





**THE RED BOOK, OR A**

[illegible]

pend upon it for truth, that many old people who have been told that they are now living with new life, new feelings, and new vitality, and who say they are far better in activity than they have, taken Old Parr's Life Pills they were some twenty years back. Surely they were in the pills, to do so much good to the mind, frame, and feelings, and to make one so well, and particularly to young females.

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

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter of Feb. 13, says: "I called to day and saw one of your pills, and said to myself, 'this is of the medicine six years ago. It would have him great expense and affliction. He had been able to work all that time—had been under doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect. I thought I would try it, and I am glad to say, and as he will be as ever he was in the time of his also has been made quite a new man taking Old Parr. Facts are stubborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Waddington, of Leicester.

Extract from Release of Mr. W. M. Clark  
 eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 10, 1917.

"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills several times, and certainly they have cured colds, and invariably done me good. This is the case,"

W. M. CLARK  
 117, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4.

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I, the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, have for a schoolmaster, and now out of employment, been lately taken in by a certain individual who has compounded some pills, which I have taken as persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated medicine; such representation was, however, entirely false, and the proprietors of the 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 the proprietors of the said pills, all the pills which I have sold any of such pills, as well as to the proprietors who compounded the same, and agreed to this public apology, and pay all the expense of the advertisement, the proprietors have kindly consented to my withdrawing from the public, and I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow 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 for their lenity.

JOHN CUBLEY

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841.

Witness—H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham.

In order, therefore, to protect the Public against such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved with the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

**LIST OF AGENTS.**

This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, by Edwards & Son, Pall Mall, London. It may also be had of the following Agents:—  
Nainchang, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street;  
New-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Che-  
bach, Mather and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller,  
Horaceau, Wm. Williams, Northampton; Kin-  
derby, Pike, Reprover office; Dublin, John Ro-  
co, Chemists, Westmoreland-street; Edinburgh,  
Clair, Italian Warehouse; Exeter, Fitz, &  
son; Grantham, Bushby; Gainsborough, R.  
Barnard, Stationer; Gloucester, J. P. Smith,  
minister, Pennell; Lincoln, James Druy, Street  
Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhold  
Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Booksellers; L.  
Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Wiggins, Printers;  
Leeds, W. W. Collier; London, J. C. Wright;  
Chester, Market-place; Malton, Weightman;  
tingham, Sutton, Review office, and Ingram &  
Cooke, New-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bill  
well and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barr  
Wickham, Southern Ridg; Peterborough,  
Clark; Sheffield, Whittaker; Worcester, Wil-  
liam Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and  
York, Mrs. Mozony; Wolver, Dickinson.

**MEDICAL ADVICE.**

**MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON,**  
*No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leice-*

HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively  
to many years to the Diseases of the Genito-  
System, in their mild and most alarming forms

to the successful treatment of Nervous and other Diseases, and to the relief of the most distressing Affections of the Throat. Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning to Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Twelve, at his Residence, No. 13, Trafalgar-street, near the Theatre, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, Gt. George-street, Bradford.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed in a few Days, and made for the Affected after a period, and Country Patients, by making only a personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and the medical Diseases incident to the above Diseases, only be acquired by those who, in addition to their experience, have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be strongly impressed on the minds of those who have not, that hundreds fall victims in consequence of the moderate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines administered by illiterate men, who, owing to their ignorance of the general Principles of Medicine, and the nature of the Diseases, destroy the diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a alarming character. In these distressing Cases, W. can, with confidence, offer, as a regular Member of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy ration to sound and vigorous health.

**IMPORTANT CURE.**

MR. WILKINSON.—Sir, Having had the misfortune about four years since, to contract a long-tormented, most destructive complaint, which would have proved fatal, ere this I should not have saved my constitution from utter destruction, had I not been under several experienced practitioners, and have been apparently well for a short time, after experiencing a relapse, which rendered me more and more unable to receive treatment, or secret lurking in the frame which was never removed. 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, horrid taste and smell, and the most excruciating parts of my body, great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shin, which now satisfied would soon have proved fatal, had I not taken your Drops for a few days. My sore throat gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, and now without fear of any return of my former Being convinced there are numerous others who are suffering from the same complaint, and for their request you will publish this in the paper, only so good as to omit my name.

Yours, respectfully, &c. C. C.

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, who are unable or timidly render a personal visit, or of difficulty, they may send a letter, or writing Dr. W. will send them any of the following Agents, Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Care themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

MR. HEATON, 7, Bridgegate; and  
MR. HOBSON, Times office, Leeds.

MR. THOMAS RUTTER, 4, Cheap-side, London.

MR. HEATON, 4, New Street, Huddersfield.

MR. DUNN, 27, New Street, Huddersfield.

MR. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market-place, Barnsley.

MR. HARGREAVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, Manchester.

MR. MEERS, 8, Box and Sons, Booksellers, 10, Fenchurch Street, London.

MR. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon.

MR. HARRISON, Market-place, Knaresborough.

MR. R. HURST, Corn Market, Wakefield.

MR. DAVIS, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester.

MR. JOHNSON, Bookkeeper, Beverley.

MR. JOHNSON, Bookkeeper, Boston, Lincolnshire.

MR. NOBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.

MR. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire.

*Tris offic.* Sheffield. Liverpool.







CONVENTION.  
THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE  
PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND  
WALES.

**BROTHERS IN THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY.**—In consequence of the conflict of opinion regarding the selection of ten persons (from those nominated) to form the forthcoming Convention, we do not consider it right to have anything to do with such selection, but to leave it to the public meeting to the country. Let there be a public meeting called immediately in every town, and all the persons nominated submitted to it. The public meeting, which meeting shall choose ten from the whole list; let all returns be forthwith sent 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, wherever ten votes have been given, the Congress number of public 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 meeting 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 afterwards.

We do not decline taking the affair into our own hands from any disrespect to any individual, but because it might form a dangerous precedent in an Executive body, too much power being placed at their disposal, and, in the hands of a few, the rights of the people; a circumstance which must carefully be guarded against.

We remain, your fellow-labourers in the cause of genuine Chartism,

JAMES LEECH, President.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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 14th instant, at the farthest; in order that correct lists may be made out, and sent to each sub-Secretary. We would wish you to bear in mind that we will not receive names unless they are sent to the sub-Secretary 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 printed on cards, and send them to each sub-Secretary, with instructions concerning the elections.

JAMES LEECH, President.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, April 10th.

[A statement in my last week's communication (relative to the Corn Law League) having been declared erroneous, by a letter from "one of the reporters" to the Weekly Dispatch, dated Saturday last, I have been obliged to state that the paper of Sunday last, in which the statement was made, is in every way entitled to implicit belief; and that, if there be any error in my statement, it is about equal to that—instead of having used the term "both," I should have said, "the fact," and the facts stated by me, relating to "our contemporary," I have only to add, that they were related to me shortly after the application, and before the meeting. So that, clearly, the "error" is not of our making.]

**CHARTISM IN LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICESTER, AND NOTTINGHAM.**—I have been favoured with the sight of a private letter from Mr. Vincent, dated Nottingham, April 3rd, in which the following interesting passages occur:—"Those who hope to crush Chartism know but little of the spirit which now animates the people. During the past few days, I have visited the towns of Leicester, Loughborough, and Nottingham; and the people in all these towns are specially advancing in morality and intelligence, and in a desire to obtain their political and social rights. Persecution has abated the spirit of the Chartists. All is activity, and everything bears evidence to the onward progress of our cause."

In Loughborough, I delivered three lectures to crowded audiences. The people are miserably poor. The men engaged in the stock-trade are in a shocking state of destitution. Many of them work from six o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock at night, and do not earn after deducting rent for frames, and other expenses, more than 5s. to 6s. A week's wages of both sexes, are put to work as early as five to six years of age. These children work from six in the morning till nine at night. They can earn from one shilling to one shilling and a half. No one can afford education or moral culture. All is toil, destitution, disease, and ignorance. The people generally are Chartists; and many of them are zealous. There is a Chartist Festival Society, and a society composed of those who are not Chartists.

In Leicester, I delivered four lectures in the New Hall; about 600 attended at each lecture; many of the middle classes, including numbers of ladies, were present. At the close of my last lecture, I administered the Chartists' Oath to sixty-three persons. In Nottingham, I have delivered three lectures in the large theatre. This is a famous Radical town. Reading-rooms are everywhere. The people are in a state of excitement. I am delighted with the people of Nottingham; and I may safely assert, that never did the Chartists cause look so flourishing. A subsequent letter says that the people are in a state of excitement. Three rooms were engaged, and taken from us. Last night (Monday), the town was all excitement; the market filled with people waiting for the Chartists to come. I went down in the evening, and the fly-man was threatened—I sent the people out of this town, and there dispersed them, insisting that they must not allow their feelings to get the better of their judgments. The authorities are beaten—the Chartists have come to Leicester, in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Wednesday night. The chapel will hold 2,000; and we shall have it full. I lecture again in Nottingham next Monday and Tuesday; entirely at the request of the working classes—men who have hitherto been our bitter opponents."

**THE PETITION COMMITTEE** held its weekly meeting at the Dispensary Coffee House, Bridge Lane, last evening. Mr. Simpson was in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Bailey, read a letter from Mr. O'Connor, stating that he would present to the House of Commons the petitions on behalf of O'Connor, Frost, and the Charter, which had been forwarded to him for that purpose by the Committee. A letter from Mr. Duncombe, M.P., to the Committee, stating that the individual petitions he had presented to the House were not inserted in the votes of the House. In consequence of an informal letter, the petitioners not having signed their names at the end of the petition, as well as at the top. The Committee, therefore, request that their brethren will, for the future, sign their names at the end as well as at the beginning of individual petitions. A great number of petitions were received by the Committee, previous to adjournment.

**DESTITUTION.**—Vast numbers of poor persons are wandering about the streets of London, in a wholly destitute condition; and such is their horror of the New Poor Law, and their dread of the workhouse, that some of them commit petty depredations for the sake of getting sent to Bridewell, where they seldom go far enough to get hard labour assigned to their sentence—no blame to them! We saw, today, quite a new rick with an individual who was a few weeks since sentenced to go to Bridewell. 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 was painted, in clear characters, "I want employment—my children want bread." Ah! said he, to a passer-by, who told him to move on, "you can't guess me for that, any how!"

**STREET ACCIDENTS.**—This evening, about six o'clock, a little girl, about seven years old, was crossing Farringdon-street, near Waltham's Oldish, when a gentleman, in a low position, was driving at a rapid rate from the direction of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The horse knocked the poor child down, and one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over the child's head, crushing it in a most frightful manner. A crowd soon collected; and, as some of the spectators attributed negligence to the gentleman who was driving, he was for some time in danger of summary vengeance, but was, at length, taken under the protection of the police, and the 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, one of the London Parcel Delivery Company's conveyance carts was ascending Holborn-hill, it came in contact with an omnibus which was descending, owing, it was supposed, to the negligence of the driver. The result was, that the wheel of the conveyance cart was knocked from the axle; the persons in the omnibus got a clumsy jolting, but no material injury; but the Parcel Delivery Company's driver was thrown from his seat, and seriously injured. It was some time before the "spoil" was cleared away, to enable vehicles to pass this awkward and dangerous thoroughfare.

**WALTHAM AND CAMBERWELL CHARTISTS.**—A meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Rose and Crown, Waltham Road, for the transaction of general business, and in the getting up of the 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 was the instruction to the Committee calling the meeting at White Conduit House, that a petition be sent to the House of Lords for Frost, Williams, and Jones, in reference to the points of law in the case of Lord Cardigan. The cause of Chartism looks well in this locality. Several new members have 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 sedition, 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 ASSAULT ON DEAN.**—Tuesday morning, Mr. Justice Maule addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners, in his usual able manner, at some length. Justice Maule followed, and concluded a very lengthy and full address, by stating shortly the two views of the case, the one that 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 statement, was party to the murder, was the murderer, and that 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 prisoners, by inducing them to sign the character of the accomplices and the position in which they stood, the Jury thought the confessions 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 minutes past before four o'clock, having continued it to a length of four hours save five minutes. The Jury retired, 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 they were no other charge against Hume, 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 steamers, whereby the people of this country have been handed over as so much surplus 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 justification for the most violent resistance which has been hitherto offered to the "damnable law." We also find full and ample reasons and just grounds for the people's growing aversion to all classes placed in authority over them.

After seven years of national discontent, and, after having a fair trial of the measure, and after the strongest evidence that popular indignation could cast upon it has been pointedly and incessantly expressed by the whole people, we find that the very evil most complained of, the irresponsible power of the Commissioners, has been magnified from the mere interference with local Guardians, and the capricious maintenance of the pauper, into entire and supreme control over all local bodies, making those bodies, either mere creatures or cyphers, and a power over the religion, education, trade, calling, and even country, of every Briton, who is first reduced to the level of degradation by the infernal machine. Thus have the people been handed over, body and soul, life and limb, trade and calling, to three journeyman paupers. Taste destroyed, preference set at naught, nature turned topsy turvy, and social order shaken to its very centre, by the very parties who are paid, and well paid, for preserving its harmony.

But, we are told, that it is yet the Briton's right to use all constitutional means for the repeal of this odious, unchristian, ungodly, un-English, unprincipled law.

Let us now, for one moment, consider what this "constitutional resistance" means, and the odds at which constitutional popular resistance has to contend against the positive power of the makers of the law.

The people have met and petitioned, many have died, many more have been driven from the home of their fathers to the Whig charnel-house, thousands have fled their fatherland, in the hope of being able to preserve a miserable existence, for 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 execrations against the unholy law, which unbends society—dissolves those ties which God has formed, and compels the pauper to exhibit the galling qualification of utter dependency and destitution, before he is thought worthy of relief. What other constitutional means of resistance does this nation of helpless paupers possess? None.

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; opposition to it is tried by their judges; its constitutionality judged of by their law officers, paid by their vote with the people's money; decided upon by jurors of their creatures, to whom, in return for confidence, they render their supreme power of being judges of the constitution; judgment is given against the constitutional opponent of the law, by their judges; the strictest rules of prison discipline are enforced against the virtuous hater of the law, by their inquisitors, in their bastilles; the enemies of the measure are denounced by their press!!! In what, then, would we ask, consists this Briton's right of constitutional resistance? Is it in the right of spending nine months in solitary confinement, in a felon's cell, as O'Connor is now doing, for the following six lines, called unconstitutional, libellous, and illegal opposition! In the Star of Dec. 22nd, 1838, the following six lines appeared:—

"WARRIMSER BASTILLE.—A little boy, last week, for some small offence, was confined in one of the cells of the above workhouse, and was literally starved to death. The poor fellow, during his confinement, actually ate, in consequence of hunger, two of his fingers, which was confined in his arm."

Now, for these six lines, taken from another paper, and upon which O'Connor was convicted by a Jury of money-mongers, Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE told him that, taken in conjunction with the other verdict, he should divide the judgment of the Court into six, nine months for each offence.

Again, will any man in his senses believe that THORNHILL's incarceration of his old and faithful steward, just at the time when his presence might have been fatal to the re-enactment of the Bill, was other than a Whig contrivance, as a substitute for a verdict of Guilty, which they knew they could never get against CASTLE, in Yorkshire, without too palpably pecking a Whig Jury; to the exclusion of every particle of Tory feeling. Yes, yes, this is it 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 that nothing short of Universal Suffrage can ever crush that monster. In this belief we have been fully confirmed by the "artful dodger," led on by the redoubtable Mr. Chronicle EASTHOPE. This dodger boasted, as we have before shown, that the Whigs outbid the Tories in humbug; but what was the upshot? Why, that while we find the said "artful dodger" EASTHOPE, proposing a clap-trap

amendment, as to the time of the monster's duration, and which he would never have proposed had success been at all calculated upon; we find him voting, in Committee, in every majority to confer additional power upon the triumvirate, and suffering and degradation to those whom necessity shall compel to look for relief.

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

Of the Hibernian tail, we have only to say that, throughout, they have shown their consistency, love 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 Honourable MOSE O'FERRALL, the Right Honourable DAVID FISHER, and the Right Honourable THOMAS WYSE, all honourable men, justify their votes upon the question!

FISHER deserves the full and unqualified thanks of the nation at large, for his uniform and consistent opposition to the hell-born monster; while those to which DUNCOMBS, WALKLEY, and a few others are entitled, are much diminished by their miserable support of the originators of the Bill upon all touch-and-go measures. They, together with a number of our half-and-half outside friends, remind us strongly of that party in Athens which was considered the most infamous, namely, those "who endeavoured to keep well with all parties, and ventured with none;" or, as we have described them more than once, those "who run with the hare, and hold with the hound." Our position is this: that if the measure merits all that severe censure which more than once, those "who run with the hare, and hold with the hound" have so unmercifully heaped upon it, they, as supporters of its supporters, deserve all the odium attachable to accessories before and after the fact.

We do not expect a repeal, or any relaxation of the law from a Tory House. As far as regards the inside passengers, it has become a mere trap for stragglers to perch upon, on the dull eve of a general election. None but FISHER have shown themselves haters of the law for the love of the people. Many, very many, it is true, have opposed it strenuously, but none have devoted the soul to the opposition, but that one single solitary individual. What chance, then, have we from the House, and "constitutional resistance?" None, none whatever.

In what, then, consists the nation's hope, and the chance of the monster's death? In the nation's self—in making it a spur to the Charter—in rowing eternal, everlasting, indomitable vengeance against it. How! Why, we have lately had Sunday meetings; Mr. O'CONNELL has boasted that he held one within gun-shot of the Horse Guards, and he held another upon the plains of Kildare. Let us profit by good example. Dare the Whigs allow constitutional meetings, for repealing a Legislative Union, and obstruct and declare those meetings illegal, which are held for the purpose of cementing God's union? No; we dare them.

Then, as the poor are too hard worked upon six days of the week, and as we look upon the law as an ungodly law, we must confer together for the maturing and adopting such means as will allow the whole people to turn the Sabbath to the Christian and holy work of uprooting and constitutionally overcoming the machinations of hell.

We shall not offer our undigested or illegal plan for thus devoting four or five Sundays to an exhibition of English feeling upon this subject, but we shall take counsel to mature a plan which shall be legal and constitutional, because, the infernal act must be constitutionally resisted, and "the better day the better deed." The whole Act should be burned by the common hangman.

**EMIGRATION.**

EMIGRATION and starvation are twin devils; "Siamese youths" of the infernal regions; and hence we find a new struggle for emigration made contemporaneously with the re-enactment of the starvation laws.

Let us take a retrospective glance of the parties by whom the Poor Law Amendment Act was concocted, with a view to discover whether or not any of those parties had a strong interest in the measure, in so far as it could be rendered a powerful auxiliary to assist in raising the value of their foreign possessions, at the expense of a compulsory abandonment of their fatherland by the English people.

The law was concocted and introduced by the Grey cabinet; EDWARD ELLICE, M.P. for Coventry, the brother-in-law and month-piece of Lord Grey; he has little or no land in this country, but is possessed of immense Canadian property. ELLICE is uncle to the Countess of Durham, and the late Earl would not accept of any office save that of uncontrolled, but undefined, King of Canada; he also was in ELLICE's leading strings. Lord HOWICK is son of Lord Grey, and nephew to ELLICE, and gives to Government a very crooked support upon all questions save those of starvation and emigration; but upon these points he goes "à la whole hog" with them. CHARLES WOOD, M.P. for Halifax, is son-in-law to Lord Grey and nephew to ELLICE, and he also runs in couples with HOWICK, and is a staunch supporter both of starvation and emigration.

In fact, ELLICE is a kind of house steward mouse of the cupboard of the Grey family.

Now, in brief terms, what was their object in passing the starvation Act? Was it not to insure the transportation of the wealth of this country, rendered surplus by machinery, and desperate by insults and degradation, in order to confer an increased value upon their foreign possessions, rendered valueless for want of population? Is not every acre of EDWARD ELLICE's land in Canada increased fifty per cent. in value by each shipload of white slaves, who are banished, by starvation, from their native land?

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.

He says:—"Now that Canada is tranquil, and that the difference with the United States no longer war menacing aspect, the stream of emigration will, from various obvious causes, set in more strongly than ever for that interesting portion of our colonial empire."

"We have perused with the greatest satisfaction a most able and interesting publication, drawn up under the direction of the Canada Company, by their Secretary, as he is informed, which is sold by Smith and Elder at the very moderate price of one shilling. The title of the publication, to which we would direct the attention of all who wish for correct information as to the real state of things in Canada, is 'A statement of the satisfactory results which have attended emigration to Upper Canada, from the establishment of the Canada Company until the present period; comprising statistical tables, and other important information, communicated by respectable residents in the various townships of Upper Canada, begun with a general survey of the Province, compiled for the guidance of emigrants. Emigration to Canada ought to be set about as soon as the St. Lawrence is open, for if the emigrant is not on his lands in the early part of the summer, he cannot successfully contend with the long winter."

"In America generally, and Upper Canada is highly favoured province; every industrious labourer may soon obtain a competence. The man who in this country can eke out a bare subsistence, may in the new world, by the exertion of his thumbs and sinews, become in a short time a substantial yeoman. The tale which this publication tells is calculated to carry joy into the cottages of these islands, where at present many are engaged in a cheerless struggle, day after day, with privations amounting almost to famine constantly staring them in the face. Benevolent individuals should circulate the publication extensively throughout the rural districts, that well-disposed, industrious men may be enabled to profit by the body of evidence presented by the Canada Company."

In the introduction we are told, that

"In order to obtain the intelligence that its fidelity and accuracy might be proved, the instrumentality of some of the most influential, longest settled, and respectable individuals, residing in various parts of the province, to collect the necessary information. They were directed to procure neither trouble nor expense 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 deceiving the young birds. But we give the whole pudding for this one plum which 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 THUMBS AND SINUWS, BECOME, IN A SHORT TIME, A SUBSTANTIAL YEOMAN. THE TALE WHICH THIS PUBLICATION TELLS IS CALCULATED TO CARRY JOY INTO THE COTTAGES OF THESE ISLANDS, WHERE, AT PRESENT, MANY STRONG ARMED MEN CARRY ON A CHEERLESS STRUGGLE, DAY AFTER DAY, WITH PRIVATIONS, AMOUNTING ALMOST TO FAMINE, CONSTANTLY STARING THEM IN THE FACE."

There, then, is the working, the hard working man's share of the first ten years working of the "Great measure," and from it, let him guess what his share of the next ten years will be. This is honest of the "artful dodger"—this is really putting the Poor Law Amendment Act to its intended purpose. A few more such articles as the above, and we fear a return of "the torch and dagger-men" will be the result, and then how will cry "Fire, fire—now you must hold."

Good God! was there ever insolence equal to this; that says, struggle as a hard working Englishman may, the most he can expect is to be kept just out of the "workhouse." This is moral force emigration; and, let it be further observed, that the whole system of emigration is to undergo purification.

Loud and constant complaints have been made, by the white-slave-merchants, that the scheme has partially failed, in consequence of those entrusted with its management, prevailing upon bad instead of good characters to emigrate, and we have the assurance that, henceforth, more circumspection will be used, and that none but "ticketed" men will be allowed to fly their homes. In other words, every honest man is to be forced out of his country.

In the distance, and not far off either, we see the following events rapidly preparing for us. We see the Jews about to take possession of the mortgaged lands of the landlords; we see the landlords robbing the Treasury and the Savings-Banks, to put their foreign houses in Australia and Canada in order, and sending the best men they can procure, before them; we see the refuse made slaves by tyranny, and villains by slavery, marched in chains to the mill and from the mill, under the protection of "civil power" with musket and bayonet; we see the land, not wholly uncultivated, but not a tenth part cultivated under our noses, the cause money-mongers, who will own £5,000 a year of landed property, will own from £20,000 to £100,000 a year of slave property, and therefore, it will be their interest, if they cannot accomplish their year and by any other means, to throw £20,000 a year away for £20,000 a year, by making the food of their slaves as cheap as possible, and selling the produce of their labour as high as possible, thus destroying all native agricultural industry. To this conclusion we must come, in a very short period, if the progress of starvation and emigration is not stopped by equalization.

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 they go to Canada, or Australia, they must with branches from the blasting, blighting, destroying Upas tree, which has driven them from home and home, and, if they go to America they at once become their own masters.

With regard to the accounts of the success which attends emigration to Canada, nothing can be so false or vile. The fact is, much more nearly, that one half of the poor who have gone there have died of cold, and that many of the other half have begged their way into some American State which suited them as to climate. We have not the slightest pity for the landlords; their days are numbered, and they themselves cast their own lot. No power on earth, but the Charter can save them.

An audacious attempt has been made by the press to separate the new powers given to ex-officio Guardians and other irresponsible bodies, from the spirit of the bill, and to persuade the people to swallow the pill, because some of the powers given to the Commissioners, under the old law, have been considerably abridged; while the fact is, that where they had power formerly, which, in some cases may be disputed now, in those cases their word is law; and where responsible bodies had the power in other cases, now that power is vested in irresponsible agents. The Bill, as a whole, cannot be otherwise considered than as a sale of white flesh, by landlords to steamrollers, let economists call it what they please. The power of certain parties may be less under the old than under the new law, but the power of the law is a thousand times more oppressive.

Mongers a law as this, fifty years ago, the Boroughmongers dare not have passed, and the people would not have obeyed. What has owned them? Machinery, distrust of each other, and competition for a mere livelihood, which has created class distinction, even in the very poorest ranks of the contending operatives and weavers. Wait till all are equally destitute, and then all will be equally valiant.

The further consideration of the Bill, it will be seen, has been postponed to the 3rd of May, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, finding that some of his clauses have been damaged, proposes to produce several *Tithe Bills* as riders to the monster.

**SCHOOL HAS BROKE UP.**

THE BOYS ARE GONE HOME.

"Joy be to them and a bottle 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 to expense. Suffice it, therefore, to say that, in that short period the "Reformers" have turned JOHN and JUDY BULL'S hard cash, by some "harlequin andism," into "paper kites;" the moral force, retrenching, peace-making Commissions have voted about one-half of the rental of the land of England to soldiers and sailors, and the economists have sold the people, dead and alive, to Poor Law Commissioners, ex-officio Guardians, and emigration Committees, and all this, while our leading journals have been fighting a Pusey battle for England, a non-intrusion battle for Scotland, and a non-franchise battle for Ireland. So much for the first act of the ninth Reform Session, and new for our share.

The prisons are still full. DANIEL is preparing to deal a heavy blow at the Whigs and Whiggery; he 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. DAN sees PAST'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; and if their return is not what every one has received who has confided in the Honourable Gentleman, why, as he says, "Nabocklish!" never mind it. Now, then, let us put our "house in order," so that house may be ready to meet house when the struggle comes.

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 expenses and salary. The men of Glasgow view the coming Convention as we view it—as a grand stroke, which should not be badly aimed, or feebly dealt.

They say we are not prepared—neither is the country prepared—let us, therefore, delay the project till the 3rd of May, in order to insure its full value. This is not "despotism," but good, sound, rational Scotch sense. In this transaction, our duty is to obey, the peoples' to command. Let the people, then, speak out, and at once, and say whether or not they approve this change; and, if so, let us have the names of all delegates elected, transmitted to us at once, that we may lay them in order before the country.

Understand, it will be seen, is preparing, but is not ready, so are many other places; therefore, claiming our full share of citizenship, we unhesitatingly declare, in favour of the view taken of the subject 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'Connor, 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 proposed plan. Each place is to elect one delegate, and to send that delegate to London, and to bear his expenses 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 signed 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 with them the several sheets from their respective 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 during the same period, to be confined in any of Her Majesty's prisons, and the period of their confinement, with the crimes charged. Secondly, a return should be moved for of the legal expenses paid for political prosecutions, for that period, and also for a return of the legal expenses paid in criminal cases, during the same period. Thirdly, a return of all persons held to bail, with the amount of recognizances, distinguishing each offence with which the offenders stood charged, whether for political, or crime by common or statute law.

Now, these returns will speak to the House in the language which the country will understand, and they are absolutely necessary for Mr. DUNCOMBE's guidance, and for the people's satisfaction. When we name Mr. DUNCOMBE, we merely do so for brevity, as, of course, our London friends will make their own arrangements in that respect.

From these returns we will, we promise our readers, make the sins of Judge JEFFRIES, though red as scarlet, white as snow, by comparison with one, only one of our modern DANIELS, (not O'CONNELL.)

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 collecting knowledge and opinion to bear upon the questions which they will be called upon to discuss.

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 before known to exist in this country. We hope, 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, while printed petitions are not received by the Honourable House, and only one heading is necessary, 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 part in the act 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 to die. We shall, however, now present it, as a 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 extraordinary results, before he had attained his seventeenth year, we may at once declare him to have left ROBIN HOOD, TURPIN, JACK SHEPPARD, and all the tribe of vulgar villains far in the shade.

**THE "GOLDEN SUN" AND HIS ANGLON-SAXON FRIEND, UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.**

The Strand luminary, determined not to be outdone by the "Artful Dodger" in rendering good service to his masters, has this week published a letter from a very free man, who writes himself down as an "Anglo-Saxon," upon the law of public meetings. The Saxon friend recommends that in all towns the Mayor (as he is a County Magistrate) shall preside, ex-officio, and that he shall commence by having the police in attendance, and the military in readiness to deal summarily with the movers, seconders, and backers of all amendments proposed to anti-Corn Law or other original resolutions, for which the same meeting shall be called; merely leaving to the opponents of any proposed measure the right of negating or affirming the Mayor's propositions, but no right, by resolution or amendment, even to declare their own







besides the prating coxcombs who made a character by railing at them in speeches, pamphlets, and

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 31<sup>st</sup> of January, 1841, by the sum of £1,593,970 15s. 3<sup>d</sup>. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum so applied will be paid out of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1841, and the 5<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1841.

**STEALING MONEY LETTERS.**—At the Warwickshire Assizes, Edward Baldock, a post-office clerk at Llangorri, whose duty it was to accompany the letter-bags and sort them between that town and Evesham, was indicted for stealing a letter containing two £20 Bank of England notes, and two of £10. The letter was addressed from Manchester to Macclesfield, and the prisoner, instead of putting it into the Macclesfield bag, detained the letter and kept the money. Sentence deferred.

**A VISCOUNT AT A DISCOUNT.**—We are told that a ludicrous scene occurred a few days ago at a neighbouring Welsh Assize. It appears that a certain Viscount, who is a distinguished and successful barrister, was inserted on the grand jury, and as chairman of the sessions has been proverbial, was not summoned as usual on the assize grand jury. He attended at the assize town, saw the under-sheriff, and with a portentous frown, demanded why /his name had not been inserted on the grand jury panel. The worthy court clerk, finding that the Viscount was not on the

the Viscount) could hardly expect such a thing as to be a 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, that it was incumbent on his part, always thus to attempt to thrust himself above the heads of the county families of standing and territorial influence." "This home thrust did not convince the Viscount, who expressed his determination of taking his stand upon his rights, by walking into the grand jury box." "Such an attempt," the Recorder coolly replied the under-sheriff, "but you may rely on it, you will not sit on the grand jury here to-day." The Viscount did appear in the box, but it was no go!—From a correspondent.—[The Viscount alluded to is Viscount Duncannon, and the scene was at Mold. The Noble Lord is generally known by the cognomen of the "Journeyman Juror."—*Chester Chronicle.*]

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BANKRUPTS.

Styan, T. and W., Great Tower-street, tea-burners, April 16, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Freshfield, New Bank-buildings.

Holden, R. G. and Clarke, R. W., Bread-street, warehousemen, April 13, at one, May 14, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Wood and Ellis, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

Morice, R., and Kestlin, R., Great Trinity-lane, Bread-street, Bessemer, Road, Motors, April 13 at half-past eleven, May 14, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Phillips, Waverham-lane, Basinghall-street.

South, W., Brick-lane, Spitalfields, licensed victualler, April 13, at eleven, May 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Lay, Bow-lane, Bow-lane.

Lousgar, W., King William-street, merchant, April 16, at twelve, May 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Kirkman, King William-street.

Tapp, C., Wignmore-street, coach-maker, April 13, at half-past eleven, May 14, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Lay, Bow-lane, Bow-lane.

Soper, J., Mark-lane, broker, April 13, May 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Bolks and Merriman, Austin-franiers.

Byng, J., sen., KenwORTH, Leicestershire, hop-mechanic, April 13, May 14, at two, at the King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Stone and Paget, Leicester; and Taylor and Co., Bedford-row.

Byng, J., jun., KenwORTH, Leicestershire, common brewer, April 13, at eleven, May 14, at two, at the King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Messrs. Hulsh, Castle Dounington, Leicestershire; and Scott, Lincoln's Inn-feld.

Harris, A., Dursley, Gloucestershire, wood broker, April 9, May 14, at one, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley. Solicitors, Bishop, Dursley, Gloucestershire; and Coe, Gloucester.

Hawkesworth, H., Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer, April 12, May 14, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Smith and Wightman, Eskapade, Sheffield; and Batty and Co., Chancery-lane.

Watts, J., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, cement-man,

manufacturer, April 14, May 14, at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. Solicitors, Hunt, Wednesbury; and Miller, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

Widdowson, J., Swirehead, Lincolnshire, wood buyer, April 15, at two, May 14, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Boston. Solicitors, 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 Bow-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Henderson, J., Glamorganshire Iron and Coal Company's Works, Glamorgan, general shopkeeper, April 16, at two, May 14, at eleven, at the Guildhall, Swansea. Solicitors, Hall, Bristol; and Clarke and Medcalfe, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Hayward, J. R., Chappmanslade, Wiltshire, money-scriver, April 10, May 14, at twelve, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warminster. Solicitors, Miller, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire; and Hardy, Currier-street, Chancery-lane.

**DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.**

J. Pye, and J. T. Emery, Kirkcaldy, Lancashire, brick-makers. R. and G. Irwin, Manchester, dealers in waterproof fabrics. T. Bradshaw and T. Yates, Jun., Liverpool, attorneys. J. H. Hume and W. Carus, Blackburn, Lancashire, oil-merchants. T. Robinson and W. Warburton, Warrington, Lancashire, glass manufacturers.

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*From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 6.*

**BANKRUPTS.**

Cross, W. grocer, Mountnonsense, Essex. April 16, at twelve, May 18, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Turner, Mount-place, Whitechapel-road.

Jefferson, R. victualler, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. April 23, at eleven, May 18, at two, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitor, Swain, Tidens and Co., 16, Mount-place, Old Jewry.

John Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tidmarsh, J. mercer, Cheltenham. April 19, May 18, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, A. J. Baylis, 1, Devonshire-square; R. and J.

2. Waterboatman, Cheshamham.  
 3. Forrester, G., builder, Lewisham, Kent, April 17, at half-past one, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Newbon and Evans, War-  
 robe-court, Doctors'-commons.  
 4. Pidgeon, J., laceman, Birmingham, April 16, at half-past one, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Chancery-lane.  
 5. Revell, R., linen-dresser, Plymouth, April 26, at half-past ten, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Sole, Aldermanbury, London.  
 6. Sole, Devonport.  
 7. Smith, J., maltster, Leominster, Herefordshire, April 17, at eleven, May 18, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leominster. Solicitors, Smith, Chancery-lane; Hammond, Leominster.  
 8. Woodhouse, J., manufacturer, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, April 17, at eleven, May 18, at twelve, at the same place, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Leadbeater and Milford, Dewsbury; Batty, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.  
 9. Dudding, J., paint manufacturer, Liverpool, April 21, May 18, at one, at the Gloucester-road, Liverpool.  
 10. Hall, Bishop, and Mount

Solicitors,  
 10, Coleman-buildings, Gray's-inn.  
 Pople, G. Wetwang, and Pople, R. oil and colour  
 merchants, Kingston-upon-Hull, April 21, May 18, at  
 eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Sell  
 coats, Hicks and Marris, Gray's-inn-square; Holden  
 Hunt.  
 Tregaskes, J. Victualler, Bristol, April 20, May 18  
 at two, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Sell  
 Hudson, Bloomsbury-square; Hopkins, London.  
 Phelps, W. T. H., coal-merchant, at the Western  
 monthshire, April 20, May 18, at nine, at the Western  
 Inn, Bath. Sell, Moxley, Moxley, Moxley, Moxley  
 shirt; White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.  
 Mialan, G., gas manufacturer, Spalding, Lincolnshire  
 April 16, at ten, May 13, at twelve, at the White Hart  
 Inn, Spalding. Solicitors, Bell, Bedford-row; Hick  
 Hull; Maple, Spalding.  
 April 13, at ten, May 18, at twelve, at the George Inn,  
 Reading. Solicitors, Pinnington, Newbury; Pople,  
 Pad's Church-yard.  
 Nelson, J., spirit-merchant, Holme, Westmorland  
 April 12, at eleven, May 18, at twelve, at the George  
 Grand, Solicitors, Robinson and  
 Nield.







