a fact, which no one will dispute who has paid have placed your confidence, and who being as they were the advisers of the late king, it was, perhaps, not to be wondered at, that you should, for a time, at least, cor stinue in the station which you found them, but who are known by the country, however ignorant of a paper which is able to pay its way, or in a wretched ministry ever permitted to blast the prospects, and ruin the true interests of a great empire.

Our whole system of criminal jurisprudence is based apon, wrong principles; and to the eye of careful observation presents in every part of it a uniform want of uniformity, and a vagueness of definitive end or epject, to which it is not easy to find a parallel. Thus it is impossible to say whether the intention of the upon another day, offers to take poison, even Chartist system is to reform the criminal, or to maintain the omnipotence of the law, (it is rare, indeed, when these two objects are found together,) but be which it may, nothing can be less calculated to effect either object. If it is principally designed to make the law that while many professed liberal journalists have made respected, then its cabinet enactments, by which a great, that is to say, a rich transgressor, may easily effect his escape, while he who wants gold, ceeds to the people's cause; and, while you have never though he may have innocence, character, and moral given a penny, and insert comments upon his profits, worth, may be crushed to death, are especially calcu- he has given thousands. And, Sir, knowing more lated to bring it into contempt. But if the prime motive of the various statutes for the regulation of prisons be the working out the reformation of the year by the Star he would spend that amount, criminal population, then matters are infinitely worse; to the farthing, upon the cause he advoand we may safely declare that for one delinquent cates, while I regret to say that over liberality who leaves his cell a wiser and a better man, a thousand are let loose upon society, improved largely in their are the difficulties of Mr. O'Connor. accomplishments most calculated to fit them for a renewed career of crime, to be terminated in a penal settlement, or ended at the drop.

ancients delighted to represent him, as a miniature understand: world. We have become so perfectly sensible to the value of individual character, so entirely absorbed in the calculation how each is to be made a producing portion of the working mass who are employed for the purpose of keeping up what is called national greatness, and the meaning of which is the keeping up of class superiority, no matter at what sacrifice, that we entirely lose sight of the fact that the flesh and blood machines are not mere lumps of organised matter, but recipient forms of life, from our infinite Creator—that they were made to become images and-likenesses of him, and that it is in the departure of the human race from this end of their creation, that we must look for the foundation of all those crimes which desolate and may the

We need, Madam, and by and bye we shall have, a system of prisen discipline adapted to the exigencies of the case; and possessing, amongst its multifarious details, a oneness of purpose, and a uniformity of plan. This would secure great and manifest advantages; we should then see mercy and truth meet together, would not then be as we find them now, when the law is indefinite, the executive often vindictive, and the sentence arbitrary in its character, and not uniform even

Before proceeding into more minute detail, I will shortly explain the precise sense in which I employ you, hoping, with the blessing of Ged, they will find the word made use of above—a oneness of purpose, and uniformity of plan. By our present system, as I distress that I am in, and all my fellow convicts, and I have already shown, it is impossible to know what do sincerely hope that you, or some kind friend will object is principally sought by the operation of the law. take the trouble of letting Government know of my Judging from facts, I should say that the specific object is the infliction of punishment, from a vindictive them sopped off, and replaced by Protes demand, or rather beg to be admitted, inside her feeling towards the offender, as a sinner against the the idol, the dominion of wealth. But the one sole situation for perjury; but if I had been guilty, why Children in the place of some, yet, are they Well, then, if Washington had subscribed to any purpose of all laws should be the prevention of crime, but the place of some, yet, are they Well, then, if Washington had subscribed to any purpose of all laws should be the prevention of the place, had not the jealousy of the autocrat got rid of Although undigested opinions allowed a tyrant, in provement, and on whose individual perfection and happy homes.

The is Mr. O'Connell's strengthened position to meet against might and despotism, while failure has given to By uniformity of plan, I mean such a well arranged against might and despotism, while failure has given to By uniformity of plan, I mean such a well arranged By uniformity of plan, I mean such a well arranged the evening. We have our breakfast before we go out and judicious system of Prison Discipline as shall secure in the morning to work, which is a drop of wheat portentous and full of gloomy aspect, as to Such, O'Malley, are my opinions upon the question to all the due measure of security, and of correctional water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion.

and judicious system of rison discounting to work, which is a unique of security, and of correctional water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion.

Such, O'Malley, are my opinions upon the question water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion.

Such, O'Malley, are my opinions upon the question water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion.

Such, O'Malley, are my opinions upon the question water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the name of treasonable rebellion.

Such, O'Malley, are my opinions upon the question water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the morning to work, which is a unique of security, and of correctional water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the morning to work, which is a unique of security, and of correctional water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the morning to work, which is a unique of security, and of correctional water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and it the morning to work, which is a unique of security, and of correctional water, and a pound and a half of brown bread, that of stanley's Bill, and the morning to work, which is a unique of security, and of correctional water, and of cor make us made to the severest of pulled the per cent for ever upon the before they were ripe, lest the thieves should be befored discretion of the Judge, but in no case should any pulse is all they look for, on purpose to keep us as long as they have an on Government hands, and in the greatest of Of the poor confiding, but hoodwinked, hand with him.

Ont upon such dastardly rascals, such

Physical force seldoms breaks out until the people open court. With this system of uniformity the details misery.

Dear F nishment be inflicted other than what was pronounced in they can on Government hands, and in the greatest of

were they not denounced? nay, did not many who compelled, by thieves, to pluck the fruit before it was stole a sheep, or attended an illegal meeting, would be forsake me, will try to get some of my time off; for, in have since been recommended as patriotic Members, ripe; but who is to blame, the orchard man or the at once sensible of what he had to calculate upon, in actually vote for the Coercion Bill? and this is Irish thieves, the betrayed and outraged people, or the betray- case of detection and conviction. He would be punished according to law, and not according to the despotic regulations of local magistrates, or the petty

Permit me now to invite your Majesty's attention to various authentic facts, illustrative of the state of our prisons as they at present exist, in this so called Chris-

I am, Madam, Wour Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant. NUMA. London, March 19, 1841.

> "THE CHARTIST LEADERS." TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SUN,"

SIR,-I find by your paper of Friday last, that you have got a new Correspondent in an old admirer, who signs his name " Charles Bakewell." You head the document " The Charist Leaders," and the first paragraph of your correspondent's letter runs

"Sir,-The truly independent character of your own writings, gives me a hope that you will find a corner for this communication. Now, Sir, that one solitary sentence damns you correspondent, because, there is not one working man in England who looks, upon your writings in any other light than as somuch yarn twist (and bad twist too) for We have seen that the various classes of criminals

Your correspondent makes a wholesale attack upon O'Connor, O'B rien, M'Douall, Leach and Co., because they will not allow Young and Co. to humbug the people; and, f.mongst other things, he charges Feargus O'Connor with making a profit of £1,500 a year of his

Now, Sir, if he was a man anxious for the liberty of the press, he should rejoice that we had so good a brand for the honesty of the Star; because, as to that, or any other paper, now duping the people, it is all nt of the question. I hoped, Sir, that the profit of the Star was nearer

£5000 a year; because, approving of its policy, good support would give me increased confidence in its

But, Sir, for many years before Mr. O'Connor had any paper, he advocated the self-same principles and in the self-same way, and, especially, with respect to the Corn Laws; and, in truth, it is rather hard to blame Mr. O Connor for opposing any alteration of the Cerr Laws in 1834, unless accompanied with a complete revision and alteration of our whole system of taxation and representation, and to blame him in 1841 for defending, in his paper, what, in 1834, he supported in parliament with his vote.

But, Sir, in touching upon the question of prefits. you have stepped upon most awkward ground. I recollect, in the spring of 1839, Messrs. O'Connor, Rogers and Whittle were appointed as a deputation to wait upon you to AGREE UPON TERMS for the insertion of the Convention's reports in your truly independent paper. I was then a member of the Convention, Sir, and I shall never forget the "heavy blow" which Mr. O'Connor gave you in his report of the interview. He said that you had agreed for so many columns of matter. on should appear to sayour of compremise upon Mr. Young's part, I am bound to say that he contended for his uncontrolled right of comment : however." continued Mr. O'Connor, " we have a good guarantee against violent abuse, and, perhaps, a couple of hundreds more per day may work a conscientious change in the Propriedid you ever refuse a three guinea advertisement, be. piece is a composition, in the artistic meaning of the nection? I doubt not; while I can inform you that Mr. O'Connor refused such a one from the Corn Law League, who sent it with great pomp. Now, Sir, just one word more and I have done.-

Whether have the people best security in the integrity city to negociate loans upon a prospectus of principle, another day runs to Downing Street with a message that a change of politics would better serve the purpose of the drooping paper, and insisting upon compensation for past services as a guarantee for future support FOR A CONSIDERATION; upon snother, bargains for advertisements and their price, as the condition of advocating the advertiser's principles; and, poison, at so much per column? Sir. of course I only charge the Sun with the latter venial offence, but are you not aware that the others are of frequent occur-

Now, Sir, I beg to tell your admiring correspondent as much as from £5,000 to £20,000 a year, Mr. O'Connor, of all who have ever yet appeared upon the stage. has been the only one who has devoted any of the proabout the whole concern than you and your admirer, I beg to state that my greatest confidence in Mr. O'Connor consists in the fact that, if he made £10.000 a upon his part, even when the Star was at its highest, proves that the greater the profits of the Star, the greater

Now, Sir, you publish that of which you know nothing; I write only that to which I can swear. In future, Sir, mind your own affairs, and begin by getting rid of your long primer type for leading articles, and, The reason of all this blundering is, that we only above all, and before all, as your friend, Mr. O'Concontemplate man as a machine, and not as the wiser | nell, would say, write something that some one can

> Your obedient servant. WILLIAM RIDER.

Leeds, April 5th, 1841.

P.S. Sir, while thousands of prostitute hacks are naking millions annually, by pandering to class prejudice and party interest, it is rather hard that you und your faction should deem seventy-eight weeks of solitary confinement in a felon's prison, too slight punishment with your own weapons, and in your own camp; and their committee, it was not from indifference to the that, in addition, you of all men, or any of your fate of Frost; but from a conviction of the uselessness, corrupt confederates, should cry out £1,500 a year made | nay, the despicableness of petitioning those who had of the people, oh! shocking. Sir, two columns per banished him. What I would not stoop to do for myday of your shopkeepers' advertisements would far self, I would not do for him. exceed that sum, and which, against their will, the people are compelled to pay, as they truly pay for all. a man as Frost to be banished for loving them, to be I trust, Sir, your admiring correspondent falls far short | banished by the things that hate them; but more shame

LETTER FROM JOHN JONES, ONE OF THE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NURTHERN STAR. SIR,-You would much oblige the friends of the unfortunate young man, John Jones, convicted for the late Birmingham riots, by inserting his letter.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. KIND FRIEND AND AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,-I have taken the opportunity of writing these lines to | prison,you in a good state of health; but, dear brother, write to inform you, and all my friends, of the great But the deeper our disgrace, the more honour there will situation, which I am not deserving of, as you well know that I am here for a crime that I knew nothing of, and, if I had but justice on my side, that villain, Rose, who swore false against me, would be in my let you know a little of the usage which we poor con-

then we come to our barracks, and when we are mustered together we march off to bed, which is a bed of

Oralley, did not Gisborne, Hume, and many more betrayal, or have actually betrayed their cause; they would be thus accurately defined, that is, every class of my letter published, and perhaps, with your exertions, and those of a few ifriends, as I hope they will not Anglo-Irish patriots vote against the Repeal, and then lose the benefit of their moral energies by being crime; and the man who shed the blood of his fellow, and those of a few ifriends, as I hope they will not with his opponent), 84.

the first place, I have got to serve two years in close confinement, and then I must serve a master four years longer, and then for the next two years I shall have half of what I earn, and then I shall gain an emancipation for four years, that is, my freedom in the colony; and after the expiration of that

time, I shall, with the blessing of God the greatest care, and the best of conduct, see my happy home once again; but, as I say, it must be with the greatest care; as there are but few that can

M conduct will do it I am determined to return and as I hope my poor aged and distressed parents are well; tell them not to mourn for me, for they know that. I am innocent; but God's will be done, and may he pour down his vengeauce upon him who has caused my

Give my best love to my sister and brothers, and tell them from me, that I hope they will not forsake their aged parents; and, Dear Brother, I hope you will not take it as an offence in asking you to send me a little money, as it would be the means of saving my life, for I believe I cannot live without some assistance. Though you have been a kind friend, and I cannot expect but little from you, but if you would take the trouble of going to my shopmates, and my friends, perhaps you may collect a trifle for me, and do let me beg

of you to send as soon as you can. As I have wrote a letter to my parents and have not sent it in the same way as I have yours, so I am doubt ful they will not receive it. I hope you will allow them to see this. and that both you and them will not forget a poor unhappy convict, who can see nothing but misery; as I have sent you the picture of the ship, which brought us to our destination on the 6th day of July, 1840; likewise a few verses which I composed, I hope you will let my mother have them to keep in remembrance of me.

My dear friends, as my paper is full, I must bid you adieu; good bye, and may you all meet with better luck

than me; this comes From your affectionate but Unfortunate brother, Convict of the ship Mandarin, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

> When forced to part from those we love If sure to meet to-morrow, We feel an anguish in our breast: We drop a tear of sorrow. If what we feel is so severe,

When we part for months or years;

Oh, what words can paint that tear

When we part, perhaps for ever.

"JOHN FROST"—A CHARTIST DRAMA "I'll fight, till from my bones my flesh be hack'd. Hang those that talk of fear.

This drama is not so much intended to illustrate the haracters of the dramatis personas in it, nor the insurrection at Newport, on which the plot turns, as it is an attempt to illustrate Chartism itself. Nevertheless the writer has selected the chief Chartist victim to be the hero, and, so far as one not personally known to him could know him, he has endeavoured to make a true portrait of him, likewise of Shell. The character of Albion was originally meant to be a sketch of Vincent. Melbourne, Russell, and Normanby are caricatured but a Socialist, a teetotaller, a Corn Law repealer, parson magistrate, a policeman, and others, are all brought in as representatives of their peculiar classes. The Mrs. Frost of the play is not, however, the real Mrs. Prost, nor intended to represent her: the character is purely fictitious, or, rather, it was partly drawn from movement, and dovetailed together. I chose the dramatic thusiastic applause. A resolution, passed while the present censorship exists?) might be made the

" most powerful of state organs."

Ignorance, prejudice, and apathy are the three great foes of Chartism. The Queen, Lords, and Commons of a prowler for stamps, who one day runs to the are but petty foes, when compared with these. Until the first is enlightened, the second removed, and the last awakened, those who are clear from all, or divested not. The pen, the press, is more wanted, and must be more used—had in greater requisition. It must be applied in every variety of form and manner with novelty. If one shaft fail, we must shoot another with more "advised aim." It is not in "much speaking"— it is more in writing to benefit the cause. The vices and tyranny of the aristocracy caused the French revolution; but the writings of Rousseau more than the speeches of Mirabeau, were the occasion of it. I would not decry speaking, for some must hear, because they can't read, and some speak better than they write -speech, too, has a more electrical effect in rousing pured for that. It is easier to speak than to write, and we like it better; but writing is a kind of engraving on paper. "Words are but wind"-when we give them paper wings, they become birds of the air, and carry the matter farther-keep it longer.

Nor is it money we want so much as spirit; if money is the sole sinew of war, our enemies will win the battle, for they possess more of it than we do. Enthusiasm would supply the want of money, and be more than a match for it. But the people are more backward in their ewn cause than others are for them. The leaders have been forced to fall back—they were greatly in advance. The sympathies of the people for themselves are not sufficiently roused; they don't rise for their rights—they lie supine under the feet of tyranny. They require to be incessantly appealed to-their feelings and understandings are incessantly appealed to and what do they answer? It is not yet time When, British slaves !- when will the last point of endurance be reached ? Will the time always serve for Law as contrasted with the old one," to which he you to be slaves?—never to be free? You all do know that the Charter is just-is your due; you are fully that their room would be too small for the occasion, convinced of that-instruction has done its office: what do you want further? You want sentiment, taken to prison, by your tyrants, before your eyes. Engrave the Charter on your hearts, and let us endeavour to persuade the country as we would persuade an old, fond father, to his own good and to ours. The play is dedicated to the "Frost, Williams. and Jones Restoration Committee." to show them that. for the only man who has ever successfully fought you though I refused to become an honorary member of

Shame on the people of England, that suffered such think us not worth saving. When Rienzi, "the last of the tribunes," was banished by the aristocracy, the somewhat lower than Italian cunuchs.

BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS, IN VAN DIE- over their heads. But Englishmen are surely sunk are not merely indifferent to the sufferings of the number of more than a thousand. They rethemselves, their wives, and little ones; but what is gratitude! well may they want generosity. All that assembled. Mr. Mahon, an Irish Chartist of the was English in their character is gone—can they be called men? Tyrants are kept in palaces—patriots are kept in

> "Shall it, for shame, be spoken in these days. Or fill up chronicles in time to come? be in redeeming ourselves. In the meantime-

"Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure,

For goodness dares not check thee!"

I would ask, why should being a friend of the people lead to suffering and sacrifice? Why should being their enemy lead to honours and emoluments? Let the he would go with them, let him go. The comwas tried for the Britzelent for the same, while you have a and all the moral means contrived by the Cabinet of the same trial as Davies, who people answer. As for myself, I have had to fight mittee are perfectly aware how the trick has been was tried for the Britzelent for the contribution of the same trial as Davies, who people answer. As for myself, I have had to fight mittee are perfectly aware how the trick has been was tried for the Britzelent for the britzelent for the contribution of the same crime as myself, as Government and the lousy of the former, though flattering, more fatal than cotton master and his son likewise, to the magisas a being of high powers, and vast capabilities of improvement, and on whose individual perfection and happy homes.

let you know a little of the usage which we poor convicts have to andergo, while we are far away from our
happy homes.

well do, for I have been an inite unarrust; but not a disinterested Chartist—I cotton master, his son, and the middle class, never
happy homes.

Well do, for I have been an inite unarrust; but not a disinterested Chartist—I cotton master, his son, and the middle class, never
happy homes. Dear Brother,—In the first place, what little meat is my own, as well as my country's; seeing that I must Chartist; and had it been some canting parson, no of the animals that have died on the passage. The and honesty, my nature itself, before I can thrive for a meeting for a one-sided view of the Corn Laws, next is our water, which is not fit for a beast to drink; under the present system. On the contrary, I must the middle class would have been the foremost. But turn our heads during the time we are at work, which Frost across the ocean. But if the stake fall here, it On Monday week, at a public meeting held in the is from six o'clock in the morning till half-past five in may hold for hereafter; and, in the meantime, a virtuous man will seek no other reward, will need no other

lisher in London shrunk from the responsibility, and taken a commodious room, No. 4, Oxford-street, that is the reason why the author has taken it upon where they in future purpose conducting the business that is the reason why the author has taken it upon himself. He has put his own name upon the title-page, straw, with one blanket and one rug to cover us. Our because none other dared let his stand there. This must plead his excuse for the awkward manner in conversation, the conduct of our Bradford brethren.

> JOHN WATKINS. London, No. 22. Chadwell-street. Middleton-square.

Jew . Christian.-On Tuesday week. Mr.

Chartist Entelligence.

DIRMINGHAM,—CHARTIST MEETING AT FREE-

MAN'S-STREET.—The weekly meeting of the members the National Charter Association was held at the Chartist meeting room, Freeman-street, on Monday ovening last. The room was fitted up for the first time with seats, and well-finished restrum, chiefly through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Barratt. of Whittall-street, and added much to the gratification of the ladies, for whom comfortable seats had been provided, close to the platform. At eight o'clock, Mr. Thos. Goodacre was called to the chair, who, after briefly addressing the meeting, infroduced Mr. Martin, late of Normalierton House of Correction. Mr. Martin delivered an able and soulstirring address in his usual quaint and humorous style; in the course of which he drew a vivid picture of the sufferings endured by the working classes of this country, and then proceeded to comment . the letter signed "Fearges O'Country" published in last week's Star. He stated that he had no intention of interfering with any man's religious opinions, but from all that he had seen since he had some to Birmingham, he thought Mr. O'Cennor's letter eculiarly applicable to the present state of affairs. He thought that a Christian Chartist Church was liable to all the objections made to it in that able letter; or, at least, the Chartist Church at present existing at Birmingham, for it had proved itself a greater stumbling-block to the Chartist cause than any other church existing in the town. He thought that there was a greater necessity for the people to unite for the purpose of delivering themselves frem political bondage, than doing that, as a Christian Chartist Church, which no other body of men could accomplish, namely, causing division and animosity, when union of principle had previously existed. But although every man had a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, he would ask them if they could point out a single instance in which the liberties of a nation were established by praying or preaching? It the Chartist Church was used as a means for extending the principles of the Charter, and that fund were appropriated to the dissemination of the political gospel; if they exerted themselves to organise and unite the people against their oppressors, then he should be inclined to give them eredit; unfortunately, that was not the case. But, on the contrary, those professed Christian Chartists not only objected to join the National Charter Association, but set up the howl of illegality, in order to deter others from swelling the ranks of freedom. But he understood they were applying to Mr. Roebuck for his advice. He would rather go to the greatest Tory or Whig in the country, than seek the advice of Roebuck, Warburton, Molesworth, and the other sham-Radical emigration mongers. If the people of England -the toiling, suffering, and oppressed millions-intended to be free, they should set about it like men, and not begin to form another sect, to be added to the thousand and one already in existence. He was one who never had, and never would, blink his sentiments. He would prefer seeing the blood-red banner of Revolution lifted on high, rather than behold the misery to which the honest, virtuous, and industrious people of this country were subjected. (Tremendous cheers.) He would not willingly injure any man, or his property, but he was determined to lift up his voice against oppression. and gain freedom at any cost. (Hear, and cheers.) Let all men, then, who loved their fellowcreatures-who loved their wives and familiesrally round the standard of liberty, and join the National Charter Association. They had met, then, that evening not to find fault with any man's religious creed, but to unite men and women of all creeds in one common bond, in order to deliver themselves from the present murderous system. Mr. Martin continued for upwards of an hour, in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence, to show form, because I agree with my friend Elliott, that the Christian Chartist Church, was then read to the theatre (yet what theatre will bring this piece forward meeting, in which it was stated that the Church party requested the assistance of the Association for the carrying out of the resolutions agreed to at the public meeting held on the previous Monday. A long discussion took place on the subject, Mr. T. P. Green stated that the monies that might be collected in the Chartist Meeting Room would be forwarded to Leeds, in conformity with the plan of all, will continue to be the victims of those who are laid down by the letter of Mr. O'Connor, which had been agreed to by the members of the National Charter Association. He thought it would be very defair to make the funds of the National Charter Association go to the support of men who did not belong to that body. The fellowing resolution was then unanimously agreed to :- "Resolved, that no person shall be recognised as the representative of this Association who is not a member of the same. A discussion took place with regard to the refusal of Mr. Collins to become a member of the Association, and it was ultimately agreed that as Mr. Collins would not agree to become a member of the sympathetic action; but the people are not yet pre- National Charter Association, he could not be recognized as the representative of the members of that body residing in Birmingham, and that they would still hold the election of Mr. Martin to be valid. Mr. T. P. Green stated, that as Secretary of Frost's Committee he could state that Mr. Martin was their representative, being chosen by them; Mr. Martin was also an honorary member, whereas Mr. Collins was not. A subscription was then entered into for the purpose of assisting the fund at Leeds, and a determination expressed to forward their share. on condition that Mr. Martin should be the acknowledged delegate from the Chartists of Birmingham. The members of the Charter Association are rapidly increasing in numbers since they entered the room at Freeman-street. NEWTON HEATH .- CONDUCT OF THE MIDDLE

CLASS TOWARDS THE WORKIES .- The Chartists of this place about a fortnight ago, invited Dr. P. M. M'Douall to deliver a lecture on the "New Poor consented. The committee of management finding applied to a certain cotton master who had repeatedly declared his detestation of the New Poor Law, passion, action, or you would never see your benefactors for the use of an empty mill for the purpose. He promised them they might have it. They (the committee) thanked him and left with an understanding that all would be right. But alas! How changeable is man. They ordered a number of placards to be printed and circulated, giving publicity to the intended lecture, and also sent a notice to the Star which was inserted. The consequence was that the excitement was great. All went on very well for ten days; just two days before the day on which the lecture was to have been delivered, the cotton master sent for the committee to inform them they could not have the large room! which he had promised. They told him that they had been at considerable expense in announcing the lecture. No matter, he had had with him some wery intelligent men who had assured him that the meeting was and beg of them to let him come back. Oh, we are illegal, and therefore he could not allow it to proceed. fallen indeed; or could they hinder him? Frost must This completely frustrated the arrangements of the working men, for then it was too late, either to procure another room, or announce to the public people made them call him back-nay, placed him their disappointment. Sunday came, and people came thither from Droylsden, Openshaw, Ashton, They Stalybridge, Hyde, Oldham, and Manchester, to paired to the mill, but it was closed, after which more, they are indifferent to the sufferings of those that they adjourned to the poor man's church, which suffer for seeking to remove their sufferings—they lack | would not hold more than an eighth part of the people right sort, was called upon to address them, which he did in a very sensible and eloquent style, and the people were remarkably peaceable and attentive. until a banditti of police came up and bellowed out the most insulting language, and ordered the people to disperse. They seized one by the collar, and displayed other tokens of wishing to breed a row; and had the people been the same way disposed, these blue bottles would have got a nice little ducking in the canal. Mr. Mahon said, he did not wish to act illegally, and would, therefore, conclude. They gave out a hymn, and sung, and then dissolved. The police, finding the man whom they had collared, offered no resistance, but on the contrary, told them

> BOLTON.-PRISONERS' RELEASE CONVENTION.-Temperance Hotel, Newport-street, Bolton, Mr. John Lowe in the chair, Mr. Richard Marsden was

of the Association. At the first meeting held in the above room, on Monday evening, during a desultory which the work is published, both as regards his own in attributing despotic intentions to the disinterested convenience and the purchaser's. Honours and profits and suffering patriot, Feargus O'Conner, for merely suggesting the propriety of selecting a certain number from those he named as fit persons to form a convention, was freely animadverted on and justly censured, particularly as he had left it entirely op-tional with the country to choose whatever others might be deemed more proper. It was subsequently resolved to appoint an agent from amongst the members for the sale of the Northern Star, Chartist cause may have their orders attended to.

# NOMINATIONS

GENERAL COUNCIL. The following nominations of persons for the General

Council of the National Charter Association of Great

Britain, have resened us. LIVERPOOL Joseph Wagstaff, watchmaker, 12, London Road. Bernard M Cartney, horse-shoer, 16, James-street.
John Cowen, tailor, 18, Skelhorne-street. James Lawrie, joiner, 22, Rupert-street. Patrick M Connal, tailor, Brocklebank Court, Clay-

ton-street. James Arkwright, tailor, 2, Turner's Court, Skelhorne-street. Sub-Treasurer. David Farquharson, taitor, 10, Manafield-street Sub-Secretary.

HALIPAX. Simeon Speak, woolcomber, Haley Hill. Joseph Crossland, weaver, Old Lane. Jacob Someragill, weaver, Illingworth Moor. James Pickersgill, weaver, Jammy Green. William Wade, weaver, Illingworth. Joshua Barns, tailor, Halifax, sub-Treasurer. John Crossland, weaver, New Pellon, sub-Secretary

SOWERBY. James Mitchell, twister, Sowerby, John Hellowell, tailor, Soyland. Jeseph Hallas, warper, Soyland. Israel Wylde, woolcomber, Sowerby. James Bentley, woolcomber, Sowerby, William Crossley, weaver, Sowerby, sub-Secretary. Sidney Sutcliffe, twister, Sowerby, sub-Treasurer. MANSFIELD.

Samuel Hollowell, beesom-maker, Back-lane West. Thomas Scott, plasterer, Bull's Head Lane. John Hamilton, frame-work knitter, Meeting House Lane.

John Smith, needle-maker, Barton Court. George Morrell, stone-mason, Quarry Lane. Thomas Dutton, frame-work knitter, Ratcliffe Gate, sub-Secretary. John Adams, labourer, Bull's Head Lane, sub-Trea-

RIRWINGHAM.

The following persons were nominated by the unanimons vote of the meeting:—George White, John Williams n, John Barratt, George Neal, Charles Ashton, Thomas Lynell, Herbert, John Bough, and

T. P. Green. The following were afterwards nominated :-George White, sub-Secretary, - Herbert, assistant-Secretary, Charles Appleton, sub-Treasurer.

CHESTERFIELD. Walsingham Martin, shoemaker, Market-square. ... ditto John Ellis. ditto John M'Donald, Allen Beresford, twist hand, Hill-side. George Moore, moulder, Bediam, Salter-gate. Bd. Pendleton, hatter, Maynard's-row. John Rycroft, twine spinner, Devoushire street. William Martin, hatter, Beaver-place, Brampton, Sub-Secretary. John Williams, do Brick-house,

HANLEY. G. B. Mart, china painter, Boothen Ville, Stoke-on-Trent John Clay, enamel fire-man, Market-street, do.

Jeseph Colclough, potter, Longton-road, Lane-end Charles Hackney, china potter, Marsh-street, Shelton Hear Sharp, china painter, Well-street, Hanley. Joseph Heath, china potter, Slack-lane, Hanley, Moses Simpson, cordwainer, Pall-mall, Shelton, mb-secretary.

UPPER-HANLEY. Wm. Preece, Ditta. Edward Roberts, Ditto. Thomas Mayer, Chell-street. Samuel Nixon, Ditto. Joseph Barratt, Upper-Hanley. Wm. P. pper, Smallthorn, sub-Treasurer. John Richards, Ditto, sub-Secretary. BARNSLEY.

Treasurer.

David Leech, linen-weaver, Bare-bones. Wm. Bygate, Duke-street Charles Carry, Greaves-row. Baker-street. Luke Hobson, Groft Ends. John Armitage, do John irvin, shoemaker, Dodworth. Robert Youel, do Wilson Piece, sub-secretary. Wm. Norton, đo Wm. Valiance, Dawson Wall, sub-treasurer. HATHERN.

John Long, framework-knitter, Hathern. James Baker, nailor, Hathern, sub-Treasurer. Wm. Sutton, framework-knitter, sub-Secretary. CONGLETON.

John Sheen, William Benton, Michael Burn, James Gosling, James Wood, Robert Jones, and William Brain; all silk workers. Thomas Dixon, sub-Treasurer.

Charles Naseby, sub-Secretary.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. Gilbert Mee, framework-knitter, Forest-side. Themas Revel, ditto, ditto. Christopher Brandrith, ditto, Smedley's-buildings. James Simmons, ditto, Duke-street, sub-Secretary. Joseph Coleman, ditto, Pingle, sub-Treasurer. YORK.

Charles Stnart, plasterer, 13, Grape-lana. Robert Gill, joiner, 1, Bilton-street. Edward Burley, paper-stainer, 19, Bilton-street. John Boccock, paper-stainer, Friargate. Robert Damain, cabinet-maker, Friargate. David Halton, joiner, North-street. Wilson Inglis, printer, East-riding-parade. William Cordeux, turner, Micklegate, sub-Secretary. William Croft, joiner, Walmgate, sub-Treasvrer.

STROUDWATER. Samuel Paul, cordwainer, Strond Hill. Thomas Lucas, tailor, Ebby, sub-Treasurer. Henry Pritchard, tailor, Fisher's-court, sub-Secretary OUSEBURN.

James Bell, pitman. John Bowman, ditto. Henry Harrison, flax-dresser. Henry Fenwick, pitman. Martin Jude, pitman. Issac Bruce, fix-dresser, sub-Treasurer. John Hall, ditto, sub-Secretary. SUNDERLAND. James Williams, stationer, Bridge-street. Geo. Binus, draper, High-street.

John Deegan, Chartist missionary, Ditto. James Morratt, gardener, Infirmary. Thomas Wilson, painter, Woodbine-street. Robert Fenwick, joiner, Sussex-street. John Small, chairmaker, East Cross-street. J. G Kirker, millwright, Millfield Cottages. Geo. Walker, basket-maker. Thomas Robson, painter, Low Quay, Treasurer. John Hemsley, Bridge-street, Secretary.

Persons nominated for the General Council:-Thomas Bolwell, shoemaker, 5, Galloway's Buildings, Charles Ciarke, smith, Bank Cottage, Widcombe. John Hopkins, carpenter, 3, Westall-place. John England, tailor, Cuttage, Philip-street. Geo. Bartlett, shoemaker, Putney-road. Hugh Bortlett, ditto, Robert Kemp Philp, printer, 1, Chandos Buildings. Richard Twite, shoemaker, 9, Philip-street, sub-Charles Bolwell, shoemaker, 5, Galloway's Buildings,

assistant-Secretary. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TENE. Nathaniel Frankland, quarryman, Bell-street, Arfour's Hill Matthew Robson, tailor, Wall Knoll. Matthew Moffatt, joiner, 67, Blandford-street.

George Hogg, labourer, 4, Monk-street. John Wishart, fitter, Chambers' Court, Newsate-James Fainlough, striker, Rocket Court, Newgatestzeet. J. K. C. Carruthers, bookseller, 2, Shaks;

John M'Whinnie, tailor, Peel-street John Paterson, mason, Temple-street, James Fraser, boot and shoemaker, Macford's Entry, Morthumberland-street. James Rutherford, do., Dowey's Corner, Castle Garth. Robert Harrison, Buckingham-street. George Thomson, head of the Side. James Quin, Westgate-street. Themas Taylor, Polstern Chapel Yard.

John Starkey, Queen-street. James Sinclair, foundryman, 3, Pewelgata, Gatesbead, sub-Secretary. Timothy Monaghan, tailor, Clayton's Court, Pilgrimstreet, sub-Treasurer. MILNBOW.

Samuel Shore, weaver, Stone-pit Field. do.

sub-Secretary.

William Shore, do. Thomas Miligan, do. James Belfield, do. Henry Clough, do. John Butterworth, spinner, Ginnel, sub-Tressurer. James Milnes, weaver, Harbour, sub-Secretary.

John Witton, basket maker, Bridge-street Bulldings James Barton, fustian cutter, Crossley-street-James Yates, weaver, School-lane. James Horyton, watch glass cutter, Town-hill. James Lee, tailor, Somerset street. George Lee, shoemaker, James-streek John Webster, basket maker, Hope-street. John Webster, shoemaker, 35, Lower Bank-street, ab-Trez sprer. Edward Lawless, plumber, 23, Lower Bank-street

GATESHEAD. John Murray, labourer, Southshors. Peter Murray, ditto, ditte. George Martin, hatter, Barn Close. William Gittender, smith, Bottle Bank. William Henderson, tinman, Baster-street. William Henderson, ditto, High-street. Charles Cross, labourer, ditto. Edward Scurfield, saddler, Church-walk. John Summer, hatter, High-street.

BUGSAGE, (GLOUCESTERSHIRE.) Richard Workman, boot and shoemaker, Browshill Samuel Watkins, grocer, Bugsage, sub-Treasurer. William Freeman, boot and shoemaker, Chalfordhill, sub-Secretary. NOTTINGHAM .- (DEMOCRATIC CHAPEL)

Wm. Bilbie, joiner, Mansfield. Robt. Sand, lace-maker, Castle Terrace. Beni. Siddons, shoemaker. Cumberland-street. Wm. Russell, schoolmaster, Millstone-lane. Wm. Stanford, framework knitter, Tyne street. Wm. Dudley, do Inder Wm. Treese, pipe-maker, Corn-street. Independent hill. Jas Sweet, hair-dresser, Goose-gate, sub-treasurer. Thos. Stanford, framework knitter, Bromley-street, nb-secretary. NOTTINGHAM, (KING GEORGE ON HORSEBACK.) William Parker, Parker-gate.

John Peters, Tyler-street. Jonathan Barber, Brougham-street. William Hawley, Pierrepont-street. John Herbert, East-street. Samuel Maltby, Tyler-street. John Barnett, East-street. John Gibson, King-street, sub-Treasurer. Timothy Thatcher, Sheridan-street, sub-Secretary. LOUGHBOROUGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

George Smith and Samuel Fisher, Mountsorrel. John Brown, Abraham Harding, John North, and Walden, Loughborough. John Pratt, Loughborough, sub-Treasurer. John Skevington, Loughborough, sub-Secretary.

LEICESTER. T. R. Smart Joseph Mansfield. William Burden. John Markham. - Culley. - Bowan. - Wray.

John Seal, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Cooper, sub-Secretary. John Skevington, fitter.

Nathaniel Neal, shoe-maker. John Johnson, fancy weaver. Thomas Smith, forger.
Thomas Briggs, millwright. James Farnsworth, fancy siik hosier, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Turner, silk glover, sub-Secretary. WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

Henry R. Lacy, Old-town. Daniel Cox, Old-town. William Foules, Pounds'-ground. Rowland Lacy, Combe-road, sub-Treasurer. Isaac Skelton, Back-lane, sub Secretary. TROWBRIDGE.

Edward Vaine. James Watts. Joseph Biggen. James Halberd. William Harford. Isaac Lester. James Haswell, President. John Moore, sub-Treasurer. Henry Adams, sub-Secretary.

PLYMOUTH. Thomas Beer, Dyer-street, Russell-street, Plymouth. John Behie, confectioner, Love-street, ditto. William Worth, cabinst-maker, Treville-street, ditto. Richard Blight, shoemaker, Garden-street, ditto. John Smith, News-agent, Tavistock-street, ditto. John Horswill, brass-finisher, White Cross-street,

Samuel Thomas, printer, Adelaide-street, Stonehouse. William Lockwood, tailor, Barrack-street, ditto. William Gin, patten-maker, Mount-street, Deven-

Andrew Cummings, smith, Stafford-hill, ditto. MONMOUTH. James Powell, plasterer, North-parade. William Williams, boot and shoe maker, Why Bridge-

Thomas Tylor, brightsmith, Monmouth-street. John Thomas, boot and shoe maker, Monmouthrtreet. John Yeasley, Inbourer, Why Bridge-street.

William Price, boot and shoe maker, Dry Bridge-John Battery, watch and clock maker, Agent Courtsquare, sub-Treasurer. Henry Harding, boot and shoe maker, Monmouthstreet, sub-Secretary.

WORCESTER. - Mowbray, tailor King-street. - Young, cordwainer, Park-place. - Hinton, do., Sidbury.

- Powell, glover, Hilton-street. - Clark, tailor, St. John's. J. Williams, glever, Canal Side, Blockhouse, sub-J. W. Blackwell, cordwainer, Trinity, sub-Secretary.

PRESTON. Robert Walton, mechanic, 14, Park-street. Robert Ball, coal merchant, 2, Willow-street. John Wright, weaver, Soapery-street. James M'Cone, weaver, Lawson-street. William Nichols, labourer, 4, Back Queen-street. Edward Swindlehurst, weaver, 25, High-street. James Duckworth, weaver, 13, North-street. sub-Treasurer.

William Liddle, cordwainer, 10, Russell-street, George Hatton, do., 26, Lawson-street, sub-Secretary. OLDWAM. Robert Beaument, banding-manufacturer, Waterhead-mill

Richard Haslem, reedmaker, Horsehedge. Samuel Broadbeat, joiner, Waterhead-mill. Richard Greenhalgh, dresser, Stampstone. Lewis Harrop, spinner, Lees. Henry Rushton, twister, Lower-moor. James Greaves, carder, Austerlands. Thomas Lawless, kasket-maker, Lees-street. John Ingham, weaver, Shoredge. Henry Chappell, ditto, Mumps. Thomas Brierly, hatter, Charlotte-street. Samuel Yardiy, cordwainer, Boardman-street. William Hamer, schoolmaster, Lower-moor, sub-Secretary. Leonard Haslop, hatter, Temperance Coffee-house,

Manchester-street, sub-Treasurer. SALISBURY. Joseph Stone, framework-knitter. George Marshall, shoemaker. Thomas Sutton, dairyman, sub-Treasurer. John Wilkinson, news-agent, Market Place, sub-

John Armstrong, weaver, Rickergate. Jonathan Braithwaite, do., Botchergate, William Farish, do., Newtown. John Henderson, do., Boggs. John Reutledge, tailor, Queen-street. William Buchanan, block printer, Botchergate. James Arthur, stationer, Rickergate. William Atkinson, warper, May-street, Botchergate, ab-Treasurer. Joseph Richardson, shoemaker, Water-street, sub-

Secretary. BROMSGROVE. Henry Prossed, shoemaker, Worcester street. William Wild, do., Strand Thomas Pipperd, button-maker, Worcester-street. John Pinfield, do., Holy Lane. George Hughes, shoemaker, Worcester-street. James Heywood, weaver, Sidemore. Joseph Cooper, button-maker, Chartist Lane. Richard Pinfield, nailer, Worcester-street. R. Sanders, shoemaker, do.

James Hall, button-maker, Sidemore. MANCHESTER, HULME. farwood, shoemaker, 16. Hope-street. William Gibson, shopkecper, 28, Clarendon-street. Robert Holmes, labourer, 16, Billington-street. David Jardine, joiner, Bond-street. MANCHESTER (TIB-STREET).

James Wheeler. Henry Nuttail. George Swainson. George Mitchell. George Les. John Pullen. Isaac Humphreys. Samuel Chamberlain, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Lowe, sub-Secretary. WEST MANCHESTER (HARDMAN STREET). Edward Drummond, shoemaker, 14, Back Quay-John Fletcher, do., Austen-court, Cumberland-street,

Alexander Lewis, tailor, 12, Hatton-court, Chapelstreet. Salford. John Dawson, do., 5, Toad-lane. John Joynson, shoemaker, 80, Hardman-street, sub-Andrew Melville, tailor, 5, Daniel-street, Hulme, sub-Secretary.

EAST MANCHESTER (BROWN-STREET). James Pinkerton, tailor, 1, Baines'-place, William Chantler, fustian-cutter, 7, Foster-street. William Gregson, labourer, 3, Rushton-buildings. James Cartledge, schoolmaster, Lomas-street. George Cookson, warehouseman, Holbrook-street. John Cartledge chairmaker, Robert-street. James Popplewell, 74, Long-street, sub-Secretary. William Atkinson, Currier, 9, Rushton's-buildings, mb-Treasurer

SALFORD. John Millington, shoemaker, Hope-street, Oldfield-

Thomas Richards, mechanic, Mount-pleasant street. Charles Broome, de., Legendre-street. Robert Gilbody, do., Wheathill-street. Peter Merris, packer. — Thornley, packer.
William Holt, dyer, Hope-street. William Bell, fustian cutter, Brown-street. - Ranken, engraver, Mount-pleasant row. John Campbell, news-agent, 18, Adderly-street-J. F. Craig, sub-Secretary.

sub-Treasurer. STOCKPORT. George Bradburn, Dukenfield-place. Joseph Hibbert, Toll-bar-street. Elisha Hopwood, Lord-street. Charles Bowman, Daw-bank. Thomas Clarke, Temperance-yard, Hill-gate, sub-

Robert Hume, baker, Ryland-street, Broughton-road,

Robert Henshaw, New Bridge-lane, sub-Treasurer. BURNIEY, (LANCASHIRE.) William Sagar, Howe-street, No. 2. Henry Clegg, Back Curzon-street. James Cunliffe, Shaw's buildings. John Smith, Newtown. James Cross, Brown-street. Richard Greenhalgh, Bridge-end. James Helm, Bank-street. Curistopher Webster, Rodney-street, sub-Secretary. Edward Pate, Bethesda-street, sub-Treasurer.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY.) John Maynaird, Rotherhithe-street. John Rose, currier, 13, Mullick's Place. Robert Wild, 5, Ann's Place, Grange Walk.

LONDON EAST. George Cooper, shoemaker, 2, Rosemary-court, Tresham-street. Frederick Lefevre, weaver, 37, Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate, sub-Secretary. Edward Pickersgill, ditto, 2, Lower Pelham-street,

sub-Trea: n. or. LONDON (WESTMINSTER), SECOND NOMINATION. Alexander Wilson, 7, Garden Court, Lambeth. William Whaley, carpenter, 23, Gloucester Terrace, Vauxiall Road. John Worthington, mason, 7, Garden Court, Lambeth,

George Taylor, 1, Hope Place, York-street, Westminster, sub-Secretary. WESTMINSTER.

John Crow, tailor, 18, Wilcomb-street, Haymarket. William Bredall, bootmaker, 10, Little Windmillstreet. Alexander Drummond, do. 10. Little Windmillstreet. John Dodds, do., 5, Cross-street.

George Henderson, do., 8, Hunt's Court, Cross-street, Leicester-square. Timothy O'Neil, carpenter, 25, Little East-street. David M'Blend, bootmaker, 2, Brewer-street, sub-Trensurer. Wm. Young Lowter, tailor, 10, Little Windmillstreet, sub-Secretary.

ST. PANCRAS (MIDDLESEX.) Thomas Wall, 68, Upper Seymour-street, Somers James Ferbe, 32, Charles-street, Hampstead-road. Thomas Smith, 16, Little Clarendon-street, Somers Town. John Field, York Place, Ossulston-street. John Jonson, 16, Northam Buildings. Somers Town.

John Hodge, Brill-row. Ephraim Knee, West-street, Somers Town. Thomas Lowrie, Wiistead-street Robert Sudbury, New-road, sub-Treasurer. H. B. Marley, 31, Charles-street, Hampstead-road, sub-Secretary. KENSINGTON AND HAMMERSMITH.

James Samuel Heath, carpenter, 5, Phonix Place, Knightsbridge. Samuel Ford, shoemaker, 1, Fulham Bridge-row Chelson. George Sturge, do. 1, do. de. do. Henry Lacey, do. 7, Pentegon-place, Win. Walter, gardener, 9, North Row, Earl's Court, Kensington. Wm. Dalebar, smith, 8, Wellington Buildings, Manor-street, Chelsea.

Wm. Whitehorn, tailor, 1. Newland-street, Kensington. Samuel Glifford, leather-cutter, 1, King-street, Kensington, sub-Treasurer. Thomas M. Wheeler, schoolmaster, 1, King-street, Kensington, sub-Secretary.

MARYLEBONE. George E. Brown, carpenter, 6, Iron Wharf Road. Giles Lovett, carpenter, 18, Shouldren-street, Bryanston-square, Paddington. Robert Willis, carpenter, 49, Molyneux-street, Edgeware-read. George Oldus, painter, 90, Devonshire-street, Lisson

Grove, Edgeware-road. William Tipper, brazier, 90, ditto Henry Howard, gardener, 25, Ardington-street, ditto John Murray, tailor, 18, Fitzroy-place, New-road. Charles Rennie, Cabinet-maker, 11, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Taylor, shoemaker, 36, Molyneux-street.

Edgeware-road, sub-Secretary. 1AMBETH. Benjamin Rogers, cooper, 6, Gilbert-street. John Jago, jeiner, 6, Agnes-street. Henry Tyas, tiltmaker, 2, Trinity-street, Bow. John Williams, hatter, 77, Vauxhall-street.

Thomas Davis, shee-maker, 12, Brindes-court. Authory Beck, mason, 38, Harlington-street, sub-Treasurer.

Charles Reene, painter, 38, White-horse-street, sub-Secretary.

BLOOMSBURY. John Baldwin, harness-maker, 16, Church-street,

William Norman, Turner, 29, Little Coram-street, St. Pancras. William Hoppy, tobacconist, 14, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Gilbert M'Frederick, boot-maker, 14, Prince-street,

Turnstile, Holborn. Robert Durraut, turner, 66, John-street, Tottenhamcourt-road. Robert Box, plumber, 32, Red Lion-street, Holborn. Joseph Turner, green-grocer, 42, Store-street, Bloomsbury. Joseph Moore, turner, 2, Bloomsbury-court, Hol-

born, sub-Secretary. Henry Gibbs, painter, 3, Tottenham-court-road, sub-Treasurer. TOWER HAMLETS. William Henry Watkins, shoemaker, 17, Colling-

wood-street. William Lawrence, upholsterer, 11, Upper York-Wm. Wise, weaver, 28, West-street, Twig Foley. Peter Sadler, shoemaker, 12, Dock-street. Benjamin Newley, weaver, 12, White-street. James Tinnet, weaver, 9, Park-street. James Hart, weaver, do. Richard Ogden, bricklayer, 68, Lambeth-street,

sub-Treasurer. Edmund Thirkell, shoemaker, 2, Mary's-row, Essex-street, sub-Secretary. Thomas Mills, boot-closer, 5, New Inn, Broad-way. John Granshaw, weaver, 4. Manchester-street. Daniel Cardon, 5, Norton's Gardens, Gibraltar Walk. WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL.

John Simpson, carpenter, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-William Halladay, shoemaker, 3, Pilgrim-place.

George Trimming, shoemaker, 24, Amelia-place. Wm. Rhodes, dairyman, Southampton-street, sub-George Hinton, shoemaker, 3, Yeoman's-row, Parkpl. ce. sub-Secretary. William Hales, shoemaker, 13, Clandon-street. Portland-street.

William Morgan, tinman, Meadow-street. Jeremiah Collins, cordwainer, Meadow-atreet Isaac Buttle, tailor, Jones Court, Frogmore-atreet. James Greenslade, tailor, Frogmore-street. William Chivers, plumber, Barnard's Place, New

Joseph Reed, cordwainer, Castle Green. Thomas Paiseley, cordwainer, Cannon-street. Felix William Simeon, letter-press printer, Templestreet, sub-Secretary. Charles Clarke, potter, Bridge-street, sub-Treasurer.

WEST BRISTOL Joseph Richards, smith, 4, Bandon-street. Alexander Towler, cabinet-maker, 18, Upper Maudlin street Edward Bash, tailor, Trinity-row.

Robert Colling, scheolmaster, Windsor-cottage Church-street. John Allen, carpenter, Upper Gardiner-street. John Page, watchmaker, 14 Camelford-street. Frederick Page, cordwainer, 3, Kew-street. George Giles, carpenter, 86, Montpelier-place. William Woodward, news-agent, 41, Union-place. John Sandy, labourer, 64, Upper North-street. Robert Landsell, hairdresser, 18, Mariborough-place Rueben Allcom, carpenter, 27, Trafalgar-street. Nathaniel Morling, house-agent, Albion-street.

BRIGHTON.

street WESTBURY (WILTS.) Benjamin Deacon, patten-maker. Rebert Vincent, weaver. John Champion, do. Wm. Tucker, news agent, sub-Treasurer. Thomas Price, brush-maker, sub-Secretary.

WOLVERHAMPTON. John Millar, newsvender, Worcester-street. John Driver, engineer, Stafford-street.
John Dunn, hinge maker, do. Thomas Broughall, stonemason, do. John Maxfield, tailor, Berry-street William Hawke, do., Charles-street. William Freeman, forgeman, Back-lane.

William Mogg, baker, Snow-hill, sub-Treasurer.

John S. Parmer, clerk, Petit-street, sub-Secretary.

DROYLSDEN.

Isaac Dawson. Wm. Harbut. Joseph Booth. Thomas Simmister. Robert Aspinall. Abraham Bairstow. John Bayley, sub-Treasurer. Jonah Schofield, sub-Secretary.

NORWICH. John Shenton, weaver, Chesterfield-row. William Dewing, ditto, Mill-street, Calton. Robert Nelson, ditto, Water Rows Richard Batson, cordwainer. Stump-cross. John Cushing, weaver, Silver-street. John Nichols, bricklayer, St. Martin's at Oak. Thomas Gifford, tailor, Magdalene-st., sub-Treasurer. Samuel Geat, weaver, St. Augustine's, sub-Secretary. DALSTON.

John Smith. William Ferguson. William Barnes. James Heartness. Edward Franklin. John Reid. George Tarish. Thomas Adams, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Burns, sub-Secretary.

Abednigo Stephens, painter, Vicarage-street. Robert Adams, glover, Park-street. John Edmunds, do., Park-street. Emanuel Hooper, do., Bond-street. Robert Tucker, smith, South-street. John Bainbridge, upholsterer, Market-place. Wm. Hewlett, glover, Kingston, sub-Treasurer. BELPER (DERBYSHIRE.)

James Vickers, bookseller, Bridge-street. Thomas Meakin, frame work knitter, Brookside. John Mablin, do. do., Bridge-street. George Smith, do. do., Brookside. George Haslem, bleacher, Swinney Lane. Wm. Brown, brickmaker, Cow Hill. George Smith, frame work knitter, Brookside, sub-

Prensurer. John Wheeldon, joiner, Swinney Lane, sub-Secretary.

not of great importance. Messrs. Cullingworth and Son, Boar-lane, were elected printers for the current year, ending the 9th of November; and Mr. on Wednesday last. The business transacted was Cross, in Commercial-street, was elected stationer for the same period. The meeting was principally memorable from the circumstance of it being the first since the passing of the Municipal Act, at which the Tories had a majority. Conservatism is now fairly in the ascendant in the Leeds Town Council.

#### Chartist Entelligence.

HULME AND CHORLTON.-A lecture on capital and labour was delivered in the Chartist's reem, 266, Clarendon-street, over the Co-operative Store, on Sunday evening last, by Edward Curran.

The Unancellor of the Exchequer Bills—that is, his and given in exchange Exchequer Bills—that is, his and given in exchange Exchequer Bills—that is, his and heifers at market to-day; the trade in the former and hei would be lectures delivered there every Sunday commissioners. Even among the money-mongers evening, at half-past six; also the members meet every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

HALIFAX.-New Pellon.-On Thursday evening week, a public meeting was held at the above place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the prisoners' liberation, &c. petition. Mr. Fletcher, one of the industrious millions, was called to the chair. After the petition had been read to the meeting, it was adopted, and a number of signatures attached thereto. Subscriptions in aid of the Conven- mitted, the Government may use the power of intion to sit in London were commenced.

HULL.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .-- A crowded meeting of this association was held in the Freemasons' lodge, on Monday evening last, when a sermon was preached by Mr. Worsdell, on the death of Clayton, after which the sum of 10s. was collected for his widow. After the sermon was preached, Mr. Henry Vincent, Mr. Moir, Dr. M'Douall, Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. John Arran, of Bradford; Mr. Wilkinson, of Halifax; Mr. Gill, of Sheffield; Mr. Duncan, of Edinburgh; Mr. Morgan Williams, of Wales: and Mr. Greaves, of Oldham, were nominated members of Mr. O'Connor's Convention. The National Potitions are getting numerously signed.

MANCHESTER .- At the Brown-street Chartist Rooms, Mr. James Cartledge addressed the Chartists. on Sunday evening last, on the duty of the men stopping at home on Tuesday evenings, in order to give their wives and sweethearts the privilege of attending the female meeting on that evening. The men might talk about freedom of opinion and liberty, but he was of opinion, that without the assistance of womanlovely woman—there would be no redemption, therefore, he hoped that all the men would send their wives to join the female Chartists of this place. Mr. Campbell delivered a lecture on the same evening in Tib-

street. of their release, so that they might have their recognizances signed. They had made all preparations for coming out at half-past ten o'clock, but, however, they were compelled to open their boxes to be searched, and those which had been nailed up, had to be un-nailed again. After which, they were running up and down the town in search of a magistrate, in company with the Governor's clerk, but not one could they find, until they accidentally met Mr. Walker in the street; this detained them till a quarter-past four o'clock, before they could leave Chester, consequently it was nine o'clock before they arrived in Manchester, which completely frustrated the arrangements of their friends, who had promised to meet them at the Station at four o'clock. They conclude this step was taken by the authorities to disappoint their families in meeting them—all letters having gone through the Governor's hands; and, of course, he

would be aware how to manage it.

Public Meering.—On Wednesday evening, a
public meeting, which had been called by placard, was held in the Chartists Room, Tib-street. Mr. Holmes was called to the chair. Mr. C. Dovle rose to move the following resolution, which was se-conded by Mr. C. Connor, and carried unanimously, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the manifold and oppressive grievances under which the working mand redress, and that, therefore, this meeting agrees to petition the Commons' House of Parliasement to adopt the People's Charter; and also to good as such a clause could be made, that payment to adopt the People's Charter; and also to good as such a clause could be made, that payment to adopt the principle of the payment to adopt the People's Charter; and also to good as such a clause could be made, that payment to adopt the payment to payme take immediate steps for the restoration of Frost,
Williams, and Jones, and for the release of all
political prisoners in the united kingdom."

Loyd John Russell suggested that the objection

Mr. James Cartledge, then read the patition which

more neticed, and the sales effected were at full as

more neticed, and the sales effected were at full as rose, and moved the next resolution, seconded by nugatory.

Mr. John Campbell, and carried as the above Mr. Ward suggested the withdrawal of the clause Political Prisoners' Convention, and that this meet- country. ing pledges itself to support the same." Mr. John Livesey, who had just arrived from Chester, entered the room and was received with the must enthusiasinstead of the persecution, prosecution, and incarceration deterring him from advocating the Charter. It had made him more determined to proceed. (Cheers.) He would not say more at that time, because it was late, but hoped he should have

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Britannia, mail-steamer, arrived on Wednesday at Liverpool, from Halifax, after a speedy but rough passage of thirteen days from the latter port; bringing accounts from New York to the 15th, and Boston to the 16th ult., inclusive. The intelligence thus received, which has been so anxiously looked for, is not of importance. The William Plowers, shipwright, 15, Upper St. Jamesaffair of M'Leod was still in statu quo, and himself in prison at Lockport, awaiting his trial, to which however, it was not thought he would be brought

Rumours prevailed, that our minister, Mr. Fox, had

demanded the release of M Leod, or his own pass-

port, but the statement is not founded upon authority.

The boundary question remained also untouched

since our last advices.

possible precautions to prevent the occurrence of any seems, in the endeavour of each to strengthen or possible precautions to prevent the occurrence of any untoward events on the frontier are taking by the regain ascendancy, to be for the time renewed; and Administration.

Major-General Scott, not less distinguished as a dashing soldier, as promoters of the late disturbances. Too few of the late disturbances.

(From the New York American, March 15.)

pacificator, than, at need, as a dashing soldier, arrived here last night from Washington, on his way to the Niagara frontier, to take all proper measures to repress or repel any partisan outbreaks nial Gazette. that might arise in the course and by reason of M'Leod's trial at Lockport.

That trial is noticed, we believe, for this day week, not this day, as has heretofore been stated; and we hear it rumoured from Washington, and we believe truly, that the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Crittenden, will be present at Lockport, on behalf of the United States, to take such steps as the case may warrant.

> PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, April 1, Quarter to Seven.

ALL Fool's Day .- This morning, at Bow-street two well-dressed young men, disciples of the Waterfords and Waldegraves, who gave the names of Wm. Townsend and Charles Smith, were charged with having made fools of themselves, ere the anniversary of their "day of privilege" had well set in, and in that capacity created a disturbance in Covent-garden market, and assaulting an officer in the execution of his duty. It appeared that the defendants, with some other persons, stationed themselves in the conservatory, and amused themselves with throwing orange peels at people passing to and from the market, and otherwise conducting themselves in a very impro-per manner. On the officer desiring them to desist or leave the place, they refused, saying they would act as they pleased, at the same time making use of very abusive and insulting language, from which they proceeded to more substantial violence, and it was with considerable difficulty that they were secured. It turned out that the defendant Townsend is a solicitor, and Smith his articled clerk; and they were fined £5, or fourteen days' "limbo." They were then locked up; but, just before the arrival of the van to take them to their destination, they "raised the wind," and mizzled.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- An inquest was held this morning by Mr. Baker, in Old Gravel Lane, on the body of a female child, named Crawley, aged sixteen months, whose death was caused by a singular accident. The mother of the deceased said that on St. Patrick's Eve she went out to Town Council.—A special general meeting of the members of the Leeds Town Council was held about the room, she fell over a stoel, and then screamed very violently. Her mother found that she was bleeding from the mouth, and that she held in her hand a maker-pointed shoemaker's knife, the blade of which was stained with blood. The child showed no external wound, and the knife must have entered her mouth as she fell. The parish surgeon, (Mr. Garrett,) saw the child on the day following the accident, but did not discover times past, was augmented by reports of failures in the real nature of the injury until a few days after-Germany, which, though not to any serious extent, wards, when he found a distinct incised wound in were quite sufficient, in the present sensitive state of the throat, (caused, doubtless, by the knife being forced in, by the fall), surrounded by inflammation, and producing extreme difficulty of breathing; the sudden sloughing of this wound ended in suffocation to be noticed. The export trade, to all quarters, and death. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

CITY NEWS, COMMERCIAL REVIEW, AND A WARN-ING HINT TO THE DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS' BANKS. this step has been loudly deprecated, as tending to destroy all confidence in the hitherto sacred nature of this trust; and most of the "long heads upon 'Change," predict, with considerable confidence, that this source of revenue will be thereby seriously injured, if not permanently impaired. The objections to this mode of augumenting the National Debt are numerous; and it is argued by the best informed in such matters, that if this system be percreasing the debt to an unlimited extent. Irrespective of this view of the money market, the general 68s. per qr. of 49 stone; Barley from 26s. to 32s. per aspect is favourable to commerce; the changes are | qr. of 32 st. Oats from 10d. to 11d. per stone. in favour of this country, and gold is flowing into the "old lady's" coffers. All this betokens a more lively state of affairs; but, as money is abundant, and first-class bills are very scarce, some of the "heavy gentry" may be induced to embark their posh in foreign loans. They may, perhaps, burne their fingers at this fund; for, recently, on the bare their fingers at this fund; for, recently, on the bare possibility of war with France, French securities sale. Beans and Barley as before. fell 23 per cent. in as many days. The following are the closing prices to-day of some of the British funds:-Three per Cent. Consols, 88; New Threeand-a-Half per Cent, 971; Exchequer Bills, 7; Consols for Account, 887.

THE SUICIDE MANIA. - In the course of last week. six cases of attempts at self-destruction were admitted to the London Hospital alone, one of which proved fatal. During Monday and Tuesday last, three other cases of a similar description were admitted to the same Hospital, of which another has had a good supply of oats this morning, and before terminated fatally.

to Messrs. Wringdon and Kendall, now erecting in further decline must be submitted to. FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

LIBERATION OF EIGHT CHARTIST PRISONERS FROM
CHESTER CASTLE.—The following patriots, who have
suffered the full term of the imprisonment for which
they were consigned, were liberated on Wednesday
last:—Mr. John Livsey, of Manchester; Mr. John
Broadbent and Mr. James Duke, of Ashton; Mr.
Least Johnson Mr. James Burton Mr. Least
The Mr. James Burton Mr. James Burton Mr. Least
The Mr. James Burton Mr. James Burton Mr. James Mr. James Burton Mr. James B short time two of them were so far recovered as to depression hangs over the Corn trade-still the Isaac Johnson, Mr. James Burton, Mr. Isaac others remain at the hospital without hopes of Armitage, Mr. Thomas Howorth, and Mr. George recovery. There were upwards of fifty persons on Wareham, of Stockport. These men complain of the building at the time, and the disastrous occurthe neglect shewn towards them by men in autho- rence is attributed to the braces which had secured sarily detained, as others had been before, they porting the floor, having been snapped by the heavy of their release, so that they might been agistrates gusts of wind, which continued to the heavy of their release, so that they might been a like the same of their release. gusts of wind, which continued to blow all the morning. Additional braces had been placed, but a sudden gust snapped all the props, and in an instant levelled the whole fabric with the ground.

FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

(FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.) HOUSE OF LORDS.

and after some other important business, their Lordships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Jews' Declaration Bill was read a first time

The St. Alban's Election Committee reported that the Earl of Listowel had been duly elected, and that the petition was neither frivolous nor vexations. After some routine business had been transacted the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Poor Law Amendment Bill. The 18th clause was read by Mr. Bernal. Its

political prisoners in the united kingdom."— Lord John Russell suggested that the objection more neticed, and the sales effected were at 1011 as Mr. James Cartledge then read the petition, which appeared in the Star, and moved its adoption, which he paupers should be sent. He could not, how firm, but the business transacted was mostly to the firm, but the business transacted was mostly to the firm, but the business transacted was mostly to the firm, but the business transacted was mostly to the firm, but the business transacted was mostly to the was seconded by Mr. Littler, and, when put, was tver, agree that the consent of the pauper should be consumers, and for good heavy Corn last week a carried without a dissentient. Mr. William Shearer eccessary, for that would render the clause altogether quotations were obtained, but for middling and in-

"That the petition now adopted, be entrusted to the us being utterly irreconcileable to the feelings of the Lord John Russell said he would withdraw the

clause, and this was done accordingly. The 19th clause was then read, the ebject of quality. As the weather was very unfavourable to which was to render wives liable in certain cases, slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers by no tic and vociferous cheering. He rose to respond and which was to render wives liable in certain cases, would content himself with informing that meeting and the country at large, that or a lunatic, to maintain their children, not with standing coverture.

This, after a long discussion, was also withdrawn. The 20th and 21st clauses were agreed to. which was to empower Guardians to enlarge and About 160 Lambs arrived fresh up from the Isle of shortly a more favourable opportunity. A vote of later workhouses within the district of the metro- wight, per the Southampton ranway. It is a work was given to the chairman at the close of politan police, and to charge the expenditure to trade was dull, and previous rates were with thanks was given to the chairman at the close of politan police, and to charge the expenditure to trade was dull, and previous rates were with the poor-rates,

Mr. T. Duncombe moved an amendment, the effect of which was to render necessary the consent of the was doing.

Take-navara.

After some discussion, the amendment was lost on a division by a majority of 216 to 12. The clause was then agreed to.
On the 23d clause being put from the chair, Lord J. Russell said its object was to enable the

rate-payers.

Commissioners to decide upon the trades to which poor children should be apprenticed. The clause was carried by a majority of 143 to The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and

obtained leave to sit again on Friday, after which the House adjourned.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY MOBNING.—THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—The steam ship President, Captain Roberts, still remains out, and now her 21st day at sea, as she positively sailed on the 11th isst., with a full cargo and twenty-seven passengers.

CANADA. In Canada, the elections for the Parlia. We have now increased confidence in the belief that no serious difficulties will interrupt our relations with Great Britain. Meanwhile, however, all we believe, in all cases. The war of races, however, with Great Britain. the elections, however, have yet been decided to show what the general result is likely to be.—Colo-

HILL HERE

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—Advices from Constanting. Public AND EGYPT.—Advices from Constantine-ple of the 17th March reached Paris on Monday, by express. The Ottoman fleet returned to that capital on the 16th, and had resumed its former station along the European bank of the Bosphorus. A con-ference had been held a few days before, at Terapiza in the palace of Lord Ponsonby, for the purpose of examining the reply of the Porte to the last demands of Mehemet Ali; when the Ambassadors came to the resolution of supporting the claims of the Pashe the resolution of supporting the claims of the Pasha, and notified to the Divan, that if the Sultan did not grant them, his Highness should not expect any further interference on the part of the Four Powers, The Porte would, it was expected, accede to the wishes of the Ambassadors.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 6 .- The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. Wheat has been dull sale, and scarcely supported last week's price. There has been very little alteration in fine Barley, but all other descriptions are very dull, and lower to make sales. Oats and Beans heavy sale. THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WERE

ENDING APRIL 6, 1841. Barley. Octs. Rye. Beans. Pear Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 0 683 Qrs. 1234 £s. d. 3 4 74 1 13 4 1 4 24 10 0 0 2 0 8 1 18 3

LEEDS CLOTH MARKET—There has been rather more business dene at both Cloth Halls on the two last market days, and manufacturers appear in

somewhat better spirits. There is, however, nothing like the brisk trade that there ought to be,

The uncertainty of American affairs prevents our merchants from coming to market as they otherwise would do. LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, APRIL 7 .- There was a very fair show of all sorts of meat at market this morning, for which there was a brisk demand. The Sheep being fewer in number than at the last fair, were all taken off, and very few Beasts remained unsold. Beef, 7s to 7s 6d per stone; Mutton, 7d to 71d per lb. Number of Beasts, 260; Sheep, 3,800. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, APRIL 3RD.-There

was a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 7s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; Oats 2s. 10d. to 4s.; Barley 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Beans 5s. to 6s. per bushel. STATE OF TRADE.—There was not the slightest improvement in our market yesterday; on the contrary, the duliness, which has prevailed for some the market, to produce a further decline in some descriptions of yarn, and the business done was very limited. In the cloth market there was no change seems, for the present, to be almost suspended; and, notwithstanding an active home trade, goods of all

kinds continue much depressed.-Manchester Guardian of Wednesday. was dull, but the latter sold at fair prices. The show of bullocks was large and the trade very moderate, the demand being siew.—In pigs the supply of store was fair and trade good. Of pork a thin show at 6d per stone. Small pigs were better supply, and sold

better than at the market previous. MALTON CORN MARKET, APRIL 3.—The supply of Wheat and Barley was only small at our market this day; Oats fair for the season. Wheat and Barley were dull of sale, at last week's prices; inferior sorts lower; and Oats id. to id. per stone lower. White Wheat, from 70s. to 76s.; Red do., 56s. to

YORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 3.-With the exception of a few samples of Oats, we have but little off-ring to-day. The dull accounts from the south have had no effect on the trade here, for our millers

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, April 3.—The supply of Wheat at market this morning was liberal, both from the country and the coast, and our millers showing little disposition to purchase, we must note a duil sale at a decline of 2s. per qr. on all descriptions. We have again good arrivals of barley, the sale of which is only slow, but last week's rates are obtained. Rye is very dull sale, and the turn lower. Beans, and peas meet with little enquiry. Malt is still a dull sale, even for the finest qualities. We a clearance was effected, a decline of 6d. to 1s. per FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—FALLING OF A FLOORGRAIN CONSIderable, and the sale during the week
CLOTH MANUFACTORY.—Yesterday afternoon, about
three o'clock, the floor-cloth manufactory belonging
three o'clock, the floor-cloth manufactory belonging
three o'clock, the floor-cloth manufactory belonging
tions 1s. per sack; but to effect sales at present a

> HULL CORN MARKET, APRIL 6 .- During the past week there has scarcely been a business transaction passing, and prices of all descriptions of Grain may be considered nominally the same. A continued stocks of all descriptions, both with merchants and millers, are more than usually light. Linseed has been but in limited demand, and prices unaltered. Rapeseed steady in price, but not much passing in it. English and first quality foreign Linseed Cake support late prices-inferior parcels almost unsaleable. Rape Cake and Bones without alteration, and in fair demand. The supply for to-day's market is very trifling of any description of grain from the farmers. A general dulness prevails over the whole trade, and the business transacting is on the most limited scale. Wheat is rather in better condition; and for the best samples the millers pay rather below last week's prices; for all below this description, ls to 2s per quarter lower prices are taken where sales are made. Very little Barley offering, and but little demand for it; the best malting qualities are taken very sparingly, at last week's prices; for grinding very little inquiry. Oats unaltered. Beans still come in very moderate condition, and are difficult to sell in consequence.

There was only a moderate supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, but there was a large fresh arrival of English and Irish Oats, with few Scotch up since Friday. The imports of foreign grain have been rather limited, but there has been a fair quantity of Linseed and Tares in during the past week. The weather has been showery of late, and is at present unsettled. The condition of this day's supply of English Wheat being rather better, our millers took it off more facilities and the second of object was to give the unions power to contract with the Guardians for the maintenance of the poor.

Its it off more freely and gave last week's prices for all good qualities. There was a fair retail demand for poor. The best marks of ship Flour were unaltered in quotations were obtained, but for middling and inferior sorts a trifling decline was submitted to.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 5.-

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 5. -Comparatively speaking, the supply of offering in our market of to-day was but moderate, yet there was a decided improvement in its general means numerous, the Beef trade was, on the whole, dull, at a decline on last week's quotations of 2d per 8lb. The number of Sheep being on the increase, the inquiry for them was heavy, at an abatement of 2d per \$1b. Although the Lamb trade was dull, some of the Essex breeds produced 8s per 81b. Wight, per the Southampton railway. The Veal

LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FRARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County. Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig gate; and Published by the said Joshua Horson, (for the said FEARQUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; as internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Hobson, No thern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, April 10, 1841.